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DEATH LIST IS NOW SIXTEEN

A SCORE LIVES LOST MAY MARK THE LONG ISLAND HORROR.

Several of the Injured Are Not Expected to Recover—Railroad Officials Held a Secret Investigation Yesterday—One of the Company's Counsel Said He Thought It Was Settled Where the Blame Lay—What Was Learned Was Carefully Guarded—Coroners May Conflict.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 28.—By the death of August Jakobson the number of victims of Saturday night's frightful catastrophe at Berlin, on the Long Island Railroad, was to-day increased to sixteen.

Three more mangled human beings are lying at St. John's Hospital in a dangerous condition. A score of lives may be the final measure of the sacrifice of those hapless creatures who were caught and ground beneath the wheels of the fast-flying engine of the Rockaway express.

The list of the dead, as corrected, follows:

BUCK, Col. ELISHA A., editor of the *Spirit of the Times*. Lived at 30 West Fifty-first Street, New-York City.

DIETZEL, OSCAR, manufacturer. Lived at 122 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New-York City.

DIETZEL, Mrs. MAGGIE B., wife of Oscar Dietzel.

DITTMAN, MORTIMER, clothing manufacturer. Lived at 75 West Fifty-second Street, New-York City.

DYCKHOFF, JOHN CONRAD, a wholesale wine and liquor merchant at 47 Front Street, New-York City. Lived at the Burlington, 10 West Thirtieth Street, New-York City.

DYCKHOFF, Mrs. JOHN CONRAD, wife of John Conrad Dyckhoff.

FINN, THOMAS, brakeman. Lived at Smithville, L. I.

GRAEVEN, Mrs. THEODORE, of 1,696 Broadway, New-York City, wife of Theodore Graeven, an importer at 139 Front Street, New-York City.

GRILLET, ALEXANDER, of the firm of Borel & Co., 29 West Twenty-third Street, New-York City.

HYLAND, J. J., an extra waiter at the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

JAKOBSON, AUGUST, tailor, 430 Fourth Avenue, New-York City.

NEWMAN, RICHARD, an extra waiter at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. Lived at Third Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, New-York City.

PHELAN, GEORGE, an actor under the name of Fielding. Lived at 1,536 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

STEIN, MAX, bookkeeper, 338 West Fifty-second Street, New-York City.

WEINSTEIN, Mrs. BERTHA, 345 East Fifty-eighth Street, New-York City.

WEINSTEIN, SIDNEY, aged fourteen years, son of Mrs. Bertha Weinstein.

Of those who are in St. John's Hospital five are considered to be in danger of dying. These are Eugene M. Weiss, James B. Thompson, Theodore Graeven, Aaron Weinstein, and William Lynch. The condition of Mr. Weinstein was to-day said to be critical. He has not ceased since he was taken to the hospital to cry out piteously for his wife and child, both of whom were ground to death in the collision. Their fate has been kept from him, for fear that a knowledge that they were dead would prove fatal.

The breath was not long out of poor Tailor Jakobson's torn and bruised body when the officials of the Long Island Railroad began, with characteristic secrecy, their investigation of the circumstances of the accident.

Up the back stairs to the General Manager's office the employes who were connected with the collision were summoned by a discreet and faithful lackey. There, behind closed doors, in the presence of W. J. Kelly, one of the counsel to the road, the conductors and engineers and signalmen told their varying versions of what preceded and caused the tragedy. Shorthand notes of their statements were taken for the use of the railroad officials.

The greatest efforts were made to keep from the public all knowledge of the investigation. At its conclusion W. H. Blood, Superintendent of the railroad, absolutely refused to give any information. He promised to make some sort of a statement to-morrow.

Lawyer Kelly was uncommunicative. When pressed he stated that the investigation was thought by the railroad officials to have disclosed the real cause of the collision.

What was the course, or on whom the responsibility appears to rest, Mr. Kelly would not say.

The engineers and conductors of both of the trains have been suspended.

The officers of the road have also suspended Robert J. Knott, the signal tower man at Berlin.

The Coroner of Newtown will begin Wednesday night the inquest on the bodies of those of the victims of the collision who were taken within his jurisdiction. The Coroner of Long Island City, where several of the passengers of the ill-fated Manhattan Beach train died after their removal to the hospital, announced to-day that he would likewise begin his inquest Wednesday evening. There is thus likely to be a hitch between these rival Coroners, since it is manifestly impossible for the witnesses of the accident to be in Newtown and in Long Island City at the same time.

The question of the criminal responsibility of the railroad officials for the collision has already been considered by the Queens County officials. District Attorney John Fleming went to Newtown to-day to consult with Caroner Brandon, but he did not find the Coroner.

District Attorney Fleming said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that he would take no action prior to the inquest, but would hold himself in readiness to take whatever proceedings might seem proper in view of the evidence there adduced.

On the general subject of the collision the Long Island Railroad officials were extremely reticent to-day. This subservient unwillingness to speak reached down to the humblest employe about the station. Persons inquiring of the ticket sellers or gate keepers the way by train to the scene of the accident were met by varying statements, all calculated to convey the impression that the place where the collision happened was comparatively inaccessible by rail.

Direct inquiries on the part of supposed reporters as to the hours of departure of local trains on that branch of the road were responded to by vague official misinformation.

The employes who were brought before the General Manager and the legal counsel in order that their versions of the accident might be ascertained and compared before the free and open tribunal of a Coroner's inquest was established were warned not to give out any information.

A very significant and interesting point, as bearing on the question of the criminal responsibility for the collision, is the peculiar situation of the signal tower at Berlin with respect to the signal towers at Bushwick and Penny's Bridge. These towers are about a half mile apart.

The collision occurred just east of the signal tower at Berlin. There is a sharp double curve of the tracks at this point, and to the north of the tracks is a high bluff extending for a considerable distance, and completely shutting out from the view of the operator at the tower at Berlin the tower at Bushwick.

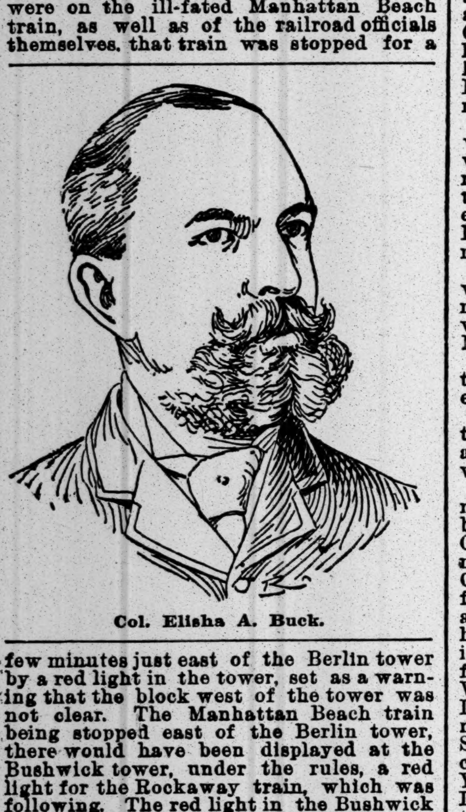
By standing on a chair in the upper part of the signal tower at Berlin the operator can wave a flag so that the outer folds will be visible to the engineer of a west-bound train just before he reaches the curve at the east of the Berlin tower.

Owing to the height of the bluff and to the curve just east of the tower at Berlin that tower is of no practical use in signaling trains that are approaching from the east. Some distance east of this tower and beyond the curve is a semaphore signal. This signal is used by day, but it is said by employes of the road that it is not used at night.

The way in which trains are passed from one block to another on that part of the road is as follows: The operator at Bushwick, who has a good view of the track to the east of him, and also to the west, sends an electric signal to the operator at Berlin the moment a train passes the Bushwick tower and enters the block extending from Bushwick to Berlin. The operator at Bushwick then keeps his red light set as a warning to trains approaching from the east until he gets the signal from the operator at Berlin that the train in advance has passed the Berlin station.

In the same way the operator at the Berlin station keeps his red light set toward the east until the train going west has passed the tower at Penny Bridge. It is supposed to be against the regulations for two trains to be traveling in the same direction on the same block at the same time.

According to the testimony of men who were on the ill-fated Manhattan Beach train, as well as of the railroad officials themselves, that train was stopped for a few minutes just east of the Berlin tower by a red light in the tower, set as a warning that the block west of the tower was not clear. The Manhattan Beach train being stopped east of the Berlin tower, there would have been displayed at the Bushwick tower, under the rules, a red light for the Rockaway train, which was following. The red light in the Bushwick tower, under the rules, would have stopped the Rockaway Beach train east of that tower.



Col. Elisha A. Buck.

In view of the agreeing testimony of those on both trains to the effect that the Rockaway train was traveling at a high rate of speed when it plunged into the special from Manhattan Beach, it will be a matter of great importance to the Coroner's jury to ascertain how such a high rate of speed could have been developed in the short space between the Bushwick tower and the place where the accident occurred.

It will not be a difficult matter for the jury to appreciate the speed of the Rockaway train if it shall be shown that this train was allowed to go by the Bushwick station by the operator on his speculation that the Manhattan Beach train would get safely by the Berlin tower.

It will also be for the Coroner's jury to consider whether it was the part of prudence for the engineer of the Rockaway train, even in the absence of a a red light at the Bushwick tower, to approach the bad double curve east of the Berlin tower at other than reduced speed on a dark and foggy night.

It was said to-day by one of the employes of the Long Island Railroad that Knott, the signalman in the Berlin tower, had made a statement to General Manager Reynolds to the effect that he did not see any red light on the rear of the Manhattan Beach train as it passed his tower. No information on this point could be obtained from the railroad officials.

The railroad people made haste to-day to clear up the last evidence of the wreck. A gang of fifty Italians was put to work at the Berlin tower at 7 o'clock in the morning, and by noon they had disposed of what was left of the wreckage, all but a few bent wheels and twisted rods of iron.

The wrecked cars of the Manhattan Beach train were put on flat cars and carried to Long Island City. All of the splinters and fragments of car seats and other wooden portions of the cars, were gathered in a big pile in the open field by the Italians and were burned. At sight of the huge bonfire the people came from all directions.

There was a goodly crowd around the scene of the wreck all day. It was a holiday assemblage of villagers, and there were heard few words expressive of anything but idle curiosity. A gang of men were put at work repairing the signal wires. These wires were patched up after the collision, but they were found not to work satisfactorily. For 300 feet the ties beneath the rails of the westbound track are badly damaged.

James Mullin, employed by the railroad as a flagman at Laurel Hill, took Knott's place to-day in the tower at Berlin. He has been in the service of the road for several years, part of the time as tower man.

There were many painful scenes to-day at St. John's Hospital. Friends and relatives of the wounded called in large numbers.

Mrs. Robert Kienzlen of 338 East Ninetieth Street, New-York, called at the hospital this afternoon and inquired for her husband, a salesman for A. G. Spalding & Brothers, New-York. Mr. Kienzlen had been spending his vacation at Far Rockaway, his wife said, and had written that he would come home last Saturday night by way of Rockaway. Since then Mrs. Kienzlen had heard nothing of him. She was glad to learn that he was among neither the dead nor the injured.

The funeral of Col. Elisha A. Buck, owner and publisher of the *Spirit of the Times*, who was killed in the accident, will take place Wednesday morning at the residence, 30 West Fifty-first Street, New-York City. It and the burial will be private. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, will probably officiate.

The body of August Jacobson, who died at five o'clock this morning at St. John's Hospital, was taken to the Morgue. The body will be buried to-morrow in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

The body of Brakeman Finn will be buried Wednesday at Smithville.

The body of Oscar Dietzel will be buried on Wednesday in the Lutheran Cemetery.

VICTIMS ARE ALL IDENTIFIED.

Only Three Bodies Remain in the Morgue at Newtown—Young Dyckhoff Fainted.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Aug. 28.—From an early hour this morning until late in the afternoon Skelton's Morgue, in which the bodies of the victims of the wreck Saturday night on the Long Island Railroad were laid out, was visited by crowds of men and women. Some of the visitors were evidently impelled by morbid curiosity. Most of those who visited the dead house, however, came with fear and trembling lest they should find the objects of their search among the victims of the disaster.

Many touching scenes were witnessed during the day. One pale-faced woman, of respectable appearance, who called about noon, waited anxiously for her turn to be admitted to view the bodies. She refused to give her name, but stated that she had been married but three weeks, and was in search of her husband, who, with some friends, had gone on a fishing excursion on Saturday and had not returned. She feared that he might have been a passenger on one of the ill-fated trains.

Carefully, but with ill-concealed norror, she scanned the mutilated bodies of the victims, and then turned away with a brighter countenance from the ghastly sights she had witnessed, convinced that her husband's body was not among the unknown dead.

Later in the afternoon another well-dressed woman entered the morgue with trembling step, and, after viewing the bodies, turned away with a gleam of hope in her countenance, remarking: "I am glad he is not here." She declined to give her name.

Among the first callers in the morning was Francis M. Grillet of Philadelphia, brother of Alexander Grillet, of the firm of Borel & Co., 29 West Twenty-third Street, New-York City. He was deeply affected, and several times burst into tears after gazing upon the mangled body of his brother. He came to New-York late on Sunday night in response to a telegram, and, after ascertaining that his brother was among the victims of the disaster, he returned to Philadelphia by a late train to make arrangements for the removal of the body and to notify his mother and sisters. Mrs. Grillet, who is a very old lady in delicate health, swooned on hearing of the fate of her son. This morning she accompanied Francis to Newtown, but did not visit the morgue.

From noon until 5 o'clock Mr. Grillet waited at the Morgue with an undertaker's wagon before he could obtain a permit to remove the body. The delay was due to the fact that Coroner Brandon was called early in the forenoon to hold an inquest at Ridgewood, Brooklyn, and his clerk did not return until late in the afternoon.

The body of George Phelan, an actor, whose stage name was Fielding, was removed in the forenoon by his brother, Edward Phelan, to 1,536 Madison Avenue, New-York.

J. Mortimer Dittman's body was taken to 147 West Fifty-first Street by his brother, John Dittman.

The body of Mrs. Maggie B. Dietzel was taken to her home, 122 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New-York. She was identified by her mother.

John C. Dyckhoff, Jr., came to the morgue in the afternoon and identified body No. 12 as that of his father, John Conrad Dyckhoff, a wholesale liquor merchant of 47 Broad Street, New-York City. When he saw his father's body he fainted. On recovering he feared to look at the body of his mother, but identified her from the clothing shown to him. He is nineteen years old. The bodies of his father and mother were removed to 10 West Thirtieth Street, New-York. Young Dyckhoff also identified body No. 4 on the morgue list as that of Mrs. Thomas Greaven. She was also identified by S. D. Affleck, a cousin of hers, of 83 Beaver Street, New-York. Her body was also removed. The Dyckhoffs and Graevens went to the beach together Saturday.

Henry Lippman, an auditor in the New-York Post Office, a brother of Mrs. Bertha Weinstein, called at the morgue to-day and made arrangements for the removal of her body and the body of her fourteen-year-old son, Sidney Weinstein. Mr. Lippman was so much affected on viewing the remains that he became hysterical.

Mrs. Hester Brennan of 17 Washington Street, New-York, identified the body on the Coroner's list as No. 7 as that of Richard Newman, her brother, a waiter, and made arrangements for removing it to her home. Newman was one of the extra waiters employed at Manhattan Beach.

Body No. 6 was fully identified as that of J. J. Hyland, also an extra waiter at Manhattan Beach.

C. S. White will be the foreman of the Coroner's jury. Mr. White said to-day that the action of the Coroner's jury in regard to fixing the responsibility for the disaster would depend largely upon the result of the investigation which the Long Island Railroad Company was making. He said it would be difficult for the jury to understand the rules and regulations of the company with sufficient clearness to enable them to determine whether the blame should be fixed upon the operator in the signal tower or the engineer of the Rockaway Beach train.

The only bodies remaining in the Morgue to-night are those of Mrs. Bertha Weinstein, Sidney Weinstein, and Max Stein.

HIT HER WITH A CANNON BALL.

Desperate Fight Between Two Women in Linden, N. J.—One May Die.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 28.—In the village of Linden to-night a desperate fight occurred between two women, Martha Colvert, forty-two years old, and Mary Murphy, forty-eight years old. The former attacked her opponent with a potato knife, and also struck her on the head with an old cannon ball.

It was thought Mrs. Murphy was killed. She afterward revived sufficiently to be brought to the Elizabeth Hospital, but was weak from loss of blood, and the physicians say she is in a critical condition. Her assailant was arrested and taken to the Rahway Jail.

The fight took place, it is said, at the house of William Brunt, a farmer, where the women, who were enemies, met by accident.

A NEW REMINGTON MACHINE.

Interesting Romance in the Business Life of the Remingtons.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—An interesting romance in business life was developed at a little meeting in the Title Guarantee and Trust Building in this city last Saturday afternoon. The name of Remington is well known in connection with arms and typewriters. In 1883 E. Remington & Sons sold all their interest in the typewriting machines which have made their name famous all over the world. F. and C. Remington, the sons of Samuel Remington, compose the firm of Remington & Co., well-known contractors of this city. Last Saturday a meeting was held in the office of Remington & Co. to inspect a typewriter which has been produced by a son of the inventor from whom E. Remington & Sons bought the patent for the famous machine, all rights to which were sold in 1883. It is claimed for this typewriter that it possesses a great advantage over any other machine now on the market, not alone in form and ease of manipulation, but in the saving of time, surety of alignment, and other respects. All claims made for it received the full indorsement of those present Saturday, and the verdict was that the machine, which is the invention of Z. G. Sholes, would create a decided ripple in the typewriter market. The coincidence lies in the fact that after ten years there should again be Remingtons who are turning out a typewriter superior to that which their father made, the inventor of which is a son of the man from whom the elder Remington bought the invention which helped to make the name of Remington so well known. The machine possesses such decided advantages that a company has already been organized to put it on the market.

A Sneakthief Captures a Prize.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—While the Builders' Exchange was in session this afternoon a sneakthief walked up to the safe, took a seventeen-hundred-dollar package, and cooly left.

IN A DEATH-DEALING WIND

OVER FORTY PERSONS KILLED BY TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH AGAIN VISITED.

Ten Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

WIDESPREAD HAVOC REPORTED.

Storm Said to Have Been as Destructive as that of 1881, When so Much Valuable Property Was Laid Waste and Lives Sacrificed—At Tybee, Ga., the Force of the Wind Leveled Many Buildings and Destroyed Life—The Town of Kernsville, N. C., in Ruins and Four Persons Dead—Savannah's Quarantine Station Ruined and Valuable Apparatus Sent to the Bottom of the Sea—Vessels in the Harbor Wrecked and Crews Reported Drowned—General Devastation in all Parts of the City.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—A terrible cyclone swept over the coast late this afternoon, leaving death and destruction in its wake.

Upward of forty lives have been lost and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed.

The full force of the storm stuck Tybee Island, the port of Savannah and the mouth of the Savannah River. Nothing definite can be learned from there until morning, as all wire and rail communication is interrupted.

Tybee Island is an hour and a half by boat from the centre of the city. It is believed that the first bulletins of the cyclone's terrible sweep have not been exaggerated.

While thus far only sixteen lives are known to be lost, yet the loss of lives must have been over twice that. No full estimate can be made of the property loss at this hour, but it will probably reach $10,000,000.

The ruin at quarantine station on Tybee Island is great. Nothing is standing where one of the finest stations on the South Atlantic coast was twenty-four hours ago except the doctor's house, and how this weathered the fearful gale is miraculous.

The wharves are gone, the new fumigating plant which has cost the city so much money is in the bottom of the sea, and nine vessels which were waiting there for release to come to the city are high and dry in the marsh and no doubt will be total wrecks.

The Cosnine was the only vessel which managed to keep afloat.

The tug Paulson arrived in the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She brought up about sixty passengers from Tybee. Mr. Rivers, one of them, said that four negroes engaged in clearing the railroad tracks, a sailor, and a cabin boy on the schooner Harold are drowned. It is reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin sloop which went ashore on the south end were drowned.

The Hotel Tybee is considerably damaged in front, and the verandas are gone. All the bathhouses are wrecked, the Knights of Pythias Clubhouse was washed away, and two of the cottages of the Cottage Club are ruined.

The Nailor House is also damaged. The Butler House is gone. The house of a Mr. Butler and The Ranch and Rambler Club Houses were washed away.

The railroad tracks have been wrecked and the home of Henry Greene was burned. George Bossell's cottage was swept out to sea. The north end is practically cleaned out.

The water swept with tremendous force over this part of the island, railroad tracks being carried from 300 to 500 feet.

The Chatham Clubhouse is badly damaged, and the pavilions on the beach are destroyed. The switchback is also destroyed. The Tybee Road is under water for the entire distance, and in many places is entirely washed away.

The storm which had been predicted by the Weather Bureau for several days began early in the afternoon and increased from then on until it reached the climax between 11 and 12 o'clock to-night, having blown for eight hours in a terrific hurricane.

It began raining early in the morning, but only in fitful gusts. It did not start in earnest until afternoon. Then the work of destruction began and lasted until the storm had spent its fury at midnight.

All the wharves along the river front are under water and the city and surrounding country present a scene of wreck and ruin.

The streets are impassable from the débris. Fallen trees, twisted roofs, masses of brick, fences, and broken timbers and branches of trees are piled across the sidewalks and in the square, and broken wires are swinging in every direction.

Nearly all the property owners in the city have lost heavily, some to the amount of thousands. The list of fatalities is gradually growing. Several bodies of drowned persons were picked up during the night, and search is now being made for others who are missing. The storm has been as destructive as that of 1881.

A. C. Ulmer, assistant cashier of the Central Railroad Bank, was drowned on Hutchins Island.

He owned a farm on the island and had gone over to pay off his hands. Fred Stewart of Atlanta, who was with Mr. Ulmer, was drowned.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28.—The town of Kernsville was struck by a terrific windstorm to-day. One hundred houses were blown down and four persons killed.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA STATE.

City of Savannah with Its Industries and Handsome Parks.

The City of Savannah, Ga., is built on the right, or southern, bank of the Savannah River and is eighteen miles from its mouth. It stretches about three miles along the river opposite Hutchinson's Island and extends inward over a mile and a half. The site is formed partly by a bold bluff about a mile long, and about forty feet above low-water mark, ending abruptly at either extremity, but sloping inward for several miles, with a very gentle and regular declivity.

There is one narrow street below the bluff, the warehouses upon which open below on the level of the piers, and from the uppermost story on the other side upon a wide, sandy area called Bay Street, which is divided by carriageways and rows of trees.

Although laid out in parallelograms, Savannah has less than the usual monotary of system, as there are no fewer than twenty-four small public parks or gardens distributed throughout the city, and many of the streets are well lined with trees that give a grateful shade. At many of the principal crossings are open squares with trees.

In the south is Forsyth Park, thirty acres, with a fountain after the model of that in the Place de la Concorde in Paris, and a monument to the memory of the Confederate slain. Johnson Square contains a Doric obelisk in memory of Gen. Nathanael Greene and Count Pulaski the cornerstone of which was laid by Lafayette in 1825. In Montery Square, where Pulaski fell in 1779, there is a statue of Liberty displaying the national banner on the top of a marble shaft 55 feet high.

The residences that are well built are mostly surrounded with flower gardens that bloom all the year round. Among the most conspicuous buildings are the City Exchange, Court House, State Arsenal, barracks, artillery armory, Chatham Academy, St. Andrew's Hall, Lyceum, Oglethorpe Hall, Custom House, Market House, the Library Hall of the Georgia Historical Society, the Savannah Medical College, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. John's Episcopal Church, hospital, and asylums.

The Custom House is of granite, 110 feet long, 52 feet deep, and 52 feet high. St. John's Episcopal Church is built in the Gothic style, and Christ Church, also Episcopal, is in the Ionic style. The Independent Presbyterian Church is a handsome edifice of granite.

The reservoir is on a circular tower eighty feet high. The harbor is one of the best on the Southern coast. The depth of water in Savannah bar is 26 feet at mean low water; on Tybee Roads anchorage 38 feet at mean high water, 31 feet at mean low water. The marine railway has 260 feet length of cradle, with improved appliances.

The river flows between marshy lands which are intersected by numerous creeks and artificial channels, and are cultivated chiefly for rice. Long, narrow islands and spits almost level with the water occupy a large portion of the space between the opposite banks, and reduce the main channel for a considerable part of the way between the city and the mouth to a width of a quarter of a mile and even less. From the city to Hutchinson's Island, which extends about six miles, is only about 600 feet.

The chief business of Savannah is the receipt and shipment of cotton, and it has also a considerable lumber trade. It recovered rapidly from the effects of the war.

Savannah was founded in February, 1733, by Gen. Oglethorpe. The British attacked it on March 3, 1776, and were repulsed, but on Dec. 28, 1778, they took possession of the city. An attempt by the French and American Army under Count d'Estaing and Gen. Lincoln to recapture it in October, 1779, was unsuccessful. In this engagement Count Pulaski fell.

Savannah received a city charter in December, 1789. In November, 1796, there was a disastrous conflagration, and in 1820 another fire destroyed $4,000,000 worth of property. On Jan. 3, 1861, two weeks prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention of Georgia, Forts Jackson and Pulaski were seized by order of the Governor. During the war the place was occupied as a Confederate military post and depot, and was on the point on the sea to which Sherman's march from Atlanta was directed. The Union Army entered Savannah on Dec. 21, 1864.

Among the industries of Savannah are cotton mills, iron and brass foundries, and cotton presses.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT STORM.

A High Wind Accompanied by Rain—Telegraph Service Badly Crippled.

By the great storm which swept over the Southern section of the country yesterday and worked such terrible destruction of life and property in Savannah, the entire telegraphic service to the South was destroyed.

It was predicted early yesterday by Weather Forecaster Smith, who is in charge of the signal service here in the absence of Sergt. Dunn, that the storm would reach this city this morning.

The storm arrived, however, shortly after midnight. The wind increased to a gale and the rain fell, which, while not particularly heavy, appeared to be so as it was driven in sheets through the air by the wind.

This storm, unlike the one of last week, which carried death to so many sailors and destruction to so many ships, does not come from the sea. Its course was overland from the Carolinas. According to the telegraph reports, exceedingly heavy falls of rain have accompanied the fury of the winds.

The Southern telegraph service to this city began to be interrupted early in the evening, and by 11 o'clock the entire service was practically destroyed. At midnight all the wires from the South to this city were "dead."

The night manager of the Western Union Company stated that such bare details of the effects of the storm in the South as were received came by most circuitous routes.

The news of the cloudburst in Savannah came over the regular lines to Richmond and could get no further. It then had to be sent to Chicago and from that place to this city. Just after it had been sent the Chicago wires went down.

Service to the North had been but slightly interrupted at 2 o'clock this morning. The wires to Northern New-York were working very badly, and there was trouble on some of the New-England wires.

This storm started in the West Indies, where a hurricane prevailed for several days. It moved northwest to Cape Hatteras, its quadrants enveloping the entire southern Atlantic coast. The storm increased in strength as it moved inland, attaining its full fury last night.

It was stated by the Western Union Company that such a complete interruption of Southern business had not been experienced in years, and that business for to-day at least would have to be accepted "subject to delay."

Reports of the storm received at the Signal Service Office were necessarily meagre because of the lack of telegraph communication. At 10 o'clock last night the storm was said to be central in Western Virginia and moving directly northward at a very rapid gait. The lowest barometric pressure was at Lynchburg, Va., where the barometer registered 29.34.

The storm's area at midnight extended as far northward as Pittsburg and stretched from the Atlantic coast line as far westward as Chicago. The maximum velocity recorded was in the latter city, where at 9 o'clock it was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour.

According to the forecaster, the storm has lost none of its energy since it started on its northward path, and unless some meteorological phenomenon takes place, New-Yorkers will to-day have an experience with its rain-laden breath that will cause a panic in the umbrella market.

The eastern wing of the storm does not project very far out upon the Atlantic, but the Signal Office here was notified to display storm signals and warm mariners of its approach, as there was no telling how far seaward it would diverge.

Vessels that arrive continue to bring reports of stormy times upon the Atlantic. The bark T. Towner, which arrived from St. Croix yesterday, seventeen days out from that port, met two hurricanes during the voyage. The first was encountered on Aug. 21 on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream. It filled the decks with water, snapped the foremast, and wrenched bowsprit and jibboom from their fastenings. Subsequently the maintopmast went over the side and most of the sails were split into ribbons.

Three days later the vessel fell in with another hurricane. Oil was freely used over the bows, and the bark rode out the second storm without receiving further damage.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-night by the posting of a United States Government weather bulletin warning people that a terrific storm was approaching. This is the first time in the history of this place that such a bulletin has been posted. An afternoon newspaper immediately published an extra.

TOOK ONLY ONE STORY.

Judge Wilson's Cottage Ruined in an Odd Way by the Wind.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 28.—Eaglesmere, the Summer resort on the crest of the Alleghenies in Sullivan County, had an experience with a windstorm Sunday evening which wrecked one cottage and several barns, and badly damaged other buildings.

About 8:30, while many of the cottagers were on the verandas, a storm cloud suddenly appeared on the southwestern horizon. It approached with great rapidity, accompanied by vivid electric flashes and deep rolling thunder. Scarcely ten minutes elapsed from the time the cloud was discovered until the storm burst.

Dr. D. G. Nutt's barn was demolished and its timbers, with the roof of a gable of the doctor's cottage, disappeared.

The storm veered after leaving the cottage, striking broadside one of Mr. Spencer's cottages occupied by Judge Wilson of the Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia, and his family. The Judge and the Misses Wilson and a party of callers, who were sitting in the parlor, sprang for the door at the first shock. In an instant the first story of the cottage was swept away, the second story falling lightly upon the foundation. The young people escaped injury.

The Judge was struck on the head by the falling timbers, causing a bad wound.

Mrs. Wilson, who with two children was up stairs at the time, suffered but a slight shock, so gently was the building dropped. One of the children who had fallen asleep before the storm struck was still slumbering when removed.

CAUGHT IN A HATTERAS GALE.

Battered by Furious Seas and Terrific Winds All the Way up the Coast.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—The damage to the steamer Cyprus proves much greater than first reported. Capt. Guild left Norfolk last Tuesday. Wednesday morning he encountered a strong easterly wind, which gradually veered to southeast and culminated in the night in a fearful hurricane with tremendous seas.

When about 100 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras an immense wall of water struck the vessel on the starboard side, carrying away all the boats, wrenching the charthouse from the deck and carrying it overboard. John Nelson, a sailor, was thrown violently against an obstruction and severely injured. Capt. Guild was in the charthouse when it was washed away, but was rescued after being badly cut about the face and body. The sails were torn into shreds and the engine room badly damaged. It was not until a quantity of oil was poured on the water that the vessel was able to make a move.

An effort was made to reach New-York, but the gale from the west caused too great a head sea and the vessel headed for Halifax, where she will remain until repaired, when she will proceed.

The Cyprus is owned in Newcastle, England. She has a cargo of phosphate, the damage to which is not yet known.

"NEW-YORK DAY" AT THE WORLD'S FAIR WILL BE SEPT. 4, AND THE PICTURESQUE Erie lines' next personally conducted excursion leaves New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 2. Limit ten days. Rate $18, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.—Adv.

CALISAYA LA BILLA CONTAINS all the medicinal properties of Calisaya Bark.—Adv.

OVER TWO TO ONE FOR REPEAL

GRAND VICTORY FOR HONEST MONEY IN THE HOUSE.

MAJORITY OF 130 FOR THE WILSON BILL.

Vote Was 240 to 110 Upon the Final and Decisive Proposition.

FREE COINAGE GETS ITS DEATHBLOW

Action Taken on Five Proposed Ratios, Beginning with Sixteen and Ending with Twenty—Silver Men Made Their Best Showing on the Proposition to Substitute the Bland-Allison Act for the Pending Measure—Even on that They Were Beaten by 77—Secretary Carlisle and Other Officers of the Administration Intensely Gratified—The Bill Sent to the Senate Immediately—No Doubt that It Will Pass that Body—Mr. Bland and His Party Greatly Chagrined at the Insignificance of Their Strength.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Free coinage went down to-day in the first half hour of the voting on the Wilson repeal bill, and the defeat of the proposition at issue was but the beginning of a series of defeats, including all the proposed new ratios for silver and the return to the Bland-Allison act.

The encounter between the two sides was prompt and speedy, and its results were conclusive.

The victory for the Administration and for the cause of sound money was decisive as to the lower house, and the influence of the prodigious majority must be felt in the Senate when that body comes to dispose of the question.

There was another crowded hall before the time for the meeting of the House. Despite the continued heat and extreme sultriness, there was a jam at each of the gallery doors, and many persons were unable to get in.

As usual, there was no one in the diplomatic and executive galleries, but Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Gresham, who attended the debates last Saturday, were in the Speaker's reserved seat in the members' gallery and remained until the Wilson bill had been passed.

Down on the floor, too, it was apparent that interest had been aroused to an unusual degree. Members who had not been seen since the day Congress opened and some who had not appeared at all were there, one of them waiting to be sworn in so that he could vote for repeal. Here and there, in and out of the Chamber, were rushing the members of the committe that organized the repealers, each man looking out for stragglers in his particular charge.

A few moments after the visiting crowd on the floor had been warned off by the Sergeant at Arms the Speaker rapped for order, and the Chaplain prayed in a low tone, so that he could not be heard by half the members.

Then there was a Journal to be read. That took but a short time, for no one insists yet that it shall be read through.

It was a strange thing to see that every seat on the floor was occupied. There had not been such an attendance since Mr. Reed summoned the Fifty-first Congress to pass the Force bill. Representative Wever of New-York came down to the area and was sworn in.

In order to start fair the Clerk, at the request of the Speaker, read the agreement which the silver men and the advocates of repeal had made when they came together.

The House was to vote first on the proposition for free coinage at the existing ratio—16 to 1. Then it was to vote upon ratios of 17, 18, 19, and 20, and if all these propositions should fail, then upon the motion to substitute the Bland-Allison coinage bill. That failing, a vote was to be taken at once upon the Wilson bill to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman bill.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) who does not yet seem to have learned the part of parliamentary procedure, had an amendment which he fancied he might offer, and he asked the question of Mr. Crisp. The Speaker was of the opinion that he could not offer it under the agreement. The gigantic Texan subsided, and the bill was read at the request of Mr. Bland.

Then, in regular order, Mr. Bland sent up his substitute bill for free coinage at 16 to 1, and that was read and put to a vote. It was lost by a majority of 112, the vote standing 226 to 114. The votes on the other propositions—17 to 1, 18 to 1, 19 to 1, and 20 to 1—followed quickly.

They were all repudiated by the House by majorities of 116, 137, 134, and 101, respectively.

The vote upon the restoration of the Bland-Allison act made the best showing for the silver men, the total being: Yeas, 136; nays, 213; divided among the States as follows:

State.	*Yea.*	*Nay.*	*State.*	*Yea.*	*Nay.*
Ala ma	8	1	Montana	1	..
Arkansas	5	1	Nebraska	3	3
California	5	2	New-Hamp	..	2
Colorado	2	..	New-Jersey	..	8
Connecticut	..	4	New-York	..	33
Delaware	..	1	No. Carolina	8	1
Florida	..	2	North Dakota	..	1
Georgia	8	2	Ohio	4	16
Idaho	1	..	Oregon	2	..
Illinois	5	17	Pennsylvania	2	28
Indiana	5	8	Rhode Island	..	2
Iowa	..	11	South Carolina	5	1
Kansas	5	3	South Dakota	2	..
Kentucky	6	5	Tennessee	6	4
Louisiana	4	2	Texas	11	2
Maine	..	4	Vermont	..	2
Maryland	..	6	Virginia	9	1
Massachusetts	..	13	Washington	2	..
Michigan	5	6	West Virginia	2	2
Minnesota	1	6	Wisconsin	..	9
Mississippi	6	1	Wyoming	1	..
Missouri	12	3			

The affirmative vote was made up of Democrats, 112; Republicans, 15; Populists, 9. The negative vote of Democrats, 103; Republicans, 110.

A comparison of seven separate votes taken shows that at no time did the anti-silver men have less than 77 clear majority. Their greatest strength was shown on the 17 to 1 amendment, when the vote stood 100 to 240—an anti-silver majority of 140. On the final passage of the bill the antis mustered the same strength as this, but owing to a desperate rally of the silver men their majority was cut down to 130.

One of the surprises of the day was the lack of strength of the 20 to 1 amendment—which was supposed to be the strongest proposition that the silver men had in reserve. As a matter of fact it was weaker by three votes than the 16 to 1 proposition and the majority against it was 101.

The story of the day's voting is told in the shortest and most instructive manner by the following table:

	Yeas.	Nays.	Majority
16 to 1	124	226	102
17 to 1	100	240	140
18 to 1	103	239	136
19 to 1	104	238	134
20 to 1	121	222	101
Bland-Allison act	136	213	77
Final passage	240	110	130

One of the causes of the unexpectedly-large vote against free coinage of silver was the changed attitude of members from the Southern States. It had been supposed that these were practically solid in favor of free coinage, but an analysis of the vote as cast shows that this was not the case to a large degree.

The House bill was reported to the Senate at 3:50 this afternoon, and was referred to the Finance Committee, Mr. Voorhees stating that there would be a meeting of that committee to-morrow, and that there would be prompt action on the bill, in connection with the measure already reported from this Finance Committee.

The following table shows the standing of the parties in the voting upon the Wilson bill. From this table it appears that out of the 240 votes cast for the bill 140 were cast by Democrats and 100 by Republicans. Against the bill 74 votes were cast by Democrats, 25 by Republicans, and 11 by Populists.

It is obvious that the Democratic Party as represented in the House is overwhelmingly in favor of honest money:

	For Repeal.		Against Repeal.	
States.	Democrats.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Republicans.
Alabama	3	..	6	..
Arkansas	1	..	5	..
California	2	..	2	3
Colorado	..	1	(2 Pop.)	..
Connecticut	3	..	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..	..
Florida	1	..	1	..
Georgia	6	..	4	..
Idaho	..	..	..	1
Illinois	8	8	3	3
Indiana	11	2	..	..
Iowa	1	8	..	2
Kansas	..	..	(5 Pop.)	3
Kentucky	8	1	2	..
Louisiana	3	..	2	..
Maine	..	4	..	..
Maryland	6	..	..	..
Massachusetts	4	9	..	..
Michigan	4	6	..	1
Minnesota	2	4	(1 Pop.)	..
Mississippi	1	..	6	..
Missouri	1	2	12	..
Montana	..	..	..	1
Nebraska*	..	1	1	2
Nevada	..	..	(1 Pop.)	..
New-Hampshire	..	2	..	..
New-Jersey	6	2	..	..
New-York	20	14	..	..
North Carolina	1	1	7	..
North Dakota	..	1	..	..
Ohio	10	8	1	1
Oregon	..	..	..	2
Pennsylvania	9	19	1	1
Rhode Island	2	..	..	..
South Carolina	1	..	4	1
South Dakota	..	..	..	2
Tennessee	3	1	5	1
Texas	4	..	9	..
Vermont	..	2	..	..
Virginia	8	..	2	..
Washington	..	1	..	1
West Virginia	3	..	..	..
Wisconsin	6	3	..	..
Wyoming	..	..	1	..
Total	140	100	74	25

*Two Populists in Nebraska in negative.

TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY.

Mr. Fitch Tells How the Great Fight Against Free Coinage Was Won.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Representative Ashbel P. Fitch, who is one of the men entitled to be joyful over the result in the House because he has been one of the most effective of the organizers, thinks that the victory was accomplished because all worked together. He has always been opposed to attacking the silver men rudely, and has regarded them as men peculiarly surrounded at home, and in some instances compelled to sacrifice popularity and to sustain possibly an interruption of Congressional career. He talked this evening freely about the way in which the superb result was brought about. He said:

"The reason why the friends of repeal were successful was because they were business men and went about the work in business fashion. The first canvass which we made showed a majority of 5 in the House against unconditional repeal, proving the truth of what I had said in THE NEW-YORK TIMES just before the calling of the extra session as to the difficulty of the situation.

"This did not discourage us, because in our struggle against free coinage in the Fifty-second Congress we started with a majority of 16 against us and ended by defeating the measure.

"There were five great factors in our victory. The first was our careful plan of organization. Our opponents never had any organization worth talking about. We had one in which every man of any weight was required and was assigned to do something every day. Sub-committees were at work to learn our real strength, to watch the efforts of our antagonists, to arrange the debate and assign the speakers, to communicate with the absent, to reason with the doubtful, and to pair the members who were ill. The whole ground was covered and every contingency provided for by the detail of men who were experienced, industrious, and in earnest to win.

"In six years in Congress I have never seen so complete an organization, or one carried out with such attention and enthusiasm.

"Among the men specially useful, and who deserve particular credit for the victory, are Gen. Tracey, Chairman of the Executive Committee Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, Mr. Lapham, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Harter, Mr. Rayner, Mr. Sperry, Mr. Hall, Mr. Brickner, Mr. Barwig, Mr. Cadmus, and Mr. Geissenhainer.

"There is no need of mentioning the men from New-York, aside from the Chairman. Every one of them, Democrats and Republicans, was at the work early and late.

"It is a matter of great pride to us that the delegation from the first State in the Union—twenty Democrats and fourteen Republicans—on such a question stood steadily together. Pennsylvania broke, and Illinois went to pieces, and Ohio divided, but we were unanimous from the start.

"The second factor was the aid of the press. From all the editorial pulpits of the great cities our views were indorsed and our opponents attacked. Public opinion voiced itself in the newspapers on our side. With argument, appeal, sarcasm, the pen of the editor and the pencil of the artist, the great dailies, the illustrated papers, and magazines of the country came to help us.

"It seems to us as if not only the business interests but the brains of the whole country were behind us. We could not have succeeded without the help thus given us.

"Another great factor was the wise counsel and sympathetic assistance of three men in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, who, with long experience in public affairs and intimate acquaintance with the men in Congress, were active in the interest of the cause of honest money and sound currency. I mean Mr. Gresham, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Lamont. Whoever values this victory should be deeply grateful to them. It is an honor to serve with them.

"Sincere thanks are due, too, to the majority of the Republicans in Congress. While they could not all resist the temptation to try to make partisan capital out of the situation—a situation which their own legislation had caused—many of them gave the President the credit which he deserves for his outspoken stand and his effective message, and gave us their earnest support.

"To the courage and fidelity of some men from the South we owe very much. Brawley of South Carolina, Catchings of Mississippi, Patterson of Tennessee, Wilson of West Virginia, Meyer of Louisiana, Clark of Alabama, Breckinridge of Arkansas, and Gresham of Texas are men who were not afraid to risk their seats in Congress to carry out their honest belief.

"It is easy enough for a member from New-York City to vote for repeal. His constituents fill his mind with requests to do it and load the wires with telegrams of approval. The press of his city applauds his action, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Central Labor Union unite to support him.

"But the member from Arkansas, whose district is full of the curious sentiment for silver which prevails in the Southwest, whose rural constituents have got it into their heads that a bank is their enemy and a corporation an invention of the devil, many of whose friends at home believe that New-York and London have entered into a conspiracy to injure them, and that the Sherman act is a defense to them and their interests, when asked to vote for repeal had difficulties to confront which would deter many men from so voting even if persuaded that it was right to do so.

"Those of us whose hearts were in this fight will never forget the men who came to us over such difficulties, and will always be proud of the friendship of these courageous and patriotic gentlemen.

"It was a great fight, fairly contested and honestly won. A hundred dollars paid the expenses of it all. I believe that, if the Senate should act as our House did, it will be worth a hundred millions to the country."

HOW THE VOTE WAS TAKEN.

Proceedings in the House According to the Prescribed Order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The House was called promptly to order at 12 o'clock and the Chaplain invoked the "special divine guidance on members at this critical moment."

The resolution contained in the order of procedure on the silver question was reported by the Clerk, providing for a vote first upon free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1.

Representative Bailey of Texas asked if, in the event of all the amendments in the order being defeated, it would be in order to propose an additional amendment germane to the subject. Speaker Crisp replied that, as at present advised, he would answer no, that the order provided exhaustively all that the House might consider, but that when the time came to formally present the question the gentleman from Texas might be heard.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee desired to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of the product of the silver mines of the United States, but Mr. Bland objected to even having it read, saying that such a proposition was not free coinage at all.

Sixteen to One.

The Wilson bill having been read, Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) offered his first amendment—providing for free coinage at the present ratio of 16 to 1—and it was defeated by a vote of—Yeas, 124; nays, 226. The following is the detailed vote:

YEAS.

Abbott, (Dem.,) Texas,
Aitken, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Alexander, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Allen, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Arnold, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Bailey, (Dem.,) Texas,
Baker, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Bankhead, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Bell, (Pop.,) Col.,
Bell, (Dem.,) Texas,
Black, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Blanchard, (Dem.) La.,
Bland, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Boatner, (Dem.,) La.,
Boen, (Pop.,) Minn.,
Bower, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Bowers, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Branch, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Bretz, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Broderick, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Brookshire, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Bryan, (Dem.,) Neb.,
Bunn, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Burnes, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Caminetti, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Cannon, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Capehart, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Clark, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Cobb, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Cockrell, (Dem.,) Texas,
Coffeen, (Dem.,) Wyoming,
Conn, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Texas,
Cox, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Crawford, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Culberson, (Dem.,) Tex.,
Curtis, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Davis, (Pop.,) Kan.,
De Armond, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Denson, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Dinsmore, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Dockery, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Donovan, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Doolittle, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Edmunds, (Dem.,) Va.,
Ellis, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Enloe, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Epes, (Dem.,) Va.,
Fithian, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Funston, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Fyan, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Geary, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Goodnight, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Grady, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Hall, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Harris, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Hartman, (Rep.,) Mon.,
Hatch, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Heard, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Henderson, (Dem.,) N.C.,
Holman, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hooker, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Hudson, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Hunter, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Hutcheson, (Dem.,) Tex.,
Jones, (Dem.,) Va.,
Kem, (Pop.,) Neb.,
Kilgore, (Dem.,) Texas,
Kyle, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Lane, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Latimer, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Lawson, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Lester, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Livingston, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Lucas, (Rep.,) S. D.,
Maddox, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Maguire, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Marshall, (Dem.,) Va.,
McCulloch, (Dem.,) Ark.,
McDearmon (Dem.,)Tenn.
McKeighan, (Pop.,) Neb.,
McLaurin, (Dem.,) S. C.,
McMillin, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
McRae, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Meredith, (Dem.,) Va.,
Money, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Montgomery, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Morgan, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Moses, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Murray, (Rep.,) S. C.,
Neill, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Newlands, (Pop.,) Nev.,
O'Ferrall, (Dem.,) Va.,
Paynter, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Pence, (Pop.,) Col.,
Pendleton, (Dem.,) Tex.,
Pickler, (Rep.,) S. D.,
Post, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Rich'dson, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Rich'dson, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Robbins, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Robertson, (Dem.,) La.,
Sayers, (Dem.,) Texas,
Sibley, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Simpson, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Stallings, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Stockdale, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Stone, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Strait, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Swanson, (Dem.,) Va.,
Sweet, (Rep.,) Idaho,
Talbert, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Tarsney, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Tate, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Taylor, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Terry, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Turpin, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Tyler, (Dem.,) Va.,
Wheeler, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Whiting, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Williams, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Williams, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Wilson, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Woodard, (Dem.,) N. C.
—124.

NAYS.

Adams, (Rep.,) Ky.,
Alderson, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Aldrich, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Apsley, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Avery, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Babcock, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Baker, (Rep.,) N. H.
Baldwin, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Barnes, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Bartholdt, (Rep.,) Mo.,
Bartlett, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Barwig, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Belden, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Beltzhoover, (Dem.,)Penn.
Berry, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Bingham, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Black, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Blair, (Rep.,) N. H.,
Boutelle, (Rep.,) Me.,
Brattan, (Dem.,) Md.,
Brawley, (Dem.,) S. C.
Breckinridge, (Dem.,)Ark.
Breckinridge, (Dem.,)Ky.,
Brickner, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Brosius, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Brown, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Burrows, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Bynum, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cabaniss, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Cadmus, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Caldwell, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Campbell, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cannon, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Caruth, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Catchings, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Causey, (Dem.,) Del.,
Chickering, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Childs, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Clancy, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Clarke, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Cobb, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Cockran, (Dem.,) N. Y.
Cogswell, (Rep.,) Mass.
Compton, (Dem.,) Md.,
Coombs, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Cornish, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Cousins, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Covert, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Crain, (Dem.,) Texas,
Cummings, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Curtis, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Dalzell, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Daniels, (Rep.,) N. Y.
Davey, (Dem.,) La.,
DeForest, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Dingley, (Rep.,) Me.,
Dolliver, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Draper, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Dunn, (Rep.,) N. J.,
Dunphy, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Durborow, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Ellis, (Rep.,) Oregon,
English, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Erdman, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Everett, (Dem.,) Mass.,
Fellows, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fielder, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Fitch, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fletcher, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Forman, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Funk, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Gardner, (Rep.,) N. J.,
Gear, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Geissenhainer, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Gillet, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Gillett, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Goldzier, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Gorman, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Gresham, (Dem.,) Texas,
Grosvenor, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Grout, (Rep.,) Vt.,
Hager, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hainer, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Hainer, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hall, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Hammond, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hare, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Harmer, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Harter, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Haugen, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Hayes, (Dem.,) Iowa,
Heiner, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hendrix, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hepburn, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hermann, (Rep.,) Oregon,
Hicks, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Hilborn, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Hines, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Hitt, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Hooker, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Hopkins, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Hopkins, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Houk, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Houk, (Rep.,) Tenn.,
Hulick, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Hull, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Ikirt, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Johnson, (Rep.,) Ind.,
Johnson, (Rep.,) N. D.,
Johnson, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Joy, (Rep.,) Mo.,
Kiefer, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Kribbs, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Lacey, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Lapham, (Dem.,) R. I.,
Layton, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Lefever, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Lilly, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Linton, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Lisle, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Lockwood, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Loud, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Loudenslager, (Rep.,) N.J.
Lynch, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Magner, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Mahon, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Mallory, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Marsh, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Martin, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Marvin, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
McAleer, (Dem.,) Penn.,
McCall, (Rep.,) Mass.,
McCleary, (Rep.,) Minn.,
McCreary, (Dem.,) Ky.,
McDannold, (Dem.,) Ill.
McDowell, (Rep.,) Penn.,
McEttrick, (Dem.,)Mass.,
McGann, (Dem.,) Ill.,
McKaig, (Dem.,) Md.,
McNagny, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Meiklejohn, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Mercer, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Meyer, (Dem.,) La.
Milliken, (Rep.,) Me.,
Moon, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Morse, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Mutchler, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Northway, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Oates, (Dem.,) Ala.,
O'Neil, (Dem.,) Mass.,
O'Neill, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Outhwaite, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Page, (Dem.,) R. I.,
Paschal, (Dem.,) Texas,
Patterson, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Payne, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Pearson, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Pendleton, (Dem.,)W. Va.,
Perkins, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Phillips, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Pigott, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Powers, (Rep.,) Vt.,
Price, (Dem.,) La.,
Randall, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Ray, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Rayner, (Dem.,) Md.,
Reed, (Rep.,) Me.,
Reilly, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Reyburn, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Richards, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Ritchie, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Robinson, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Rusk, (Dem.,) Md.,
Russell, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Russell, (Rep.,) Conn.,
Ryan, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Schermerhorn, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Scranton, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Settle, (Rep.,) N. C.,
Shaw, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Sherman, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Sickles, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Sipe, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Smith, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Snodgrass, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Somers, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Sperry, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Springer, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Stephenson, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Stevens, (Dem.,) Mass.,
Stone, C. W., (Rep.,) Penn.,
Stone, W. A., (Rep.,)Penn.,
Storer, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Strong, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Talbott, (Dem.,) Md.,
Tawney, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Taylor, (Rep.,) Tenn.,
Thomas, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Tracey, (Dem.,) N. Y.
Tucker, (Dem.,) Va.,
Turner, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Updegraff, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Van Voorhis, (Rep.,)N.Y.,
Van Voorhees, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wadsworth, (Rep.,) N.Y.,
Walker, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Wanger, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Warner, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Washington, (Dem.,)Tenn.
Waugh, (Rep.,) Ind.,
Weadock, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Wells, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Wever, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
White, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wilson, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wilson, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Wise, (Dem.,) Va.,
Wolverton, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Woomer, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Wright, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Wright, (Rep.,) Penn.—226.

PAIRS.—Mr. Shell, (Dem., S. C.,) in favor of free silver, was paired with Mr. Graham (Dem., N. Y.,) opposed to it.

RECAPITULATION.—*Yeas*—Democrats, 100; Republicans, 13; Populists, 11. *Nays*—Democrats, 114; Republicans, 112; Populists, 0.

Seventeen to One.

The second vote was on the proposition for a ratio of 17 to 1. It resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of—Yeas, 100; nays, 226. The Populist members did not vote. The members who voted for the 16 to 1 ratio but against the 17 to 1 ratio were:

Bretz, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Brookshire, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Bryan, (Dem.,) Neb.,
Conn, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Doolittle, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Geary, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Harris, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Holman, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Latimer, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Maguire, (Dem.,) Cal.,
McKeighan, (Pop.,) Neb.,
McLaurin, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Post, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Strait, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Sweet, (Rep.,) Idaho,
Talbert, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Taylor, (Dem.,) Ind.

The gentlemen who voted for 16 to 1 but who declined to vote at all on the 17 to 1 amendment were:

Baker, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Bankhead, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Boen, (Pop.,) Minn.,
Cannon, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Cockrell, (Dem.,) Texas,
Davis, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Grady, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Hudson, (Dem.,) Kan.,
Kem, (Pop.,) Neb.,
Pence, (Pop.,) Col.,
Simpson, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Turpin, (Dem.,) Ala.

The following, who voted against 16 to 1, voted in favor of 17 to 1:

Russell, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Snodgrass, (Dem.,) Tenn.,

Eighteen to 1.

The 18 to 1 standard was defeated by a vote of—Yeas, 102; nays, 239. Of those who had previously voted on 16 or 17 to 1 the following did not vote:

Allen, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Bailey, (Dem.,) Texas,
Bankhead, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Cannon, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Grady, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Livingston, (Dem.,) Ga.

The other changes on this vote, as compared with the vote on 17 to 1, were as follows: Baldwin, (Dem., Minn.,) who voted for 17, voted against 18, and Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) and Ikirt, (Dem., Ohio,) who voted against 17, voted for 18.

Nineteen to One.

The House then voted immediately on the 19 to 1 amendment and it was also defeated by a vote of—Yeas, 104; nays, 238. On this vote there was one change, for while no one who voted for 18 to 1 voted against 19 to 1, Allen (Dem., Miss.,) who did not vote at all on the former proposition, voted for 19 to 1.

Twenty to One.

Then came the 20 to 1 amendment, and this in turn was defeated, though it showed more strength, the vote standing—Yeas, 121; nays, 222. No one who voted for 19 to 1 voted against 20 to 1, but there was a decided gain, as the following-named members who had opposed 19 to 1 voted for the 20 to 1 amendment:

Alderson, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Crain, (Dem.,) Texas,
Ellis, (Rep.,) Oregon,
Herman, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Linton, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Mallory, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Marsh, (Rep.,) Ill.
Meiklejohn, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Moon, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Oates, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Paschal, (Dem.,) Texas,
Price, (Dem.,) La.,
Tucker, (Dem.,) Va.,
Turner, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Weadock, (Rep.,) Mich.,
White, (Rep.,) Ohio.

The men who voted against 20 to 1 and not on 19 to 1 were Messrs. Kem (Pop., Neb.,) and Maguire, (Dem., Cal.)

Bland-Allison Act.

The proposition to re-enact the Bland-Allison act as a proviso to the repeal bill received the strongest support, but even that was defeated by a majority of 77—the vote standing—Yeas, 136; nays, 213. The vote in detail is as follows:

Bland-Allison Act.

YEAS.

Abbott, (Dem.,) Texas,
Aitken, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Alderson, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Alexander, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Allen, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Arnold, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Bailey, (Dem.,) Texas,
Baker, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Bankhead, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Bell, (Pop.,) Col.,
Bell, (Dem.,) Texas,
Black, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Blanchard, (Dem.,) La.,
Bland, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Boatner, (Dem.,) La.,
Boen, (Pop.,) Minn.,
Bower, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Bowers, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Branch, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Bretz, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Brookshire, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Bryan, (Dem.,) Neb.,
Bunn, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Burnes, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Caminetti, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Cannon, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Capehart, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Clark, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Cobb, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Cockrell, (Dem.,) Texas,
Coffeen, (Dem.,) Wyoming,
Conn, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Texas,
Cox, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Crawford, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Culberson, (Dem.,) Texas,
Davis, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Dearmond, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Denson, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Dinsmore, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Dockery, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Donovan, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Doolittle, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Edmunds, (Dem.,) Va.,
Ellis, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Ellis, (Rep.,) Oregon,
Enloe, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Epes, (Dem.,) Va.,
Fithian, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Fyan, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Goodnight, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Grady, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Hall, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Hare, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Harris, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Hartman, (Rep.,) Mon.,
Hatch, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Heard, (Dem.) Mo.,
Henderson, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Hermann, (Rep.,) Oregon,
Hilborn, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Holman, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hooker, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Hopkins, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Hudson, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Hunter, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Hutcheson, (Dem.,)Texas,
Ikirt, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Jones, (Dem.,) Va.,
Kem, (Pop.,) Neb.,
Kilgore, (Dem.,) Texas,
Kyle, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Lane, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Latimer, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Lawson, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Lester, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Linton, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Livingston, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Lucas, (Rep.,) S. D.,
Maddox, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Maguire, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Marshall, (Dem.,) Va.,
McCreary, (Dem.,) Ky.,
McCulloch, (Dem.,) Ark.,
McDearmon, (Dem.)Tenn.
McKeighan, (Pop.,) Neb.,
McLaurin, (Dem.,) S. C.,
McMillin, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
McRae, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Meredith, (Dem.,) Va.,
Money, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Montgomery, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Morgan, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Moses, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Murray, (Rep.,) S. C.,
Neill, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Oates, (Dem.,) Ala.,
O'Ferrall, (Dem.,) Va.,
Paschal, (Dem.,) Texas,
Paynter, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Pence, (Pop.,) Col.,
Pendleton, (Dem.,) Texas,
Pickler, (Rep.,) S. D.,
Post, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Price, (Dem.,) La.,
Richardson, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Richardson, (Dem.,)Tenn.
Ritchie, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Robbins, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Robertson, (Dem.,) La.,
Russell, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Sayers, (Dem.,) Texas,
Sibley, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Simpson, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Snodgrass, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Stallings, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Stockdale, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Stone, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Strait, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Swanson, (Dem.,) Va.,
Sweet, (Rep.,) Idaho,
Talbert, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Tarsney, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Tate, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Taylor, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Terry, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Tucker, (Dem.,) Va.,
Turpin, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Tyler, (Dem.,) Va.,
Weadock, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Wheeler, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Whiting, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Williams, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Williams, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Wilson, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Woodard, (Dem.,) N. C.
—136.

NAYS.

Adams, (Rep.,) Ky.,
Aldrich, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Apsley, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Avery, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Babcock, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Baker, (Rep.,) N. H.,
Baldwin, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Barnes, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Bartholdt, (Rep.,) Mo.,
Bartlett, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Barwig, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Belden, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Beltzhoover, (Dem.,) Pa.,
Berry, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Bingham, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Black, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Blair, (Rep.,) N. H.,
Boutelle, (Rep.,) Me.,
Brattan, (Dem.,) Md.,
Brawley, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Breck'ridge, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Breckinridge, (Dem.,)Ky.,
Brickner, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Broderick, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Brosius, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Brown, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Burrows, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Bynum, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cabaniss, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Cadmus, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Caldwell, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Campbell, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cannon, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Caruth, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Catchings, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Causey, (Dem.,) Del.,
Chickering, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Childs, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Clancy, (Dem.,) N. Y.
Clarke, (Dem.,) Ala.
Cobb, (Dem.,) Mo.
Cockran, (Dem.,) N. Y.
Cogswell, (Rep.,) Mass.
Compton, (Dem.,) Md.
Coombs, Dem.,) N. Y.
Cooper, (Dem.,) Fla.
Cooper, (Dem.,) Ind.
Cornish, (Dem.,) N. J.
Cousins, (Rep.,) Iowa.
Covert, (Dem.,) N. Y.
Crain, (Dem.,) Texas.
Cummings, (Dem.,) N. Y.
Curtis, (Rep.,) Kansas.
Curtis, (Rep.,) N. Y.
Dalzell, (Rep.,) Penn.
Daniels, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Davey, (Dem.,) La.,
De Forest, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Dingley, (Rep.,) Me.,
Dolliver, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Draper, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Dunn, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Dunphy, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Durborow, (Dem.,) Ill.,
English, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Erdman, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Everett, (Dem.,) Mass.,
Fellows, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fielder, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Fitch, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fletcher, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Forman, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Funk, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Funston, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Gardner, (Rep.,) N. J.,
Gear, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Geary, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Geissenhain'r, (Dem.) N.J.
Gillet, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Gillett, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Goldzier, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Gorham, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Gresham, (Dem.,) Texas,
Grosvenor, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Grout, (Rep.,) Vt.,
Hager, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hainer, (Rep.,) Neb,
Haines, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hall, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Hammond, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Harmer, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Harter, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Haugen, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Hayes, (Dem.,) Iowa,
Heiner, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hendrix, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hepburn, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hicks, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Hines, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Hitt, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Hooker, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Hopkins, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Houk, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Houk, (Rep.,) Tenn.,
Hulick, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Hull, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Johnson, (Rep.,) Ind.,
Johnson, (Rep.,) N. D.,
Johnson, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Joy, (Rep.,) Mo.,
Kiefer, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Kribbs, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Lacey, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Lapham, (Dem.,) R. I.,
Layton, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Lefever, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Lilly, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Lisle, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Lockwood, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Loud, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Loudenslager, (Rep.,)N.J.
Lynch, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Magner, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Mahon, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Mallory, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Marsh, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Martin, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Marvin, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
McAleer, (Dem.,) Penn.,
McCall, (Rep.,) Mass.,
McCleary, (Rep.,) Minn.,
McDannold, (Dem.,) Ill.,
McDowell, (Rep.,) Penn.,
McEttrick, (Dem.,) Mass.,
McGann, (Dem.,) Ill.,
McKaig, (Dem.,) Md.,
McNagny, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Meiklejohn, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Mercer, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Meyer, (Dem.,) La.,
Milliken, (Rep.,) Me.,
Moon, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Morse, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Mutchler, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Northway, (Rep.,) Ohio,
O'Neil, (Dem.,) Mass.,
O'Neill, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Outhwaite, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Page, (Dem.,) R. I.,
Patterson, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Payne, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Pearson, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Pendleton, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Perkins, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Phillips, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Pigott, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Powers, (Rep.,) Vt.,
Randall, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Ray, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Rayner, (Dem.,) Md.,
Reed, (Rep.,) Me.,
Reilly, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Reyburn, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Richards, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Robinson, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Rusk, (Dem.,) Md.,
Russell, (Rep.,) Conn.,
Ryan, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Schermerhorn, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Scranton, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Settle, (Rep.,) N. C.,
Shaw, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Sherman, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Sickles, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Sipe, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Smith, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Somers, (Dem., Wis.,
Sperry, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Springer, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Stephenson, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Stevens, (Dem.,) Mass.,
C.W. Stone, (Rep.,) Penn.,
W.A. Stone, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Storer, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Strong, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Talbott, (Dem.,) Md.,
Tawney, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Taylor, (Rep.,) Tenn.,
Thomas, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Tracey, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Turner, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Updegraff, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Van Voorhis, (Rep.,)N.Y.,
Van Voorhis, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wadsworth, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Walker, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Wanger, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Warner, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Washington, (Dem.) Tenn.,
Waugh, (Rep.,) Ind.,
Wells, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Wever, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Wheeler, (Rep.,) Ill.,
White, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wilson, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Wilson, (Dem.,)West Va.,
Wise, (Dem.,) Va.,
Wolverton, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Woomer, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Wright, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Wright, (Rep.,) Penn.
—213.

RECAPITULATION.—*Yeas*—Democrats, 111; Republicans, 15; Populists, 10. *Nays*—Democrats, 103; Republicans, 110.

The vote for 20 to 1 and against the Bland-Allison substitute was:

Broderick, (Rep.,) Kan.
Crain, (Dem.,) Texas.
Curtis, (Rep.,) Kan.
Funston, (Rep.,) Kan.
Mallory, (Dem.,) Fla.
Marsh, (Rep.,) Ill.
Meiklejohn, (Rep.,) Neb.
Moon, (Rep.,) Mich.
Turner, (Dem.,) Ga.
White, (Rep.,) Ohio.

Newlands (Pop., Neb.,) voted for 20 to 1, but did not vote on the Bland-Allison substitute.

Those voting for the Bland-Allison act and against 20 to 1 were:

Bretz, (Dem.,) Ind.;
Brookshire, (Dem.,) Ind.;
Bryan, (Dem.,) Neb;
Conn, (Dem.,) Ind.;
Doolittle, (Rep.,) Wash.;
Hare, (Dem.,) Ohio;
Harris, (Pop.,) Kas.;
Holman, (Dem.,) Ind.;
Kem, (Pop.,) Nen.;
Latimer, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Maguire, (Dem.,) Cal.,
McCreary, (Dem.,) Ky.,
McKeighan, (Pop.,) Neb.,
McLaurin, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Post, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Ritchie, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Strait, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Sweet, (Rep.,) Idaho,
Talbert, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Taylor, (Dem.,) Ind.

Those voting for the Bland-Allison, and not on the 20 to 1, were:

Baker, (Pop.,) Kan.
Boen, (Pop.,) Minn.
Davis, (Pop.,) Kan.
Hudson, (Pop.,) Kan.
Pence, (Pop.,) Col.
Simpson, (Pop.,) Kan.

Then came the final vote, after Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) had vainly endeavored to stave off for a short time by offering an amendment to repeal the parity clause of the Sherman act, in the hope that by so doing he could rally some of the gold men to his support and thus weaken the friends of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause. The Speaker ruled that this was not in order pending the demand for the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and the bill was accordingly ordered to a third reading. Then Mr. Bailey raised the point that there should be a division of the question. One part of it repealed the purchasing clause and the other retained the parity clause. There should be a separate vote on each, he said.

But again the Speaker pointed to the decisive order of the resolution under which the House was acting, and held that such separation could not be had.

Final and Decisive Vote.

The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the Wilson bill and it was passed—yeas 240, nays 110.

The vote in detail is as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, (Rep.,) Ky.,
Alderson, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Aldrich, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Apsley, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Avery, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Babcock, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Baker, (Rep.,) N. H.,
Baldwin, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Barnes, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Bartholdt, (Rep.,) Mo.,
Bartlett, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Barwig, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Belden, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Beltzhoover, (Dem.) Penn.
Berry, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Bingham, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Black, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Black, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Blair, (Rep.,) N. H.,
Boutelle, (Rep.,) Me.,
Brattan, (Dem.,) Md.,
Brawley, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Breckinridge, (Dem.)Ark.,
Breckinridge, (Dem.,)Ky.,
Bretz, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Brickner, (Dem.,) Wis.,
Brookshire, Dem.,) Ind.,
Brosius, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Brown, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Bunn, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Burrows, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Bynum, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cabaniss, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Cadmus, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Caldwell, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Campbell, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cannon, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Capehart, (Dem.,) W. Va.,
Caruth, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Catchings, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Causey, (Dem.,) Del.,
Chickering, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Childs, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Clancy, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Clarke, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Cobb, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Cockran, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cogswell, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Compton, (Dem.,) Md.,
Conn, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Coombs, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Cooper, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Cornish, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Cousins, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Covert, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Crain, (Dem.,) Texas,
Cummings, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Curtis, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Dalzell, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Daniels, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Davey, (Dem.,) La.,
De Forest, (Dem.,) Conn.,
Dingley, (Rep.,) Me.,
Dolliver, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Donovan, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Doolittle, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Draper, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Dunn, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Dunphy, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Durborow, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Edmunds, (Dem.,) Va.,
English, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Erdman, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Everett, (Dem.,) Mass.,
Fellows, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fielder, (Dem.,) N. J.,
Fitch, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Fletcher, (Rep.,) Minn.,
Forman, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Funk, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Gardner, (Rep.,) N. J.,
Gear, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Geary, (Dem.,) Cal.
Geissenhainer, (Dem.,) N. J.
Gillet, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Gillett, (Rep.,) Mass.,
Goldzier, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Gorman, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Gresham, (Dem.,) Texas,
Grosvenor, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Grout, (Rep.,) Vt.,
Haines, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hall, (Dem.,) Minn.,
Hammond, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hare, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Harmock, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Harter, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Haugen, (Rep.,) Wis.,
Hayes, (Dem.,) Iowa,
Heiner, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Henderson, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hendrix, (Dem.,) N. Y.,
Hicks, (Rep.,) Penn.
Hines, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Hitt, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Holman, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hooker, (Rep.,) N. Y.,
Hopkins, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Houk, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Houk, (Rep.,) Tenn.,
Hulick, (Rep.,) Ohio,
Hull, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Hunter, (Dem.,) Ill.,

[At this point the United Press sends word that the wires to Washington are all down and it is impossible at this time to complete the vote for the repeal bill.]

NAYS.

Abbott, (Dem.,) Texas,
Aitken, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Alexander, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Allen, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Arnold, (Dem.,) Texas,
Bailey, (Dem.,) Texas,
Baker, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Bankhead, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Bell, (Pop.,) Col.,
Bell, (Dem.,) Texas,
Blanchard, (Dem.,) La.,
Bland, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Boatner, (Dem.,) La.,
Boen, (Pop.,) Minn.,
Bower, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Bowers, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Branch, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Broderick, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Bryan, (Dem.,) Neb.,
Burns, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Caminetti, (Dem.,) Cal.
Cannon, (Rep.,) Ill.
Clark, (Dem.,) Mo.
Cobb, (Dem.,) Ala.
Cockrell, (Dem.,) Texas,
Coffeen, (Dem.,)Wyoming.
Cooper, (Dem.,) Texas.
Cox, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Crawford, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Culberson, (Dem.,) Texas,
Curtis, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Davis, (Pop.,) Kan.,
De Armond, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Denson, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Dinsmore, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Dockery, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Ellis, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Ellis, (Rep.,) Ore.,
Enloe, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Epes, (Dem.,) Va.,
Fithian, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Funston, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Fyan, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Goodnight, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Grady, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Hager, (Rep.,) Iowa.
Hainer, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Hall, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Harris, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Hartman, (Rep.,) Mon.,
Hatch, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Heard, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Henderson, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Hepburn, (Rep.,) Iowa.
Hermann, (Rep.,) Oregon.
Hilborn, (Rep.,) Cal.
Hooker, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Hopkins, (Rep.,) Penn.,
Hudson, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Hutcheson, (Dem.,) Tex.,
Ikirt, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Jones, (Dem.,) Va.,
Kem, (Pop.,) Neb.,
Kilgore, (Dem.,) Texas,
Kyle, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Lane, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Latimer, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Livingston, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Loud, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Lucas, (Rep.,) S. D.,
Maddox, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Maguire, (Dem.,) Cal.,
Mallory, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Marsh, (Rep.,) Ill.,
McCulloch, (Dem.,) Ark.,
McDearmon, (D'm.,)Tenn.
McKeighan, (Pop.,) Neb.,
McLaurin, (Dem.,) S. C.,
McRae, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Meiklejohn, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Money, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Morgan, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Moses, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Murray, (Rep.,) S. C.,
Neill, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Newlands, (Pop.,) Nev.,
Pence, (Pop.,) Col.,
Pickler, (Rep.,) S. D.,
Richardson, (Dem.,) Tenn.
Robbins, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Robertson, (Dem.,) La.,
Sayres, (Dem.,) Tex.,
Sibley, (Dem.,) Penn.,
Simpson, (Pop.,) Kan.,
Smith, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Snodgrass, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Stallings, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Stockdale, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Strait, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Sweet, (Rep.,) Idaho,
Talbert, (Dem.,) S. C.,
Tarsney, (Dem.,) Mo.,
Tate, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Taylor, (Rep.,) Tenn.,
Terry, (Dem.,) Ark.,
Wheeler, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Williams, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Williams, (Dem.,) Miss.,
Wilson, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Woodard, (Dem.,) N. C.
Total—110.

The members who stood by silver under the Bland-Allison act, but who finally voted for unconditional repeal, were:

Alderson, (Dem.,) W.Va.,
Black, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Bretz, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Brookshire, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Bunn, (Dem.,) N. C.,
Conn, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Donovan, (Dem.,) Ohio.,
Doolittle, (Rep.,) Wash.,
Edmunds, (Dem.,) Va.,
Hare, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Holman, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Hunter, (Dem.,) Ill.,
Lawson, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Lester, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Linton, (Rep.,) Mich.,
Marshall, (Dem.,) Va.,
McCreary, (Dem.,) Ky.,
McMillin, (Dem.,) Tenn.,
Meredith, (Dem.,) Va.,
Montgomery, (Dem.,) Ky.
Oates, (Dem.,) Ala.,
O'Ferrall, (Dem.,) Va.,
Paschal, (Dem.,) Texas,
Paynter, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Pendleton, (Dem.,) Texas,
Post, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Price, (Dem.,) La.,
Richardson, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Ritchie, (Dem.,) Ohio,
Russell, (Dem.,) Ga.,
Stone, (Dem.,) Ky.,
Swanson, (Dem.,) Va.,
Taylor, (Dem.,) Ind.,
Tucker, (Dem.,) Va.,
Turpin, (Dem.,) Ala.,
Tyler, (Dem.,) Va.,
Weadock, (Dem.,) Mich.,
Whiting, (Dem.,) Mich.

There were ten uncompromising silver men who voted against even the Bland Act and then against repeal. They were:

Broderick, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Cannon, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Curtis, (Rep.,) Kan.,
Hepburn, (Rep.,) Iowa,
Loud, (Rep.,) Cal.,
Mallory, (Dem.,) Fla.,
Marshall, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Meiklejohn, (Rep.,) Neb.,
Smith, (Rep.,) Ill.,
Taylor, (Rep.,) Tenn.

The anti-silver men knew that they were playing a winning game from the start, and the silver men were in the calm of despair; and so when this overwhelming majority was shown for the Wilson bill its advocates did not indulge in enthusiastic cheers, but contented themselves with a single round of applause.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) gave notice that he would ask the House to consider the rules to-morrow, and then, at 3:30, the House adjourned.

TO WEIGH MONEY QUESTION.

Scope of a Commission Which It Is Proposed Shall Be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Representative McCreary of Kentucky has prepared a joint resolution which he will introduce providing for an investigation of the monetary question.

Mr. McCreary says there have been but two commissions on this subject in recent years, the one in this country of 1878 and the Herschel commission in Great Britain, which has recently made its report. The United States commission, he says, was of vast benefit, preparing the way for the Bland-Allison act and, so far as that went, remonetizing silver, and the British commission has had an immense influence on Europe in favor of bimetallism. The joint resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That a commission is hereby authorized and constituted, to consist of three Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate; three Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three experts, to be selected by the President of the United States, with authority to determine the time and place of meeting and to take evidence in Washington or in any other city of the United States before the whole committee or before sub-committees and to inquire into and report;

First—On the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, and whether the change is due to the depreciation of silver or to the appreciation of gold; cause of the change, whether permanent or temporary; the effect thereof upon finance, trade, commerce, agriculture, labor, and other interests of the country, and upon the standard of value in this and other countries.

Second—On the policy of maintaining the double standard in the United States, and what should be the legal ratio between silver and gold when coined.

Third—On the best means of reorganizing the banking system and of restoring confidence in commercial and financial circles and promoting international bimetallism.

Fourth—The report of the commission shall be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives not later than the 1st day of January, 1894.

The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and an early favorable report is anticipated. Chairman Springer is understood to be a warm advocate of the scheme.

SOME FOREIGN COMMENT.

London "Times" Congratulates the Country on the Passage of the Wilson Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Times* says: "The Wilson bill goes to the Senate with all the authority that the very remarkable declaration of opinion of the lower house can confer.

"It is evident that the severe and continued depression in trade has worked a very decided change in the popular views. It seems improbable that anything will come out of the Voorhees bill. It is the expiring effort of the silver party.

"Silver deprived of the support of the Sherman act will sink to a level too low to suit the bimetallist notions of a proper ratio, or to facilitate the establishment of a double standard.

"The passage of the Wilson bill will not produce the unlimited improvement in the situation that is expected in some quarters, because the Sherman act is not the only obstacle to commercial prosperity; fiscal blunders and unsound speculations count for much.

"But it may be hoped that the removal of the silver incubus will enable the Americans to see more clearly what other measures are required to put business on a sound basis."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Morning Post* says that the vote in the United States House of Representatives yesterday indicates a great change in American opinion and shows that the Democrats are practically united for the repeal of the Silver act.

"In the face of such a majority," it adds, "the struggle in the Senate will probably be shorter than was anticipated."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Daily News* to-day expresses the opinion that the repeal of the Sherman act will prove a serious blow to bimetallits throughout the world, but a great victory for common sense and the single standard.

MR. CARLISLE GREATLY PLEASED.

Majority for the Wilson Bill Exceeds His Expectations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—All the members of the Administration took the greatest interest in the votes on the Wilson bill, Secretary Carlisle especially so. He received in his office in the Treasury Department the official announcement of the several votes as soon as they were flashed across the wire.

When the first vote was received, which showed that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 was beaten by 102 majority, he said the majority was greater than he had anticipated, and that he would have been satisfied with 60 majority.

At the conclusion of all the votes Secretary Carlisle said that he was very much gratified at the result, and felt that it would do much to restore public confidence. He expressed the hope "that the Senate would take speedy action on the silver question."

In the course of a conversation, Secretary Carlisle was asked if the present stringency was due to lack of money. He refuted the idea, and among other things said:

"No greater mistake could be committed than to assume that the present financial embarrassment is caused by an actual scarcity of money in the country. The fact is that the amount of currency of all kinds in the country outside of the United States Treasury on the 25th day of the present month was $58,452,350 greater than the amount outstanding on the 1st day of the month, and $70,294,783 more than the amount outstanding on the 1st day of September, 1892, when business was active and prosperous.

"There is money enough to transact all the legitimate business of the people, but the difficulty is that it has been withdrawn from circulation and hoarded.

"The true remedy is to restore confidence and credit, and thus put the money now in the country in circulation again."

BOUND TO WRECK THIS TRAIN.

Two Efforts Made Near White House, N. J., but Both Were Frustrated.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Within the past month two attempts have been made two miles west of White House, N. J., to wreck fast express trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The place is in the deep woods, on top of Pickels Mountain. In each case it was the same train; only going in the opposite direction. The unlucky engine is 379, Engineer "Hank" Foster, and Conductor "Ike" Munn.

The first attempt was made on a Saturday afternoon nearly four weeks ago. It was made on Train 12, which leaves Annandale, five miles west of where the wreckers got to work, and does not stop again until it nears Elizabeth, forty miles away. The crew of a local freight train going west discovered the obstruction five minutes before the express dashed by, and removed it. A large tie was placed across the rails and stakes were driven in front of it so it could not be pushed off by the cowcatcher. This attempt was kept quiet.

The second attempt was made last Saturday morning, on the same train going west. It is known as the Easton express. When the train left White House at 10:21 Engineer "Hank" Foster, as he reached the thickest part of the woods, saw something dark on the track. He shut off steam and applied the air brakes and sand, but could not stop entirely and ran into the obstruction. A valve rim on the engine was broken.

An investigation showed that old ties had been laid crosswise on the track and heavy stones piled on top. These were removed and the train proceeded slowly. A determined effort is being made to find out who the wreckers are.

Burglars at Work in Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 28.—This town is infested with burglars, whose chief merit seems to lie in the boldness of their operations. The police were notified yesterday of two robberies which occurred early Sunday morning.

William Brock, a saloonkeeper on Hamilton Avenue, was one of the victims. He heard noises issuing from the ground floor of his house, and he began to investigate. He was set upon by four men. After beating him unmercifully, the intruders rifled the money drawer, helped themselves to a supply of liquors and cigars, and then took their departure.

John H. Hoffman, a milk dealer who lives on the same street, was the other victim. The burglars effected an entrance through his parlor window, and stole $25 from a bureau drawer. No trace of the depredators has yet been found.

This Building in Danger of Falling.

The Sergeant at the desk of the Oak Street Police Station was informed last evening that the two-and-a-half-story building 92 James Street, owned by Joseph McCarthy of 101 Roosevelt Street, was in an unsafe condition, being rendered so by the excavations made for a new building next to it.

The occupants, the Sergeant said, told him that the foundation of the house had been undermined and was so shaken that the doors could not be closed, while one of the walls was gradually sinking.

Notice was sent to the Building Department, and an Inspector from there promptly ordered the contractor on the building to quit work until No. 92 had been properly shored up.

Report of the Cholera Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The cholera reports for the last twenty-four hours show one new case and two deaths in Rotterdam, five new cases and no deaths in Leerdam, one new case and no deaths in Delft, five new cases and no deaths in Naples, and one new case and no deaths in Cassine.

The Buda-Pesth *Correspondence* announces that a case of cholera has occurred in that city.

In Smyrna there were 58 new cases and 48 deaths reported from Aug. 24 to Aug. 27.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—A case of cholera has been discovered on the Rhine boat Flora at Rudesheim, opposite Bingen.

Friendly to Senator Beardsley.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—At the First Assembly District Democratic Convention held here today John G. Gibson, Utica; D. A. Barnum, Paris, and Frank H. Manley were elected delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for S. A. Beardsley for State Committeeman.

At the Second Oneida Democratic District Convention, held in Rome this afternoon, the Hon. John D. McMahon of Rome, Ira Snell of Vernon, and C. D. Kan of Booneville were chosen to represent that district at the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for Senator Beardsley for State Committeeman.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Georgetown and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

IT COVERS A GOOD DEAL OF GROUND —Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And when you hear that it cures so many diseases, perhaps you think "it's too good to be true."

But it's only reasonable. As a blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing like the "Discovery" is known to medical science. The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only *guaranteed* remedy. In Dyspepsia, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The worse your Catarrh, the more you need Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors offer $500 cash for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

VICTORY BATEMAN IS OUT

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE ASKED HER TO RESIGN.

The Scandal in Which the Actress's Name Had Become Involved Made Her Sisters Feel that Her Presence in the League Was No Longer Desirable—Mrs. A. M. Palmer Defines the Position of the Organization—Members Are Pledged to Sustain Its High Standard.

At the regular business meeting of the Professional Woman's League, held yesterday in the rooms over A. M. Palmer's office at 17 West Thirtieth Street, a letter of resignation was read from Victory Bateman, the actress who last week was made the co-respondent in a divorce suit brought by Amy Busby against her husband, Aubrey Boucicault, son of the famous playwright.

The letter of resignation was far from being a voluntary one. It was formally requested by some of the league's officers, on the ground that the scandal in which her name had figured made her unfit for membership in the league.

If Miss Bateman ever had any thought of resisting the official request for her resignation with the argument that the charges against her were not proved, it was soon dispelled when she found out that the current of opinion among the majority of the active members of the league ran against her.

Of course all the ladies concerned in the practical expulsion from their ranks of Miss Bateman swore with all the solemnity of a woman's most solemn vow to keep the matter a profound secret. The result was that in two days the matter was no secret at all, but was being discussed by every actor and actress who knew Miss Bateman or had heard of the Woman's Professional League. Some of the ladies of the league laid the blame of the disclosure on Miss Bateman's already overburdened shoulders, hinting that she was not averse to posing as a martyr and gaining sympathy and advertisement at one and the same time.

As far as could be learned last night from the members of the league, the officers and members on committees present at yesterday's meeting were Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the President of the league; "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Miss Rosa Rand, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. C. B. Bishop, Miss Bertha Welby, and Mrs. Robert Mantell. No remarks directly appertaining to Miss Bateman were made after the receipt of her letter had been announced by the Secretary. Mrs. Fernandez, however, improved the occasion on leaving the meeting by delivering an impromptu lecture to the younger members in the room on the necessity of preserving at all times and in all places dignity of deportment and behavior and of keeping one's name above reproach. Mrs. Palmer, too, in speaking of a paragraph published in an evening paper stating that Rose Coghlan and Fanny Davenport, both divorced women, were members of the League, remarked, "The past is the past, but the future is the future, and requires looking at from a very different standpoint."

This little apothegm of Mrs. Palmer's was explained last night by a prominent member of the league, who said: "Mrs. Palmer was very grieved at the malice contained in that little paragraph. What she intended to convey by her remark, was that the league has no right to rake up the past records and lives of its members. They, however, when they assume its badge, pledge themselves to at all hazards maintain the dignity of the league.

"There is not, I believe, in the league a dissentient opinion as to the advisability of the action taken with regard to Miss Bateman, though there are many ladies, myself included, who know her personally and have a warm interest in her welfare."

Miss Bateman comes of a theatrical family, her mother, Victory Creese, so named because she was born on the date of the battle of Vicksburg, being a well-known actress in her day.

Victory Bateman has been a member of various companies both in this city and on the road, her forte being soubrette parts, for which her petite figure and brightly pretty face well fit her.

Death of Capt. James H. Spencer.

The news of the death on Sunday in a Philadelphia hospital of Capt. James H. Spencer, commander of the Red Star steamship Illinois, was received with much regret in shipping circles here.

Capt. Spencer was born in Charleston, S. C., some fifty-five years ago. On arriving at manhood, with Mexico in a turmoil, and an ideal field for a soldier of fortune, he enlisted under Maximilian's banner in the land forces, obtaining the title of Colonel. He afterward joined the naval forces and gained the rank of Commodore.

Capt. Spencer was the commander of the Conemaugh when, two years ago, that vessel took provisions sent by America to starving Russia. In appreciation of this service the Czar of Russia presented him with a magnificent gold tea set.

Steamers Being Loaded Slowly.

The longshoremen's strike was continued yesterday, but the work of loading and unloading the steamers by green hands went along slowly. Some two hundred Italians were at work last evening on Pier 28, unloading the steamer Cherokee of the Clyde line. One of the Italians had his foot crushed while at work.

The strikers held a secret meeting in the evening in the basement of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, at James Street and New Bowery, and said that they had decided not to resume work until they were given the old rate of 30 cents an hour.

Diamonds Disappear Mysteriously.

Diamonds valued at $3,000 have been lost by Albert Lorsch & Co., importers of jewelry and diamonds at 37 Maiden Lane.

When the case in which the diamonds were supposed to be was opened by a Custom House examiner the stones were not to be found. The firm met with a similar loss about a year ago, when jewelry worth between $7,000 and $8,000 was missing from a case opened in its office.

Simple ailments neglected may grow deadly. A handy remedy is

Beecham's (Worth a Guinea a Box.) Pills

in all cases where Liver and Stomach trouble is suspected.

25 cents a box.

41

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, fleas, lice, cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; sixty years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; kills in single night. Stores refusing order, direct 40 Clinton Place.

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The new ownership of THE TIMES has given to the paper a forward impulse. It shows increase and betterment in all departments. Always an excellent newspaper, full, accurate, and clean, it has become a more complete chronicle of the world's daily doings without departing from its old standards.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

THE TIMES prints a great deal of information and discussion upon topics of special interest to women; its department of literary news and criticism is notably full and valuable; and it concerns itself to tell what is going on in the domains of art, of science, of religion, and of education.

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The subscription price of THE WEEKLY TIMES is SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR. THE WEEKLY TIMES is a capital newspaper. It contains all the current news condensed from the dispatches and reports of the daily edition, besides literary matter, discussions upon agricultural topics by practical farmers, full and accurate market reports of prices for farm produce, live stock, &c., and a carefully-prepared weekly wool market.

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Send for circular containing full information as to Discounts.

AN INCENDIARY WHO IS RICH

MAKES A BUSINESS OF BURNING INSURED PROPERTY.

Cunning Enough to Have Kept Himself Clear so Far of Criminating Evidence—Usually Operates in Ready-Made Clothing—His Methods Illustrated by the Story of a Recent Fire—An Adjuster Predicts that Sooner or Later He Will Find His Way Into Sing Sing Prison.

"There is a man in New-York who has made himself rich in the incendiary business," said a member of a well-known firm of insurance adjusters to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter.

"Rich in the incendiary business?"

"Yes, in the incendiary business," answered the adjuster. "The man that I refer to makes a business of burning property for the insurance that is on it, and has methods quite as well-defined as are the methods of any business you may name. Everybody knows, since THE NEW-YORK TIMES and perhaps some other papers published the story of that affair over in Williamsburg, that there are men in New-York who live by burning up insured property, but it isn't everybody who knows that there is a man in this city who has made thousands of dollars by such work."

"What affair in Williamsburg do you allude to—the arrest of the men who agreed to burn a shop over there for $100?"

"Exactly. You remember they proposed the thing to the shopkeeper, and he, after consulting the police, led the incendiaries on until a case was made out against them.

"But those men are not like the man I'm speaking of. He goes in for thousands, and burns up his own property."

"Do you know it?"

"Yes, we know it."

"Well, why don't you stop him? Why don't you arrest him?"

"Because he's so slick. It's one thing to be morally certain of something, and another to be able to prove it in a court of law to the satisfaction of a jury. We shall catch him eventually, but he's managed to avoid detection for a long time."

"Will you give the facts about one of his operations?"

"Certainly, with great pleasure, though for obvious reasons I prefer to use fictitious names in my statement. Suppose, then, that I give you the facts about a fire he was concerned in that took place in, say, Bayonne, N. J. Upon the face of the returns it appeared that Isaac Comminsky had had a stock of clothing insured for $5,000 completely ruined by fire, water, and smoke. The companies held that there was a big fraud beneath the face of the returns, but they couldn't get the facts into such shape as to make a showing in court, and so they paid up."

"What was the fraud?"

"Why, just this: Mr. Comminsky didn't own the stock. It was owned by our friend, Mr. Freiburger. Mr. Comminsky was simply a hired man, hired to pose as the owner of the store, to put his name upon a signboard on the front of the building, to take out the insurance policies, and finally to collect the insurance after the fire.

"Freiburger sent Comminsky to Bayonne to hire a dilapidated building that looked pretty well in front. Then he had him buy a quantity of clothing from reputable New-York houses, and, of course, take itemized bills. This clothing was sent to Bayonne, but was never placed in that store, or at least no considerable portion of it was placed there. Instead, a quantity of clothing, not worth a quarter of the value of that purchased from the reputable houses, was placed in the store, stuff that wasn't fit for anything much better than burning. The tags that were on the better clothing were attached to this inferior stuff.

"Comminsky had hardly begun unpacking his goods before the insurance agents were upon him. He took out a moderate amount of insurance and stopped, but still the agents came, bent on doing business with him.

"'But I'm insured already,' he said. 'I never was burned out, and I don't expect to be burned out here. I guess I'll carry part of the risk myself.'

"'You ought to have at least $2,000 more on this stock,' said one of the agents. 'You can't afford to carry that much of risk yourself.'

"That was the sort of talk to please Comminsky. He took the extra $2,000, and then he was ready for the fire.

"A week or ten days later the man who was to start the fire put in an appearance. Freiburger had sent him over from New-York. He went to work as a clerk, opened the store in the morning, and shut it up at night.

"The time for the burning having arrived, Comminsky came over to New-York to attend a party and spent a good share of the night under the eyes of fifty or a hundred persons. He went back to Bayonne in the morning and nearly fainted when he discovered that his store had been burned and that there was nothing left of his fine stock of goods. He learned that just after midnight the store was discovered ablaze—fire in every part of it.

"Then came the adjusters. Comminsky showed us what his stock was by means of the bills from the reputable houses, and when we went to these houses we found that the goods invoiced were shipped to Bayonne.

"We asked for information about the origin of the fire; Comminsky couldn't help us a bit. He was 'over to New-York to a party,' he told us.

"'Who was the last man in the store?' we inquired.

"'My clerk.'

"'Where is he now?'

"'I don't know.'

"'Where does he live?'

"'I don't know. He came here looking for work, and offered to work cheap, and I took him.'

"There we were again. Comminsky and his bills confronted us, and though we had found out enough to satisfy ourselves and the companies we represented that instead of getting $5,000 insurance, Comminsky ought to get twenty years in the penitentiary, we couldn't procure evidence—real, substantial evidence—to establish that there had been an incendiary fire planned by Freiburger for his own benefit. The man had been too slick for us."

"Do you mean to say that this man has done this sort of thing a great many times?"

"I do, but, as I said before, we can't prove it in court just yet. Some day, though, we shall nab him. I'm certain of that."

"How?"

"Why, the man who represents him may peach on him, or the fellow who starts the fire. Get one of them into a tight place, and he might give up all he knew. Or suppose we could get hold of a teamster who had carted goods to one of Freiburger's stores, which had subsequently been burned out, don't you see we should have some good evidence. The trouble in getting at the teamster is that the teaming is done by a conspirator, who is not at all likely to volunteer information. Perhaps this same teamster has done a good deal of crooked work for Freiburger and been paid accordingly.

"We have several times got very close to our man with our evidence, but never close enough to hurt him. For example, a man went from New-York to a brand-new apartment house in Brooklyn and established himself and family in one of the apartments. He took out $2,000 insurance on his household furniture and $2,000 on a stock of cloaks, cloakings, buttons, trimmings, &c.

"One morning he told his wife that he was going that day to a town out in Pennsylvania and disappeared. In the afternoon all the other members of the family, including the grandmother, who weighed not an ounce less than 300, and an infant not over four months old, went off to a picnic, from which they did not return until 2 o'clock the next morning.

"The apartment had been burned out when they reached home. Fortunately, no other family had moved into the house.

"Well, I happened to get to the building before the head of the house returned from his alleged trip to Pennsylvania.

"'Big stock of cloaks here?' I asked one of the daughters, who, I discovered as we talked, hadn't been coached up.

"'About ten,' said she.

"'Cloakings, I suppose?'

"'A little; not much.'

"I didn't say anything to the father about what his daughter had told me, but asked him how much stock he had on hand.

"'Fine stock,' he said. 'We was just starting in to do a first-class business in a first-class neighborhood.' Then he showed me his bills. He'd bought his cloaks and cloakings from our man. The invoices footed up $2,600.

"Then there was a bill for buttons and trimmings.

"'Where are the buttons?' I asked.

"'All gone in the fire.'

"I hired a patrolman to go up there with a fine sieve, and he sifted every bit of the débris, but there wasn't a sign of a button. We afterward found that the bill was a bogus thing, made out at our man's request, but this information we could not use against him, but only to defend our company against the suit brought on the policies which we declined to pay."

"How did the case come out?"

"We paid $600 of the $4,000 demanded rather than take chances of a fight before a jury. Juries are not very kind to insurance companies, you know.

"Now we were pretty close to our man that time, but we could not have fastened anything on him. He would have sworn that he delivered the cloaks and cloaking, the insured would have sworn to the same, and even that girl who talked to me would have straightened herself in some way."

"Funny, isn't it," mused the adjuster, after pausing for a minute, "that here in New-York, where there are the sharpest detectives in the world, a man should be able to keep at that sort of thing!"

"How do you account for it?" asked the reporter.

"It's because we have to begin at the wrong end. Our man lives up there in the heart of New-Jerusalem—on the east side, you know—and operates from there. Everything that's done outside is done by somebody else, and we don't know that anything is going on until we get notice of a fire. If we had our suspicions aroused concerning a certain clothing store and got it into our heads that plans were making to burn it up, we could watch it, and if our man was involved in an incendiary project touching that store, he'd have to be careful or he would show his hand. As it is, he works away unobserved until the fire takes place, and then there's no good in watching him."

"But you expect to catch him in course of time?" queried the reporter.

"Yes," answered the adjuster, "I don't doubt that if he lives long enough he will find his way into Sing Sing Prison."

WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN KILLED.

Crushed by a Tree Weakened by Last Week's Cyclone—Escape of His Son.

One of the victims of the cyclone of last week was William E. Chapman, the well-known President of the Chapman Wrecking Company. Early on Thursday, the morning after the storm, Mr. Chapman left his Summer home at Preston, Conn., with his son, Isaac E. Chapman, for the railway station. As they drove along the road a tree, which had been weakened by the fury of the storm, toppled over and fell upon their wagon, crushing them and their vehicle to the ground.

The horses broke loose, and as they ran wildly along the road and to the railroad station, they were recognized, and it was at once surmised that some member of the Chapman family had met with an accident. Searchers were immediately sent out in a wagon, and it was not long before they found the wrecked wagon and its passengers.

Mr. Chapman was found pinioned to the ground by the fallen tree. He was covered with blood, his skull having been pierced by a splinter from the tree. His son was also held fast to the earth by the tree.

Father and son had been under the fallen tree an hour before relief arrived. Both men, who still breathed, were at once taken to their home, where the elder Chapman died in a few hours. Mr. Chapman's son was not seriously injured, but he suffered from mental and physical shock.

Mr. Chapman's body was brought to his home, at 104 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, where funeral services were held yesterday morning. The pall bearers were officers of the Chapman Wrecking Company and Captains of the fleet—C. F. S. Snyder, A. M. Smith, W. T. Leathbridge, Capt. L. L. Sealy, Capt. George Earl, Capt. T. A. Kennedy, and Thomas T. Quackenbush.

Mr. Chapman leaves a wife and three sons—Isaac E. Chapman, W. L. Chapman, and A. Nelson Chapman, and a daughter, Mrs. Edward Buchanan. He took a warm interest in church affairs, and was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn. He contributed liberally toward the city missions connected with that church.

In early life Mr. Chapman was interested in the manufacture of brick, but for the past seventeen years he had devoted himself to the recovery of vessels and other property lost at sea. Mr. Chapman was in his sixty-first year. Isaac Chapman will probably succeed his father as President of the Chapman Wrecking Company.

PASSED BOTH ORDINANCES.

Jersey City Street and Water Commission Disposed of Two Vetoes.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Street and Water Commissioners this afternoon made short work of Acting Mayor Simpson's vetoes of the Consolidated Traction ordinance and the ordinance vacating Railroad Avenue, at Point of Rocks, in order to enable the Junction Railroad to pass under the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The traction ordinance gives the Consolidated Company the right to lay tracks in nearly every one of the principal thoroughfares, in addition to the streets it now occupies, as the successor of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad. There is no objection to the plan on the part of the people. All the opposition is made by another company, known as the Jersey City Traction Company, which claims a previous right to use some of the streets given to the Consolidated. Mayor Simpson vetoed the ordinance because he thought the city should receive 5 per cent. of the gross earnings, and he did not think the ordinance bound the company to this.

Whatever debate there was over the vetoes took place in caucus. The board convened in public session at 1:30 P. M. and both ordinances were passed over the vetoes in five minutes. Commissioner Somers made the necessary motion in each case and the vote was unanimous. Work was immediately resumed on the trolley system.

GYPSY QUEEN OLIVE MARRIED.

Her Husband Was Formerly a Reporter and Later Her Business Manager.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 28.—Queen Olive, a gypsy fortune teller, who is known in private life as Constance Darling, was married to-night, at the Children's Aid Society's Seaside Home, to E. Edgard Mels, a reporter. The Rev. A. P. Stockwell performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids, groomsmen, or other attendants. Olive has an encampment on Chief McKane's grounds, West Eighth Street and Surf Avenue.

Little Cricket, one of the tribe, was married on the camp grounds, three weeks ago, and there was a celebration. Mels made the acquaintance of Olive at the celebration and he immediately fell in love with her. He went with the Queen and the tribe to the old haunted clubhouse, on the Boulevard, that night, and the party was arrested for breaking into the building. Since then he has been constantly with the Queen and has acted as manager of the encampment.

Mrs. Mels is an attractive brunette, twenty-six years old. She was married, ten years ago, to a wealthy hat manufacturer in Cincinnati. She was divorced from him when she was nineteen years old. She claims to be a real gypsy. The couple will start Sept. 15 down the Mississippi on a houseboat.

Killed His Young Daughter.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Frank H. Sheffield, aged about forty-two years, a prominent prohibitionist and educator of Westerly, killed his five-year-old daughter, Margaret, at Rocky Point this afternoon. The man was arrested and taken to East Greenwich. The prisoner had been mentally unbalanced for some time, and has just recovered from a severe attack of erysipelas.

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WITH A RAZOR.

He Went on a Strike Against His Brother-in-Law and Terrorized Woodside.

WOODSIDE, L. I., Aug. 28.—After keeping a large portion of the community in a state of terror all day, Alexander Pirie, a stalwart young Scotchman, eighteen years old, was finally subdued and arrested. For a week he had terrorized his brother-in-law, D'Israel Bregtigniere. The latter is a news agent on the Long Island Railroad, and has a small news stand here, in addition. He was hurt on the road last Winter and is still suffering from his injuries.

Pirie attended the news stand for his brother-in-law, but a few days ago went on a strike for higher wages. On being refused, Pirie at once started a genuine reign of terror. He drove Bregtigniere from his house with a razor and kept him out for two days. The old man had to send for his clothes and sleep in a freight car.

As Bregtigniere alighted from a train with his arms full of papers to-day, Pirie rushed at him with the drawn razor. The old Frenchman dropped his bundles and fled, hotly pursued by Pirie. Over fences, meadows, and fields they chased, with a crowd strung along behind. Finally Bregtigniere ran howling to his home, hoping to get in and lock Pirie out. He got in, but so did Pirie. Then they had a race all over the house. Becoming desperate, the Frenchman seized an ice pick and turned upon his tormentor.

At this juncture Herman Miller and Martin Wagner ran in. They were just in time to save the Frenchman from being carved to pieces. Pirie turned upon the two visitors with his razor. In the mêlée which followed, Bregtigniere escaped. Wagner and Miller drove Pirie out into the streets, where he fairly foamed with rage.

"I'll murder ten or fifteen people before I leave this place," he shrieked. Then he ran amuck through the streets with his razor. He came in contact with Gateman Mouncy at the Woodside crossing of the Long Island Railroad. Mouncy had a mail bag in his hand as Pirie rushed at him and with it knocked Pirie down. The latter picked up a big stone and felled Mouncy.

Pirie began to chase Mouncy. The latter finally got a club and a battle royal ensued between the gateman and the furious young Scotchman. Two constables came running to the spot, attracted by the uproar. Pirie turned upon them with his razor. It took their combined efforts to club him into partial submission.

He foamed and raged and, breaking away, led the constables a long chase. He was finally captured and locked up, still struggling. It was hours before some of the residents would venture from their homes.

Pirie is the younger brother of Bregtigniere's wife, and was recently imported by the couple to aid them at the news stand.

NEW JERSEY THIEVES CAUGHT.

They Were Arrested on Long Island Yesterday for Robberies in Newark.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Aug. 28.—Constable William Smith of Farmingdale made two arrests this evening, which will break up a dangerous gang of thieves that have been operating in Newark, N. J., for some time past. The prisoners are Joseph Seltzer and Louis P. Rupp. They were caught with a horse and buggy which had been stolen from Clayton & Hoff, liverymen, at Newark. Rupp acknowledged taking the rig. Detective Wiggin of the Third Police Precinct, Newark, located the men.

John Kummel was arrested this morning, and confessed to a number of robberies. He gave the name of Robert Donnelly, who is also under arrest.

Mr. Clayton arrived this evening and identified his property. The men plead with him to withdraw the charge, saying they would pay him whatever damage he asked. When told that they were wanted on other charges, they refused to say anything more.

Among the robberies which it is said they were implicated in were the Ferry Street ticket office, Berry & Co.'s clothing store, Craig Engraving Works, Whelan's Bazaar, and Williams' jewelry store.

The prisoners were brought to Hicksville and locked up to await a requisition.

WORLD'S FAIR JURORS.

F. D. Higbee Suspended by Mr. Thacher on a Serious Charge.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The charges against World's Fair jurors accumulate faster than the days roll by. The latest person to come under the ban is F. D. Higbee, who was to-day removed by John Boyd Thacher, and later the order rescinded and a suspension imposed in Higbee's case pending an investigation of an accusation brought by the Carey Safe Company, an exhibitor in the Manufactures Building.

Higbee, who lives here, is a juror in manufactures. The exhibitors allege that a few days ago he made them an offer to secure a first premium on their safes for the consideration of $2,100. Later on he reduced the amount to $1,500, but the Carey Company refused to entertain his proposition and reported the matter to Chairman Thacher, who took the action already indicated.

The peculiar feature about this case, as well as that of the several others brought to the attention of the public within a few days past, is the fact that Higbee is a juror upon music and could himself have no power to award a diploma for safes unless he should have an understanding with the jurors of all the other branches in the Manufactures Building.

Finances of the Big Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A third payment will be made on the exposition debenture bonds on Sept. 15. The first payment, made two weeks ago, was 10 per cent. The second payment of 10 per cent. will be made this week. The payment to be made Sept. 15 will be 20 per cent., thus clearing off nearly one-half the bonded indebtedness.

Wednesday evening a conference was held between Treasurer Seeberger and Auditor Ackerman, after which it was stated that the floating indebtedness had been cut down to $568,000. There was in the hands of the Treasurer at that time $590,000. The eight days from Aug. 24 to Aug 31 inclusive were depended upon to average a net daily income of $75,000. After paying the 10 per cent. on the bonds Aug. 30, it is calculated Treasurer Seeberger will start September with cash to the amount of nearly $150,000 and a floating debt of $568,000.

The Javanese Village in Midway Plaisance will close to-morrow. The Javanese say that they are unable to meet the 25 per cent. of gross receipts demanded by the World's Fair Directors.

Banquet at the Windermere.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The front dining room of the Windermere Hotel was the scene of the grand banquet to-night given by the foreign judges of the Mines and Mining Department of the exposition. After partaking of the bounteous feast the guests enjoyed a flow of wit and wisdom. The Windermere's walls echoed and re-echoed with stirring speeches, cheers, and jolly laughter.

Appreciative Excursionists.

The following letter of thanks has been addressed to General Passenger Agent D. I. Roberts of the Erie lines by the passengers on the Erie's personally conducted World's Fair excursion of Aug. 15:

MR. D. I. ROBERTS: The undersigned, passengers over the Erie lines to the World's Fair by your special excursion train, feel called upon as a matter of simple justice to express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy and careful attention bestowed to secure our comfort and safety which has resulted in delivering us safely, without accident, at our destination substantially upon scheduled time. Such has been the liberal provision for our accommodation that we have not been crowded, notwithstanding the great number of passengers, amounting to 1,100 and upward; our meals have been excellent, full time allowed to enjoy them, and charges reasonable. Taking the excursion this day so happily completed as a fair specimen of what you can do, we take pleasure in commending your enterprise to the public.

Signed: Henry Booth, and ladies in his charge; Henry Stetson and wife, Orange, N. J.; E. A. V. Bonnett and wife, Brooklyn; J. E. French, New-York, and many others.

AUG. 16, ON THE TRAIN.

Army Officers Compete with Rifles.

NIAGARA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The first day of the rifle competition proper for the Department of the East at Fort Niagara has been remarkable for brilliant shooting and a high average score. In the day's work, which was distance firing at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, the highest score was 171, made by Capt. J. W. Russell of Company I, Twelfth Regiment. The six leading men at the close of to-day's shooting, with their respective scores, are:

First Sergt. J. W. Russell, Company I, Twelfth	171
Corp. D. G. Spurgin, Company C, Twenty-first	145
First Sergt. D. Callaghan, Company I, Eighth	165
Corp. W. J. Shuck, Company D, Sixth	163
First Lieut. E. F. Taggart, Sixth	161
Corp. W. H. McDowell, Company H, Twenty-first	161

Known-distance firing is the order for to-morrow.

HARD TIMES IN AUSTRALIA

THE BREAKING OF THE BOOM THAT BROKE THE BANKS.

History of the Fool's Paradise and How It Collapsed—The Contagion of Fear Succeeding the Contagion of Speculation—How the Boom Pendulum Swung to the Other Extreme—Deserted Suburban Villas and Thousands of City Offices to Rent.

MELBOURNE, July 28.—I have been told that the success of land booming in the United States put it into the heads of the Australians to make money in the same way. The true Australian, particularly if of pure English descent, affects a haughty contempt for everything Yankee—and from the perspective of 12,000 miles every citizen of the United States is to him a Yankee—but he is quick to imitate the means, particularly if they have in them the elements of pure speculation, that have won with the Americans. There was to him an intense fascination in the idea of buying land in the suburbs of the large cities at a few pounds an acre and dividing it into lots, or "allotments," to give the local name, which would sell for as many pounds per front foot. This plan was still winning in the States, why should it not win in Australia? No argument against the success of such a course would have satisfied the speculative Australian, so he formed companies with high-sounding names, got the biggest men in the colonies in as Directors—many of these big men are now in the penitentiaries—and bought land by the hundreds of acres and surveyed it into allotments.

The banks were full of English capital, the accounts of business men and the savings of the thrifty. They had been successful in making money on city mortgages, and there was not to them the ghost of a reason why they should not be equally successful in advancing money to erect villas and cottages in the new suburban villages that were to be Edens to the wage earners. With the banks behind them the speculators became intoxicated with their dreams of sudden wealth.

Melbourne was the first to catch the contagion. The excitement of a race course, which continued at the best for only a few hours in the day, was as a zephyr to a hurricane compared with the delirium of the land boom, which grew with the hours, days, and weeks. The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the old and the young, the press and the pulpit, the barkeeper and the temperance man, were all caught in the wild whirl of the boom that was to sweep on to prosperity and fortune, without the slow, old-fashioned methods of hard labor.

The contagion spread to Sydney in New South Wales, to Chartus Towers, up near the Gulf of Carpentaria, to West Australia, to Adelaide and South Australia; it crossed over for 1,400 miles to the charming islands of New-Zealand; it sped south and set the Island of Tasmania aflame; it started sleepy country towns into life, and even the holders of allotments in insignificant cross-road villages put higher prices on their realty, and by that very act they felt that they had grown vastly richer. And so, every man jack of them, in city and town and village, put on the airs of wealth, and began a style of living commensurate with his imagined possessions.

Money was so abundant in these wild times that people who hitherto had been satisfied to walk or ride in the tram now felt that their dignity required and their wealth warranted a horse and carriage. Not a few of the very lucky ones had liveried servants and appropriated or invented coats of arms for their stationery and the panels of their coaches. The women blazed with diamonds, and silks took the place of muslins. Imported wine was none too good for men who had been used to whisky and beer, and the costliest cigars replaced the odorous pipe.

It was an era of wild extravagance, of physical and mental debauchery; a time when gambling ruled, and it seemed that labor was to be a thing of the past. Any one could get credit, and the many whose fortunes had not yet developed availed themselves of this excess of confidence. On paper, hundreds of millions had been added to the ostensible wealth of the colonies, without any influx of immigration or addition to the output of productive industries; and there was not a statesman or an editor in all the colonies to raise his voice in warning against the mad course, which a child can now see could have had but one ending.

It was the level-headed money men of London, whose capital kept the Australian banks going, who first saw the danger and notified their many branches in the colonies to call a halt. But the warning came too late. The glittering, giant balloon of realty inflation was already punctured, and the whole thing, like a gigantic wet blanket, was coming down from the heavens to crush and drive the hope and life out of thousands who had been living in this flimsy fool's paradise.

Now the banks found difficulty in collecting the interest on their best city mortgages, and for the very good reason that the property had ceased to be productive. Tempted by the hope of becoming their own landlords, in little or no time the tenants of residences and small shopkeepers had moved into the suburban Edens, and, as a consequence, rents fell, thousands of city homes became vacant, and city merchants saw with horror that their trade had fallen off. Clerks who had moved into the country on account of the lack of business in the city lost their places, and could neither pay their rent nor meet the interest on their mortgages. People began to economize in the hope of being able to avert the impending disaster; the Government set the example by shutting down on their railroad extensions and other public works. The contagion of fear seemed to be in the air, as had been the contagion of speculation, though, as it is ever the case, the fear came faster than the elation had done. The panic did not spread like the false confidence; it came with a crash, and the banks, the landlords, the tenants, and the builders were paralyzed.

If the boom went up like a balloon, the ruin came down like an avalanche. Families that had been looking forward to enlarging their six and eight room cottages—as soon as the mortgages were cleared off—were now quite willing to live in half the house and rent the other half to some family who had been driven out into the storm. And so the Edens began to go down in value in proportion as they ceased to be rent-producing, until the price to-day in many cases would be considered high at one-half the amount of the mortgages taken on them by the banks. I recently drove through a number of these suburban villages—some of them are cities—and it seemed to me that fully one-third of the houses had on them the sign "For Sale or To Let."

There is no city in the world of 500,000 inhabitants that has in it so many magnificent office buildings as Melbourne. In the boom days the speculators had magnificent suites of offices with troops of clerks, and the lawyers and surveyors and other professional men showed similar signs of prosperity. Now these suites of offices can be had for the past rent of one, and the great buildings on Collins and Bourke and on all the right-angle streets between them are plastered over with signs, "Offices to Let," but they cannot find occupants for shillings where formerly men were eager to give pounds.

With their overdrafts that will never be met, and their mortgages that as a whole will not pay a half of what has been advanced on them, there was nothing left for the great banking enterprises that encouraged this wild speculation but to go under, and that all but the few conservative ones have done. The truth of it is, the iron pendulum has swung to the other extreme and real estate has gone down below its actual value, and there it will remain until the inevitable reaction sets in.

As is ever the case, the crushing burden of all this disaster has fallen with the greatest force on the men least responsible for it and least able to bear it—the wage earners, to whom Australia is indebted for all her actual material advancement. To my own knowledge there are to-day, and it would seem that there always will be, many idle men in a country as large and populous as the United States, but nothing comparable to the general stagnation here has ever been our misfortune.

The streets are full of idle, disheartened men, some of whom might get employment at wages less than the union rates, but this inexorable master holds them in check by demanding the rates of better times, so that they starve between the devil of want and the deep sea of the labor organization. There is a vacant lot on Russell Street, midway between Bourke and Collins, and here, every morning about 11, hundreds of workingmen gather to listen to the rantings of leaders as ignorant as themselves, but having the appearance of being far better fed, as they are certainly better dressed. These demagogues—and I have heard a dozen of them—never even hint at the actual cause of the trouble, but throw the blame for the idleness and stagnation on the back of that convenient, but to him rather vague personage, "the capitalist."

This state of affairs is not only anomalous but unnatural. The affliction that has come upon the colonies, though very real in itself, is entirely artificial in its origin. Neither war, pestilence, the failure of crops, drought, nor a lack of natural resources and opportunities has come to bring famine to children and hopelessness to strong men.

Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, to-day they are richer per capita than any other country in the world. The per capita wealth of the United States, according to the last census, was $1,000 for every inhabitant. In all Australia it is something over $1,500, and in New South Wales it reaches as high as $1,690. The amount of coined gold in these colonies at this time would give $25 to each inhabitant, as compared with $24.16 in the United States. It is true that the steady drain in the way of interest to the holders of railroad and municipal bonds goes on, but so it did in the days of great prosperity, nor does this result in a depletion of the banks, for it is paid for in exchange, with the balance in favor of the colonies. It is folly to argue that these bonds should be held at home, for the colonist, like our own Western man who has money to invest, will not be satisfied with the slow though certain profit of 4 per cent. He places his money where there is the chance of a larger profit, and the excitement of the speculation compensates for the risk.

OUTINGS OF BROOKLYN CLUBS.

About 25,000 People Enliven College Point—A Day of Feasting and Festivities.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 28.—This was a holiday here, and at least 25,000 people took part in the outings of various Brooklyn organizations. At the several parks and groves there was plenty of music and amusement. Factory whistles blew, bells rang, and the citizens cheered as the various clubs appeared in town.

The first club to arrive was the Hugh Kiernan Association of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, founded by Assemblyman Kiernan, who was in charge as Marshal. Three hundred members came on the steamer Sylvan Glen, and they held their festivities at Bayview Park. After breakfast the athletic games were held. The winners were: Mile run, Peter Flynn; half-mile run, Charles Caulfield; sack race, Thomas McEntee; 100-yard dash, C. Plunkett; fat man's race, John Bohen; potato race, Frank Ryan; one-quarter mile race for boys, Frank Kiernan. In the football game the Kerrigans beat the Kiernans. In the baseball game the married men beat the single by a score of 10 to 12.

The second organization to arrive was the Eighth Ward Democratic Club, led by Daniel Ryan. The club numbered 3,000, and they marched to Donnelly's Boulevard Park, where they sat down to breakfast. Among some of those present were Henry Stiekevers, William A. Doyle, Maurice Egan, Arthur Lowery, Charles Krombach, John Costello, John W. Beatty, James Ganoway, Richard Whalen, Michael Quinn, Robert F. Bloom, John Siebert, George Konk, Dennis Treacy, William H. Markert, Paul G. Sanger, David B. Hatter, Joseph Purtell, H. O'Rourke, Michael Quigley, James F. Griffin, William Kenny, Hermon Schierlok, Peter B. Foley, and Albert Seidler. The one-mile run was won by John Gorman of the Greenwood Club. The Fire Department team beat the Police Department team at baseball by a score of 16 to 8. The Eighth Ward Club defeated the Twenty-second Ward Club at baseball by a score of 11 to 2. There were many other games.

The John A. Wiede Club, 500 strong, also held unique games.

MR. CLARK NOT WORRYING.

Only Those Who Acquired New-Haven Stock in Exchange Are Selling It.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—A prominent stockholder in the Consolidated Railroad has been instrumental in circulating an article, which reads:

> "Why, has the Consolidated stock fallen so sharply? It was at about 230 in April and shows a drop of nearly 50 points. The fact seems to be that a big company, whose stock is still at a handsome premium, is going through a period of sharp changes and making the transit amid a business panic when all confidence is unsettled.
>
> "Naturally, confidence is weakened in some minds as to the wisdom of the transformation, and so men sell out and break the market by points and half points. Meanwhile the public looks on. Some talk higher figures and some lower."

President Clark said to-night: "It is true that the quotations for New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad stock are lower than they have been for several years, but there are very few sales and they are mainly of new stock. That is to say, the Old Colony stockholders are now having the privilege of exchanging ten shares of their stock for nine of ours, which at our usual rate of dividend will make 9 per cent. income for them. But they do not know so much about New-Haven stock in Massachusetts as is known in Connecticut or New-York, and hesitate whether to make the exchange or not.

Many of them, including their leading owners, have already exchanged; but others, and especially the smaller ones, are in doubt, and some are selling. The price of Old Colony stock, which, unless exchanged, is a guaranteed per cent. stock, is now some 6 or 8 per cent. below what our other guaranteed stocks sell for, and this is easily accounted for by the general financial situation.

Of course until this privilege of conversion ends, the market value of one affects the quotation for the other. That is the situation. Our old stockholders are not selling except in rare cases of need for money, and nothing has transpired to make us consider for an instant the question of a reduction of our dividends.

ORGANIZED FOR BETTER RATES.

An Association Formed to Secure Favorable Freights for New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The New-Orleans Bureau of Freight and Transportation has finally been organized permanently and effectively by the election of W. H. Masters as Commissioner.

Up to May 1 Mr. Masters was General Freight Agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Road, with headquarters at Galveston. He is thus thoroughly familiar with the rate and freight situation in the South. It is understood that his salary will be $4,000 per year. He will also be allowed a chief clerk who will attend to the routine of the office which will be opened here Sept. 1.

The bureau includes representatives of all the Exchanges except the Cotton Exchange, whose unwillingness to join hampered the work of organization. It was formed, nevertheless, and in order to dispose of the Exchange opposition, the Exchanges were not included except in the way of representation, each of them outside of the Cotton Exchange appointing a committee, which took part in devising the plans and setting the scheme on its feet. Appeals were made to the merchants, and sufficient money was raised to guarantee the existence of the bureau for one year. S. A. Trufant, a prominent grain merchant, is President.

The bureau has already secured lower rates on rice shipments to the Pacific, and is now at work on a rate on incoming rice. It has also taken up several rate questions with the Southern Railroad and Steamship Association, and expects to be able to do much good in various directions.

Money and Jewelry Washed Ashore.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Large sums of money have been picked up along the shore, at the foot of Sixth Avenue, which is said to have been washed ashore from the schooner Mary F. Kelly, wrecked here during Thursday morning's gale. A gold watch, supposed to be that of Capt. Christopher Gratton, who was drowned, is also said to have been found and carried off.

The authorities are investigating the stories of the reported finds.

Military Suppress Pilgrims.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—A number of pilgrims on their way to Mecca, who were confined temporarily in the lazaretto at Tripoli, engaged in a riotous demonstration on account of the burning of their clothes by the authorities in the course of the work of disinfection. The military were called out, but it was not until they had threatened to fire into the crowd that order was restored. Several deaths have occurred in the lazaretto.

No Tidings of the Sarnia.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—The missing Dominion liner Sarnia has been thirty days out and no tidings have as yet been heard from her. The agents are beginning to feel anxious, but still believe that the ship is all right.

Anarchist Soudey a Suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch from Paris says that Anarchist Soudey, a prominent journalist who was connected with the trial of Ravachol, has committed suicide by drowning in the Seine.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TRENTON, Ontario, Aug. 28.—Miller Brothers' paper mill at Glen Miller, four miles from here, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance small.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 28—Early this morning the Baltimore and Ohio freight depot was destroyed by fire. The loss is several thousands of dollars.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will be entertained to-morrow night at its cozy little clubhouse. Hubert Wilke, the baritone; Marie Tempest, and Charles A. Bigelow and H. W. Tredenick of the Mapleson Opera Company will be present. The clubhouse will be prettily decorated and refreshments will be served. Owing to the extraordinary attractiveness of the artists, there has been a great demand for cards of admission, and the members are only sorry that the house is not several times larger, that they might supply all their friends. The programme begins soon after 8 o'clock; dancing at 10. It will be a great night in the history of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, and the members are pardonably enthusiastic about it.

NAVAL RESERVES ON SHORE.

They Dislodge an Imaginary Enemy from the Woods Near Cold Spring Harbor.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 28.—The second day of the cruise of the Naval Reserves was ushered in with the usual form. At 9:30 A. M. the work of the day began. The battalion was mustered away in boats to practice the usual drill on shore.

They effected a landing on the beach near Dr. Derby's house. The crew of Block Island whaleboat, presented by Lieut. William Butler Duncan, Jr., was the first to strike the beach. The men showed the greatest activity, not hesitating to jump into the water waist deep to land their boats.

They were drawn up in line, awaiting marching orders. A map of the country had been prepared by Messrs. Welling and Prosky, as aides to Commander Miller, and full data collected. In case of necessity, foraging parties would be able to secure pork, grain, vegetables, chickens, and eggs in abundance, also horses, cattle, water, and hay.

Commander Miller, with Master at Arms Welling and Ordnance Officer Proskey, acting as a staff, proceeded to explore the country, where it was understood the enemy was intrenched.

The Pioneer Corps, under the command of Senior Quartermaster White, took the lead, the men being extended so as to cover a broad stretch of country. The course lay through a dense wood, thick with undergrowth and made more difficult by the branches broken by the recent gale.

All four divisions were on the field, under their respective Lieutenants, Forshaw, Duncan, Green, and Stayton, the entire body being under command of the Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer Kent. The men advanced, for the greater part, at double time, repeatedly lying down and firing and also rallying by companies, producing an admirable effect, and calling forth much favorable comment from Lieut. Schnetze, United States Navy, who tailed up the hill in order to reach the various vantage points in time to witness the manœuvres. Occasionally as a wounded man would fall the ambulance corps would promptly carry him to the rear.

The enemy was finally dislodged. A brief halt was called near a bubbling spring and the men were allowed to slack their thirst before marching back to the beach for re-embarkation.

After a hearty dinner the boatswain's whistle was heard calling away all boats and the men engaged in boat drill, consisting of line formation, advancing, retreating, and signaling.

UNHAPPY CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

Arguments as to the Danger of Lending Money to Her.

From Darkest Russia.

Summing up the facts, then, we find that Russian finances are based exclusively upon the solvency of the agricultural population of the country; that these unfortunate people are hopelessly insolvent and are kept in a state of chronic starvation; that the corn indispensable to their existence is exported abroad; that they live for half the year in the open air, sleeping on the bare ground, and for the other half in hideous hovels; that they are obliged to sell their cattle and to burn the straw of their roofs in order to prolong this horrible life, and that they are physically degenerating and becoming unfit for manual labor; that the Government, instead of attempting to improve their miserable lot, blithely continues to augment its budget in inverse proportion to their insolvency, flogging them for arrears until they raise money at 6,000 per cent. interest; that even under the most favorable circumstances agriculture is absolutely unremunerative; that Russia does not produce a single grain of superfluous corn, and that mismanagement has brought about such an abnormal state of things in the empire that a good harvest is more ruinous than a failure of the crops.

Lastly, that they who lend Russia money, in the teeth of these indubitable facts, are not only making a financially unsound investment, but are rendering themselves morally responsible for the untold misery of one hundred millions of their fellow-men.

VIENNA HOLDETH FESTIVAL.

In Memory of Celtic Missionaries from Scotland and Ireland.

From the London Daily News.

A historical celebration took place in Vienna which, says our correspondent there, goes back to the oldest times of the city. It gratefully recalls the great merits of sons of the British Isles who at that time brought culture to Vienna by appearing as missionaries and founding the first schools and giving the citizens excellent examples of industry and teaching them agriculture.

It was yesterday that the Abbot of the Benedictine Convent of the Scots celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood, and at the same time a monument was unveiled which has been erected to the memory of the founder, Duke Henry, of the Franconian line of the Badenbergers. All Vienna took part in the celebration, because Duke Henry, who reigned between 1141 and 1177, was the real founder of the City of Vienna.

Many of these Benedictine "Scots" were really Irish and Welshmen. They wandered to Southern Germany and across the Alps to Austria, spreading culture and faith everywhere. As early as 767 a Scotchman or Irishman, who called himself Virgilius, occupied the Bishop's See in Salzburg. He was the apostle of the Austrian Alps. At Bergensburg Irish and Scotch Benedictines held the convent of St. Jacob, and it was thence Duke Henry fetched the Scotch and Irish monks, for whom he built a convent and church outside the walls of Vienna. The population called the foreign monks "Scots," and the name has been preserved to this day, although there have been no monks from Great Britain since the fifteenth century.

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC DRAMA.

A Mother Unwittingly Kills Her Own Son for His Money.

From the Westminster Gazette.

A ghastly crime has just been committed at the town of Balta, in Podolia. A young man who, when little more than a child, went to America, where he made a fortune, recently returned to Balta. His parents kept an inn there, in which he took up his quarters without informing them of his return.

He then proceeded to have a bath, leaving all his money in charge of the landlady. Tempted by the largeness of the sum, the woman conceived the idea of murdering her lodger and appropriating his property. The young man meanwhile returned from his bath and went to bed, and she, seizing the opportunity, murdered him with a kitchen knife while he slept, and then deposited the corpse in a cellar.

The proprietor of the inn, who was absent while this tragedy was being enacted, returned home on the following day, when his wife informed him of what she had done, and took him into the cellar, where the body lay concealed.

On his way through the town the father had heard of his son's return from America, and after a close scrutiny recognized the corpse as that of his own son, notwithstanding his changed appearance after many years' absence. The wretched woman had hardly looked at her visitor, and had murdered him without suspecting who he was.

The unfortunate father, overwhelmed by the horrible discovery, fell down dead on the spot, while the police, who were informed of what had passed, immediately arrested the woman, who is now in prison awaiting trial.

Avoiding Military Duty in France.

From the London Daily News.

Public opinion has been called in France to scandals in connection with army recruiting which show how difficult it is to carry out a scheme of universal compulsory service. As a matter of fact, it is well known that, in order to prevent the burden of the system falling with undue weight upon certain individuals, numerous exemptions have to be made. The only son of a widow, for instance, who helps to support his mother, is let off scot free; while the eldest son of a man upward of seventy years of age is only made to serve for one year if it can be proved that the father is dependent upon him in any way. A declaration of the facts has to be made on oath by three witnesses before the exemption is made.

A case of fraud which has just come to light has shown that there are persons who are ready for a small consideration to swear to anything that is required in this way. In the country districts the fraud must be attended with great risk, but it is the opinion of one of the Paris magistrates, who has had much experience in the matter, that in the great cities it is practically impossible to detect it.

Bicycles Not Available for War.

From the London Daily News.

The use of the bicycle for military purposes, after having developed with great rapidity in France, has suddenly received a check. Gen. Loizillon, the Minister of War, has, it appears, little faith in it. He has issued an order that the cyclist corps are only to be used on prepared ground.

In time of war, he says, their use, even if no account is taken of the liability of the machines to break, is likely to cause serious miscalculations, and they can only rarely be substituted for men on horseback. The cyclists henceforth, therefore, or until some successor to Gen. Loizillon more favorable to them is appointed, will be reserved, by his instructions, for garrison duty, for the great manœuvres, and in time of war for certain easy communications at the rear of the forces.

SILVER FAMINE IN ITALY

DRAIN OF SILVER COINS INTO FRANCE CANNOT BE STOPPED.

Coinage by a Milanese Firm—Premium Charged on Change for the Five-Franc Piece—Firms that Issue Paper Notes on Coin Deposited in Banks—A Return to "the State of Nature"—Sharp Criticism of Government—Proposal to Cut Bank Notes in Four.

(Rome Correspondent London Times.)

A telegram from Milan to the *Popolo Romano* brings news of the first move on the part of any private citizen to coin money in competition with the Government. The house of Gavazzi, well known in Milan, has issued its personal obligations in the form of small coins stamped with the firm's name, and the value represented by the base metal. These coins have been paid by the firm to its employes, and by them disbursed throughout the city, tradesmen and others accepting them in lieu of Government money and presenting them in bulk to MM. Gavazzi for redemption in current funds.

This extreme action has been forced upon the firm by the great scarcity of small change, an evil that has been increasing with inconvenient and alarming rapidity. The Government has been appealed to in the matter, but no relief has been afforded, and so serious has the situation become that a premium of 1d. has for some time been demanded in giving change for a five franc piece, while the small Italian silver coins have so largely found their way into France that they are almost a rarity here.

The publicity given to the expedient adopted by MM. Gavazzi has caused much comment in the press and in banking circles, the general tenor of which is to blame the Government for its apparent indifference to the needs of the people and to urge the necessity of immediate relief.

The *Tribuna*, in an important article, refers to the quantity of Italian silver taken into France, which Italy cannot get back without great expense, and then proceeds to attack the Government for not providing some means to help the industrial classes in this matter. At Milan, it says, the shopkeepers have acted with perfect regularity. They have deposited sums at banking institutions and put into circulation a quantity of paper notes of the value of one franc each, but only of an amount equivalent to the sum deposited as guarantee. The journal adds:

"We have returned to the state of nature where individual initiative provides for what the State leaves unsatisfied. While private persons, commercial men, and others have protested at the want of small coin the authorities have remained silent; but now that the people begin to provide for themselves in other ways the authorities prick up their ears, sequestrate, and fine."

The *Voce Della Verita* says: "Among other proposals is that of cutting into four parts notes of 10f. and 5f., which would represent the value, respectively, of 2.50f. and of 1.25f."

The new bank law was passed in the Senate to-day by 100 votes against 57. Two members abstained from voting.

WHY THE ENGLISH ARE DISLIKED.

A Briton Calls Them Aggressive, Purse-proud, Hypocritical.

From London Truth.

The editor of the *Times* appears to have just discovered that the French detest the English as bitterly, if not more so, than they do any other neighboring nation, and in a leading article on Saturday that paper astonished the world with a labored attempt to account for the cause of this dislike to us. But the reason is a very simple one.

We English are by no means a lovable race. We have many admirable qualities. We are a hardy, practical, persevering people; but these are not in themselves sympathetic properties. We are aggressive, self-assertive, purseproud, and hypocritical. We are apt to sing psalms and pick pockets at one and the same time, and our neighbors, not altogether unjustly, therefore, resent the overrightous tone that we adopt in criticising them and their concerns.

Wherever the Englishman goes he has the fatal influence of spoiling even the most simple of characters. A few British tourists will make the inhabitants of the most inexperienced province shrewd, suspicious, grasping, and dishonest. This is within the common knowledge of any who have traveled in little-visited lands, and a consideration of this phenomenon will enable us the better, perhaps, to understand why our neighbors, and more especially the French, so heartily detest us.

It is also a curious fact that whenever there are any general elections to be held in the great republics the most popular policy is to twist the tail of the British lion. It would be instructive, as a subject for the dull season, to discuss the question, "Are we English really much superior to all other nations?" I think we are, but apparently our neighbors think otherwise; and it might be well, therefore, to discover whether we are mistaken or whether they are stupidly prejudiced.

TO UPHOLD THE PRESIDENT.

Patriotic Address of the Chairman of the Texas Democratic State Committee.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

The Hon. A. L. Matlock, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, issued the following on the 22d inst.:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF TEXAS: The efforts being made by the enemies of Democracy in Texas to disrupt the Democratic Party, as well as the attempt by some misguided Democrats to bring into disrepute the Administration of President Cleveland, by assailing his recent message and his policies, claims at our hands serious consideration.

The President, as the faithful guardian of the rights and interests of the people, and in obedience to the demands of the Democratic platform, has recommended to Congress the immediate repeal of the Sherman law, which he believes to be one of the chief causes of the present unparalleled financial distress, and it remains to be seen whether the Democrats of Texas will stand by him in his earnest efforts to carry out the expressed will of the party.

In order that all Democrats who desire the maintenance and advancement of the Democratic Party in Texas may have an opportunity to emphasize their adherence to the national Democratic platform, their approval of the message of the President, and their confidence in his Administration, it is deemed advisable that meetings be called by friends of the Administration at their earliest convenience in their different localities, and that resolutions be adopted expressing their approval of the courageousness of the President and their confidence in his integrity, patriotism, and ability to carry out the will of the Democracy as expressed in the national Democratic platform.

A. L. MATLOCK,
Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday.

For *New-England*, easterly winds, high on the southern coast, with rain.

For the *District of Columbia*, *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, *Eastern Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *North Carolina*, southeasterly winds, with rain attending the hurricane centre moving northeastward, followed by colder westerly winds, with fair weather.

For *Indian Territory*, *Oklahoma*, *Colorado*, *Kansas*, *Nebraska*, *Missouri*, and *Iowa*, variable winds, fair weather. For *Minnesota*, *North Dakota*, *South Dakota*, and *Montana*, variable winds, becoming southerly, warmer, fair weather. For *Wisconsin*, *Upper Michigan*, and *Lower Michigan*, northerly winds, cooler, fair weather.

For *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Eastern Florida*, *Western Florida*, *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, *Louisiana*, *Eastern Texas*, and *Arkansas*, cooler northerly winds and generally fair weather. For *Western New-York*, *Western Pennsylvania*, *West Virginia*, and *Ohio*, northeasterly winds, with rains, backing to northwesterly, followed Tuesday night by cooler, fair weather. For *Indiana*, *Illinois*, *Tennessee*, and *Kentucky*, cooler, northerly winds, fair.

SIGNALS are displayed from Wilmington section to Boston section.

RIVERS.—The Savannah will rise, the other rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—So far as can be judged from the few reports that have been received, the barometer is highest in Minnesota and lowest in Southwestern Virginia, where the hurricane is now central.

Northeasterly winds, with rain, prevail over the lower lakes, and cooler northerly winds, with fair weather, over the upper lakes and theN orthwest. Southeasterly winds, with fog, prevail on the New England coast, and with rains in the Middle Atlantic States and North Carolina. Probably northwesterly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States.

The hurricane centre has passed over or very near Savannah, Augusta, Charlotte, and Lynchburg, cutting off telegraphic communication with the South and West. The Savannah has risen 4.2 feet at Augusta in the past two days.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	62°	70°	3:30 P. M.	76°	76°
6 A. M.	63°	70°	6 P. M.	74°	73°
9 A. M.	66°	80°	9 P. M.	71°	76°
12 M.	71°	80°	12 P. M.	69°	75°

Average temperature yesterday..........75°
Average for same date last year..........68⅞°
Average for same date last fifteen years..........69⅞°

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits turpentine scarce and firmer at 27@27½c. Rosins dull at 90@95c for common to good strained.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St—4:00 and 8:30—Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Glen-da-Lough.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—Vaudeville.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:00—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av-26th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert—Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New-York.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Vaudeville.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 29, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day in this city, southeasterly winds, with rain attending the hurricane centre moving northeastward, followed by colder westerly winds, with fair weather.

The Senate yesterday rejected Mr. COCKRELL's amendment to the Voorhees Bank bill. This amendment called for the redemption of the 2 per cent. bonds in a new issue of legal-tender notes. It received 23 votes against 29. It is amazing that so many votes could have been secured for this proposition, which is utterly unsound in principle and spiteful and petty in motive. After disposing of this the Senate went to talking over another amendment of Mr. COCKRELL'S, providing for the interchange of bonds and notes at the will of the holder. This patent, double-action, reversible currency was a scheme much talked of twenty years ago, and was, we believe, invented by the late WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. It is about as valuable in finance as any flying machine yet contrived is in transcontinental transportation. After to-day we venture to hope that the Senators will not find the amusement in unintermitted talk which it has so far afforded them. Mr. SHERMAN is down for to-morrow and Mr. WOLCOTT for the next day. The House yesterday took all the interest out of what either of them, or any other Senator can say. Vote!

"Fusion" seems to be taking a new form in Kansas. In county and local contests the Republicans and Democrats are fusing against the Populists. The call for a joint convention in Seward County declares that it is time for law-abiding people "to come together on a broad and patriotic basis and unite in solid phalanx against the onward march of anarchy and disorder that threaten to destroy the credit and good name of Kansas and hold her people up to the ridicule and derision of the Nation." This movement is said to be spreading in Western Kansas, and it is a natural revulsion against the wild and reckless performances of the "Populists." Well-balanced and law-abiding people are compelled to unite regardless of party for the protection of their material interests. It is not likely to stop with county and local organizations, for the interests of the whole State are endangered, and in State politics these are of more consequence than the differences that divide Democrats and Republicans. They have a common stake in the preservation of the credit and reputation of the State.

There should be nothing surprising in the discovery, made a few days ago by Commissioner LOCHREN, that about 200,000 claims for pensions under the old laws—claims based upon injuries received while the applicants were in the service—were "side-tracked" by TANNER and RAUM in order that claims under the new law might be granted as rapidly as possible. It was the aim of those worthies to increase the number of pensioners, and it was possible in a given time to pass more of the claims arising under the new law than of the claims submitted under the old statutes. Therefore thousands of the old claims, based upon injuries suffered during the war, were pushed aside, and the energies of the bureau were devoted almost exclusively to the admission of claims under the law of 1890. About July 1, 1891, RAUM called his division chiefs together and informed them that he desired that the bureau should in the coming twelve months issue pensions at the rate of 1,000 per working day. At the end of the year the record showed that the number issued in obedience to his wish had been 311,589. By side-tracking claims under the old laws and by use of his illegal order No. 164 with respect to claims under the law of 1890, he was able to make a showing which, he believed, would help his party in the election of 1892.

One of the complaints of the street sweepers to Commissioner ANDREWS is that extra men are hired at $7 a week to do the work for which the regular men discharged were paid at the rate of $600 a year, or about $11.50 a week. This is one way of getting more work done for the money the department has at command, and it serves also to show how much the rate of wages fixed by law is above the market rate for the same kind of work.

Of the two riots reported from Spain on the same Sunday, one seems to have about as much political significance as the other, which is as much as to say that neither has any at all. Nobody will be tempted to ascribe any political significance to the uprising at Saragossa of a proud people who objected to having a tame bull foisted upon them, and vented their resentment, not upon the bull, nor yet upon the frugal manager, but upon the bull ring, which they reduced to kindling wood and set fire to in spite of the police. This is not sedition, since bull fighting has not yet been put in the charge of the Minister of Justice or of Public Instruction, possibly because there is no Minister of Public Instruction. It was simply a crude and primitive form of dramatic criticism. The riot at San Sebastian has a more serious look, partly because it was a rising of Basques against Spaniards, and partly because the rioters soothed their feelings by storming the hotel in which the Spanish Prime Minister was sojourning. But this was also in the nature of dramatic criticism, the Spanish band having refused to play the Basque national air, which perhaps it did not know. At any rate, an uprising of less than half a million Basques against eighteen millions of Spaniards would not be very formidable; and, though there is doubtless much ill feeling between the two races, there is little chance of such a rising.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE PEOPLE.

The majorities by which the various propositions of the silver party were rejected in the House of Representatives were very much larger than the most sanguine friends of the repeal bill had dared to expect, while the majority for the repeal bill itself was so great that it may without exaggeration be termed overwhelming. Of the propositions for unlimited coinage, that at the existing ratio, 16 to 1, received the most votes, though that at 20 to 1 came very near it. In the first case, the Populists, who favor the "cheapest" money that can be got, counted for about the same as, in the second case, the men who seem to think that the coin might be safely debased 25 per cent., but not 40 per cent. The motion to substitute the Bland-Allison bill for the Sherman bill gained the largest number of votes—136—but was rejected by a majority of 77. This done, 240 members voted for the repeal bill, while only 109 voted against it, a division of seven to three or more than two to one. A majority of 50 would have been regarded as decisive for the bill in the Senate; a majority of 100 would have seemed a splendid victory; the majority of 131 not only settles the fate of the bill, but many other more important and more lasting questions.

The greatest possible credit is due to the able and honorable men in each of the great parties who have labored with the utmost energy, patience, and zeal, and with remarkable skill for this result. From the President and his Cabinet, and especially the Secretary of the Treasury, whose influence, like his responsibility, was peculiarly great with the Democratic leaders on the floor of the House from all sections of the country, and who were patriotically sustained by the best men of the Republican side, all have done their part well. Perhaps the largest meed of grateful recognition is due to those who, in the past as now, and with less popular support than now, have resisted the concessions to the silver faction that have made this tremendous struggle necessary. But after all, the victory was the victory of the people. Even the smaller majority that was expected could not have been secured without the persistent and intelligent labor that has been given, but the crushing majority that was actually developed was due to the resistless force of a general, intense, determined, and definite popular sentiment. They were literally representatives of the United States who registered the decree against all compromise, concession, makeshift, or "deal," and in support of an immediate and absolute vindication of the perfect and permanent maintenance of the currency of the country upon a gold basis.

When Congress assembled we warned all who were responsible for its action to remember that the American people had never been called to vote, and had never had the opportunity to vote, directly upon the financial issue, and that if that issue were once presented to them the decision for sound finance would be so overwhelming that the party that opposed it would be banished from power for the lifetime of its youngest leader. The people have not waited for the issue to be presented to them. They have taken it up in their own way. The debates of the last fortnight have been the "campaign," and the people have managed to register their votes through their Representatives, who have not needed the formality of an election to instruct them as to the popular will. The result is far more valuable and of more lasting value than can be indicated by the mere repeal of an unwise and mischievous measure. It is the declaration of the people for the principle violated by that measure, and the principle remains for the guidance of all future legislative action.

It has been plain to all attentive and unprejudiced observers for the last fifteen years that the legislation as to silver has been practically nothing but the varying bids of the managers of the two great parties for the votes of the silver men—themselves a small minority, but believed to be able to give victory to one party or the other as they might incline. Thus were secured the Bland law of 1878 and the Sherman law of 1890, and the interests of the whole country were sacrificed and its trust betrayed. The people, partly through ignorance of the real nature of the action of Congress, partly through confusion as to the responsibility of the two parties, partly through sheer patience and good nature, refrained from intervening until the present panic brought home to them the full significance of the shameful and costly traffic that had been carried on. Then they spoke, and the remarkable votes of yesterday are the response. It is impossible that their voice has not reached the Senate and will not there also be heeded. Any serious opposition in that body to the passage of the repeal bill, precisely as it is, without weakening or perversion or amendment in any form, any hesitation in accepting what is the plain and solemn decree of the people, will be fatal to those responsible for it. When, on the 30th of June, the President issued his call for the assembly of Congress, the people accepted it as a call also for an expression of their will, and they have given it. The plebiscitum is recorded, and the Senate must obey it.

QUESTION, SENATORS!

There is no occasion for prolonged debate in the Senate. Senator SHERMAN and Senator WOLCOTT, both Republicans, the one for and the other against repeal, have given notice of intention to talk. They are to be heard respectively on Wednesday and Thursday. Their speeches will be instructive from the two points of view. If there are other Senators who wish to be heard they should speak before Saturday or hold their peace.

In giving this admonition we are consciously and with intention riding rough shod over several of the most sacred usages of the Senate. But the interests that delay would imperil are vastly more important than usage, the needs of the country are more imperative than custom. We are aware that it is not the practice of the Senate to limit debate or set bounds to the outflow of profitless platitudes. But this is no time for prating of musty traditions or for manifesting the customary respectful consideration of elementary fallacies and trite falsehoods.

The House of Representatives has honorably, gracefully, with reasonable promptness, after a really enlightening debate, and by an immense majority, voted the repeal of the pig-silver purchase act. The mandate of the people of the country has by that vote been conveyed to the Senate. Prompt obedience is the first duty of that body. It should vote on the Wilson bill by Saturday at the latest. VOORHEES, HATCH, HILL, STEWART, and others, *pro* and *con*, have already had the floor. There is no call for them to repeat their speeches, and there is small need of any further exposition or argument. The country can ill afford the bankruptcies that would occur while PEFFER held the floor with his empty prating.

Above all, on the Democratic side at least, there must be no tricks to gain time, no filibustering against the Administration. After the splendid Democratic vote for repeal in the House, such tactics will be resorted to only by men who are disloyal to the party and desire its ruin.

For once the Senate can preserve its dignity only by laying aside its deliberation. Question, gentlemen of the Senate, question!

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD DISASTERS.

It is a self-evident proposition that the short lines of railroad connecting this city with the near-by resorts at Coney Island and Rockaway, over which crowded trains run at frequent intervals during the Summer, should be under the most careful and systematic management, with every possible safeguard against accidents. And yet the disaster at the Parkville tunnel some time ago and the still more shocking occurrence of Saturday night near Long Island City seem to indicate that this important part of the Long Island Railroad system is managed in a decidedly careless manner. In neither case can the responsibility be fairly put upon the subordinate employés of the company. It was made plain that the Parkville tunnel was a veritable trap, where the vigilance of the signalman might be made to cause an "accident" instead of preventing it. Besides this dangerous tunnel there are on these lines several crossings at grade, where momentary carelessness might result in terrible loss of life. Moreover, the cars used on all these "excursion" trains are of such flimsy construction that a collision is sure to shatter them to pieces and mangle their occupants.

But one of the most serious faults in the management of those lines is irregularity in running the trains, and there also seems to be a strange lack of discipline in the working force, though it is apparently hampered by too rigid rules or arbitrary orders. At Parkville the accident would not have occurred if both trains had been on time, and the disaster of Saturday night was plainly due to a reckless running of trains off the schedule. The regular train from Manhattan Beach to Long Island City was allowed to start considerably behind time. For this we can see no excuse on a line where trains are so frequent, and it would have been risky even if a special train had not been sent out shortly afterward. That made it doubly dangerous, especially as a train from Rockaway was to strike the same tracks near the time at which the trains from Manhattan Beach were to pass over them on the western part of that route.

It is said that the engineer of the Rockaway train had no means of knowing that the regular Manhattan Beach train was late, and was not warned at all that it was to be followed by an extra train. He had every reason to suppose that he had a clear track to Long Island City from the point at which the collision occurred. This certainly indicates very loose management. Of course, an engineer should be on the lookout for his block signals whatever he may have reason to expect. There is, as usual, a dispute about the signals. The special train had been forced to stop for the regular train to get out of the way from the section ahead, and the signalman declares that as soon as he had opened the way for the special he closed it for the Rockaway train, while the engineer of the latter asserts that the signal indicated that the way was clear. But such quick work ought not to be necessary, and would not be if trains were kept on time and proper information were given of the running of specials. The signalman or the engineer or both may have been at fault, but the real blame belongs to a management that put them in such a critical position where a momentary lack of watchfulness or of promptness to act would be fatal.

The running away of the unharmed part of the Manhattan Beach train, leaving its conductor and brakeman behind, was a strange performance, and if the engineer acted under rules or orders that he dared not disregard, it indicates another serious fault of management. There ought surely to be some regard for the possibility of accident in the rules of a railroad company and the orders of its officers, and for a train to run away and leave the injured and dying without the aid its passengers might afford is as atrocious as it would be for a vessel in a collision at sea to leave the victims to drown.

This so-called "accident" is to be investigated by the company's officers, by the Coroner of Queen's County, and by the State Railroad Commission. No doubt the facts will be cleared up and the responsibility will be fixed, but it is already evident that the two frightful disasters of the Summer between here and Coney Island have been due to bad arrangements on these railroad lines and serious defects in their management, and there should be some authority powerful enough to have these evils remedied.

DR. HART'S CHALLENGE.

The Spiritualists, mesmerists, and mind readers who are attending the sessions of the Psychical Science Congress at Chicago have failed to take advantage of a great opportunity. There has been in Chicago for some time an elderly gentleman who is pretty well known in the medical world—Dr. ERNEST HART, the editor of the *British Medical Journal*. Dr. HART has an inquiring mind, as certain professors of hypnotism in Paris recently discovered. At the opening of the Psychical Congress he offered to the adepts there assembled a simple test which should not only enable them to put to shame the skeptic, but also to earn a snug sum in currency. As this offer or challenge is still open, we give publicity to it below for the benefit of adepts in this region who have not been able to attend the sessions of the congress:

"A lifetime during which I have given a good deal of attention to the subjects of hypnotism and mesmerism, while enabling me to verify the physical phenomena of hypnotism and so-called mesmerism as the result of self-suggestion or hysterical manifestation or conveyed suggestion by word or look, has equally convinced me that thus far at least all the alleged phenomena of clairvoyance, telepathy thought transference, and so-called spiritual communication are either delusions, impostures, or misinterpreted facts.

"I now repeat, in the presence in this city of a considerable number of experts and believers, the challenge to any of these gifted or experienced persons to give a simple evidence of the existence of one of the powers which so many claim to possess and which underlies the pretensions of all. I will place a bank order for $1,000 in a sealed envelope inclosed in an ordinary pine box, and the one-thousand-dollar note shall be at the disposal of any one—man, woman, or child, medium, thought reader, clairvoyant, or telepathist—who can within forty-eight hours of announcing their intention to do so and claim the deposit, read the plain English writing and give the number on the order. Any person accepting this challenge will deposit $100, to be given to any charity that I shall name in this city. If they are able to claim the $1,000 which I here offer on the terms stated it will be at their disposal for whatever purpose they choose, for their own benefit or for the benefit of any charity, or for the advancement of the cause of psychical research.

"This challenge will remain open until the end of this month in this city or in London, where they can communicate with me at the office of the *British Medical Journal*, 429 Strand, either by post or by telepathic agency or by spiritual communication to me, or any form of correspondence in which they may be adepts and which they may prefer."

We are sorry to say that the challenge was not well received. Although Dr. HART had been invited to attend the congress, and had taken the precaution to place his name on the list of members, he was not permitted to say even ten words to the meeting when he arose and sought to make known what he had done. He had listened patiently to long papers in which members had asserted that persons with whose feats they were familiar had read innumerable sealed letters. If the truth was told in those papers and reports, there are many persons known to the members of the congress who can read the writing on the order for $1,000 with the greatest ease. But when he proposed this simple test they would not hear him. Prof. COUES had already told the public, he says, that the test "was ridiculous and impossible."

In the original challenge the offer was to remain open until the end of the month. After the congress refused to hear him make the simple announcement that no one had accepted the challege, Dr. HART published the following over his name: "This offer is open for twelve months. No conditions except those mentioned, that the reader is not to see the note first. If they like to bring a thought reader in, I will let him see me, touch me, look into my eyes, read as much as he can there. I will give him every opportunity. Prof. COUES answered publicly that the test was ridiculous and impossible. If I have made any offer that is ridiculous, it is only because their profession of being able to read through a pine partition is ridiculous."

We presume that in these days of financial stringency there are many clairvoyants who are in the ranks of the unemployed or who experience difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door. To these the offer of Dr. HART should be very inviting. Any one who desires to read the writing and take the note for $1,000 will have plenty of time in which to make the necessary arrangements. It was said at Chicago by Prof. COUES and other officers of the congress, who appeared to be annoyed by the challenge, that there was ground for objection in the alleged fact that "psychical phenomena are not to be called upon to order," and that "the faculty, even when it is possessed, is not subject to the will of the possessor." But surely some adept should be able, at some time in the course of twelve months, to make such arrangements with his mahatma or other shadowy familiar, that this snug sum of $1,000 can be won and added to the winner's bank account or used for the dissemination of doctrines. And if no person be found who wishes to tackle Dr. HART single handed, why should not a syndicate of clairvoyants attack the box for the good of the profession and the encouragement of the industry? Ever since the publication of the report of the Seybert Commission, a counter-demonstration of this kind has been needed.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND FARM LABOR.

At the very time that a large number of men have been thrown out of employment, some of whom complain loudly that they have no opportunity to earn their daily bread, we hear from various parts of the country that the farmers find difficulty in getting enough hands for the work of harvesting their crops. It is an old and familiar complaint which we hear every year, but now, of all times, one would suppose that the difficulty would disappear. It is not to be wondered at that mechanics and railroad workers are averse to seeking employment away from the occupations in which they are trained and to which they are accustomed. They have a constant hope, if not a confident expectation, that activity will soon be resumed, and they naturally desire to be where they will be in no danger of losing their old places. But it is not from this class of workmen that complaints of destitution come.

The case is different with miners, who in large numbers have left the scenes of their former employment. They are men for the most part who could readily take up with farm work, but instead of scattering through the agricultural sections seeking the employment that could readily be found there, they flock to the cities, where there is no more mining than farming, to swell the ranks of those who can find nothing to do. Farm labor does not seem to attract them. Another class, and the most troublesome and complaining of all the unemployed, is made up of the crowds of unskilled laborers who at all times congregate in the cities. They are mostly of foreign origin and not much addicted to systematic industry. Many of them would probably not make very desirable or useful farm hands, but they could find work if they really desired it and were willing to leave the cities. So long as they refuse to do so they are not entitled to a large amount of sympathy when they talk about being driven to starvation.

The psychological problem of the general aversion of those who must make their living by manual labor to working on farms and the preference of the poorer part of mankind for the crowded and unwholesome conditions of city life we do not propose to discuss, but while there is a demand for labor at good wages on the land there is little excuse for demonstrations of unemployed workmen who profess a desire to earn their living and raise a cry for bread. We suspect that the main difficulty with them is a knowledge that farm work is not easy work. There is no eight-hour-a-day rule among your industrious husbandmen, and the hired hands have to work under the eye of their employer and are expected to do a day's work for a day's wages. But the conditions are not hard in this country, and a healthy man who is really willing to earn his own living by faithful labor need not be in danger of starvation while there is a call for help from the agricultural districts.

AT THE HOTELS.

—William A. Sutherland of Rochester is at the Astor.

—Larz Anderson of Washington, D. C., is at the Victoria.

—Senator Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., is at the Murrry Hill.

—Count F. Berg and Count E. Berg of Russia are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit is at the Hoffman.

—Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, and John Mason Loomis of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Congressman J. H. Walker of Massachusetts and Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Marquis and Marchioness Spinola of Italy, Baron and Baroness Kunowski of Germany, and Marshall Field of Chicago are at the Holland.

Japanese to Colonize in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—The company which has been organized to establish large colonies of Japanese in Mexico has completed its preliminary arrangements. Japan is very anxious to have its colonization scheme carried out, the official commission from that country which visited here several months ago to investigate the feasibility of establishing colonies in Mexico having made a most favorable report.

The proposed colonists will locate upon rich agricultural lands in the Southern States of Mexico.

ART NOTES.

—The gift of Vanderlyn's "Marius at the Ruins of Carthage" to the Mark Hopkins Academy of Art in San Francisco by Mr. Edward S. Searles recalls the unhappy character and wretched death of that painter. When the Drawing Association of New-York, a club of young artists who came together of their own motion during the first quarter of the present century, discovered that the American Academy of Arts, presided over by Col. John Trumbull, would do nothing for them except to lend them some old casts and pictures, they decided to found an academy of their own. Their leader was Morse, afterward so distinguished as an electrician. The result was the foundation of the National Academy of Design—and a terrible breach between the venerable but impracticable Col. Trumbull and Mr. Morse. Singularly enough, the Art Students' League and Society of American Artists have organized themselves for much the same reasons as those which weighed with the founders of the National Academy. But there is this difference. The American Academy of Arts, founded in 1816, contained few artists and many amateurs, who were all stockholders. The National Academy, founded ten years later, consisted and still consists of artists only. Vanderlyn was included in the number of artists who founded the National Academy, but he belonged to the touchy and perverse natures who cannot act with courtesy. He made a public protest against the inclusion of his name, and was of course immediately dropped from the list. Most professional clubs at their foundation suffer from characters of this sort, who forget or pretend to forget that they have agreed to join. Yet Vanderlyn was in his way a fine artist, and suffered much. He made a great sensation, but there was lack of a steady support from the public, and his peculiar temperament, which alienated people from him, helped to sour and discourage him. The New-York Historical Society has a capital little head of Aaron Burr by Vanderlyn.

—How to get a colossal statue for next to nothing, and an original at that, has been happily solved by the shrewdness of the good people of Chinon, a little place in France where Joan of Arc is the patron saint. About five years ago the Town Council decided to have a statue of the Maid. At the election of 1889 the candidate of the rural districts was elected against the violent opposition of the citizens of Chinon. To appease them the Deputy thus elected, M. Delahaye, went in for the statue, arranged a committee, and engaged Falguière to make the design. As this was freely criticised, the great sculptor declined to change his model and withdrew. A competition was held, and Sicard of Tours, a Prix de Rome man, took the prize. But then Falguière stepped in with a charge that Sicard had stolen most of his design from him. The lawsuit is still to be argued. Far from irritating the Chinon people, this was just what they wanted. They had no money and were glad to see the Deputy they did not like in the toils of the artists. Last year Rouileau showed at the Salon a Joan of Arc so big that everybody was aghast at the size of the horse and the frantic behavior of the Maid astride him. This was what Chinon wanted—but there was no money. Then Rouileau offered it to them for nothing and all was well. The statue has just been unveiled with much feasting and no little display of dramatic talent on the part of Paris actors—also gratuitous—and a fine turnout of soldiers and military music. The statue is so large that it could not be taken to Chinon by rail, owing to the bridges under which it would have to pass. So it was hauled to Chinon from Paris on a big wagon drawn by many horses, and the clever *Chinonais* gained glory everywhere by reason of its spectacular march. Even the foundry work has been partly paid for by the ministry of fine arts, and for the other expenses collections are being taken up from all the regiments in France. A pedestal of so great a height that it comes level with the tops of the trees on the square of Chinon has been designed by an architect, and now, long before he reaches the little town, a visitor can see against the sky Rouileau's Joan of Arc, brandishing a big sword and seated perilously upon a wildly-prancing steed.

—David, the celebrated leader of the classical school of French painting, pleased the Convention by making two death scenes of heroes of the republic—that of Citizen Marat and that of Michel Lepelletier. They were shown at the Louvre in 1793, and Thibaudeau proposed to the Convention that copies should be made of them under the eye of David in order that the copies should be delivered to the Gobelins factory and repeated in tapestry. At the recent exhibition of portraits of the century in Paris a "Death of Marat" turned up, which is supposed to be the original, whereas the copy by Gérard or some other contemporary has been long known. This copy in all probability was made for the Gobelins. As to the original, there is a curious story told by *La Vie Contemporaine*. When changes occurred in the tide of history, the "Death of Marat" and "Death of Michel Lepelletier" found their way back to the studio of the master, and were there at his death in 1825. But he had prudently covered them with a coat of white. M. de Boisgelin, a grandson of Michel Lepelletier, bought the picture of his grandfather, but not without conditions. Fearing that he would destroy it, the heirs of David made him pledge his honor to do it no injury. Boisgelin took it to his château of Saint-Fargeau, had it stretched on a panel on a wall, and caused another wall to be raised in front of the picture. There it is said to be at present, so that the picture can only be seen in the engraving ordered by the Convention.

—The scholarships offered in the name of the British Institution this year amount to $3,000. The money comes from a sum of $100,000, which remained over when the Institution was dissolved some years ago, and the idea of applying that sum for scholarships emanated from the Charity Commissioners. Six scholarships of $500 for two years are offered—three in painting, one in sculpture, one in engraving, and one in architecture. They are open to students under twenty-six years of age in any of the art schools of Great Britain and Ireland who have already taken a prize valued at $25 or more, and it was thought that so far-reaching an offer would not fail to produce plenty of competitors. It has proved otherwise. Only nineteen have come forward for the six scholarships—eleven in painting, four in sculpture, three in architecture, and one in engraving—who stands at the head of his class. One winner in architecture hails from the Municipal School of Birmingham; all the other winners are from schools in London. The successful exhibits in painting by S. S. Watson, L. W. M. Wiens, and Miss L. M. Fisher are said to be wretched. It is not alone in England that scholarships go a-begging. One of the problems in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago is to find worthy winners of traveling and other scholarships.

—In the new wing of Osborne House, East Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, Queen Victoria has caused to be fitted up a splendid hall in Mussulman-Hindu style for a place of meeting, or of *durbars*, for such of her Indian subjects who venture to England. It was designed by Ram Singh, a pupil of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's father, who is a teacher of art in the Mayo School of Art at Lahore. Ram Singh is a famous prize winner, and designed various caskets in ebony and silver presented to the Queen and the Duke of Connaught. He is a native of Amritsar, where he began to practice his art as decorator. Over the mantelpiece, in a niche with "horseshoe" arch, stands a peacock in complete relief, with its tail displayed. At one end of the hall is a loggia flanked by two lantern-shaped bay windows bracketed out; the ceiling is very rich with Indian carving, and everything has been done to recall to the Indian guests of the Queen the magnificent decoration of their home architecture.

—In the September *Magazine of Art* Mr. Spielman has a pleasant word to say of Linley Sambourne of London *Punch*, and Mr. Paterson describes a trip through Iceland, the latter paper illustrated very nicely by W. L. Telbin. The frontispiece is a photogravure after "A Siesta on the Lido," by Eugene de Blaas. Prof. Herkomer gives a second paper to North of the Royal Academy and Alfred T. Storey reviews the foreign paintings in the Baker collection at Streatham Hill, while Claude Phillips begins a series of illustrated articles on this year's Salons of Paris.

—To decorate the new Museum of Natural History at Paris in the Jardin d'Acclimation, the Ministry of the Fine Arts has called on the sculptor Frémiet for a combat between wild beasts, on Barrias and Coutan for sculptures of men of different races, on Marqueste for a combat between men and wild beasts, and on Allar for a relief to be placed on the front of the museum.

—Sydney, New South Wales, is to have a monument to Burns. We have one in Central Park for which an offer might be made, with strong chances of its acceptance at a price much lower than that for which a new monument could be made. The Scotchmen in New-York are ready to substitute something else for the present statue.

—A symbolical painting by the Belgian *primitif* Fernand Khnopff has been bought for the New Pinakothek in Munich by the Bavarian Government. It is one of the least intelligible of his pictures shown in London, that called "I Shut the Door upon Myself," painted to illustrate a poem by Miss Christina Rossetti.

—A festival took place the other day in Valence, the birthplace of Emile Augier, in honor of that dramatist. There was a special performance of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," and a collection was taken up for a statue in Valence. Alexandre Dumas was the honorary President of the Festival Committee.

—A statue is to be erected in France to César François Cassini, the most famous of a family famous for scientists, whose life fell between 1714 and 1784. He made the first topographical map of France. The Topographical Society will raise the monument in Clermont-en-Beauvais, near Thury, Oise.

—Mr. Holman Hunt of London has tried hard to have Sir Frederick Leighton's large painting "The Daphnephoria" bought for the National Gallery. It is on exhibition at Tooth's Galleries in the Haymarket.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Indian has usually an unconquerable antipathy to ascending volcanic mountains, but a party from the Academy of Sciences of Tacoma and the Tacoma Alpine Club have lately succeeded in coaxing Leshi, son of Chief Quicimuth, to make the ascent of Mount St. Helens with them in spite of his superstitious dread. The mount has hitherto been unexplored, and the Indian tradition is that Satan lives in the crater. The party found two fissure craters, with sulphuric vapors pouring out. Leshi's father led the Indians in the war of 1856, and while a prisoner was cruelly slain in Gov. Stevens's house in Olympia, an unknown enemy thrusting a rifle through the door and firing without a word of warning.

—At the reunion of the Peabody family on the estate in Roxford, Mass., which was first owned by their ancestor, Capt. John Peabody, in 1665, several gentlemen recounted the great intellectual achievements in recent years of different members of the family, but it was left to John P. Peabody of Salem to extol their martial deeds in olden times. The first mention of the family in war, he said, was in the reign of Nero, the Roman Emperor, in the year 61, when a man named Bodie headed an army of revolt, fighting with skill and courage, and receiving a reward for his bravery, with authority to prefix "Pea" to his name, "which signified great or mountain man."

—Ex-Senator John H. Reagan is a veteran of forty years' political warfare in Texas, and a paper of the Lone Star State says that his name even now is occasionally mentioned "in solemn tones and hushed voices" (whatever that may mean) in connection with the nomination for Governor of the State at the election that will not be held for more than a year yet. Meanwhile the ex-Senator has a comfortable office still in hand.

—Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa told a friend after his nomination for a third term that he had sincerely hoped to be able to return home and resume business, and that it is with a feeling of regret he contemplates the absence that a successful campaign will prolong. At the same time he is, naturally, greatly gratified at the hearty indorsement he received from the Democratic State Convention.

—If there is anything in heredity, anything that can be forecast and counted upon, the *Critic* believes a little boy born recently of Norwegian parents should be the literary marvel of the age; for one of his grandfathers was Henrick Ibsen and the other Björnstjerne Björnson.

SMALL TALK.

—The citizens of Montreal are to lay the cornerstone of a monument to Maisonneuve, first Governor of their city, on Labor Day, Sept. 4. The bronze statues and the bas-relief work for the monument are detained in the Custom House, the authorities demanding that duty be paid, but certificates are to be thrust upon them from French and English architects testifying that the statues are works of art, when, it is expected, the duties will be remitted. It is proposed by the Historical Society to erect monuments to de Ladonersviere and Ollier, who were also identified with the early history of Montreal.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says that the largest elm he ever saw was in Oxford, England, and measured 25 feet in circumference. There was an elm of about the same size in Springfield, Mass., some years ago. The doctor estimates the life of the American elm at between 200 and 300 years. If any survive to be 300 years, he thinks, it is as wrecks, liable to go to pieces in the first heavy storm.

—A Boston writer laments the prevalence of the croaker who insists that the literary glory of the Hub has departed, and he instances Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Fiske, Francis Parkman, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, among men, and Miss Jewett and Mrs. Wilkins, among women, to prove that the city still has great intellectual ability and achievements to boast of.

—Two inches of rain fell at Hartford, Conn., in last week's storm, yet the Water Commissioners assert that the city reservoirs were not raised by it in the least. The thirsty earth drank up the entire amount, and is ready for more. It may "save the tobacco."

—A clergyman in Warren, Penn., astonished his congregation two Sundays ago by telling them that a number of them were giving more money to church work than they really could afford. This is an uncommon cry from the pulpit.

NUGGETS.

—"Look at that dark man across by the punch-bowl!" said one lady to another at an assemblage of newspaper and literary men; "he has taken twelve glasses of punch, one after another!" "Ah, indeed!" said the other drily; "that is my husband." But the woman was born to tact and luck. "Is it possible? Let me congratulate you, lucky woman, for having a husband able to drink twelve glasses of punch without growing tipsy. Why, if my husband drinks two, he gets simply roaring. You fortunate thing, how I envy you!"—*Boston Gazette.*

—Paterfamilias (about to hire a French tutor for the children)—Can you give me any evidence that you speak the language with a perfect accent?

The Tutor—Yes, Saire. Your daughter, she have been studyin' ze Français for four year, is it not?—an' she cannot understand a word I say.—*Chicago Record.*

—"The family next door are paying us a good rent and I hope you will try and make them feel at home."

She—I am. I went over and borrowed the lawn mower the first night they were in the house.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Husband—I'm going to sit up with a sick man to-night, Maria.

Wife—You won't be home late, John?

Husband—I dunno. You'd better set the time lock on the front door for 2 o'clock.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

—"The difference," said the young man with the big dish of ice cream before him, "is that one is a foolkiller and the other is a coolfiller, but to save my life I can't imagine what the first part of the conundrum is."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Burglar—Your money or your life!

Head of the Family—For goodness' sake don't shoot. You'll wake the baby.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A Publisher Pays for a Libel.

From the London Daily News.

A libel case somewhat similar to that which Messrs. W. H. Smith successfully defended the other day has just come before one of the Correctional Courts in Paris. M. de Sesmaisons, a former Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Haiti, at present residing in Paris, was annoyed at some comments upon his conduct while in America that appeared in the New-York *Tribune*. The article spoke vaguely of his having acquired a certain notoriety, and of his being irresponsible for his actions in the eye of the law.

As the New-York *Tribune* has no property in France, M. de Sesmaisons judged it was useless to proceed against that paper, but he decided to indict M. Brentano, the proprietor of the Anglo-American Library in the Avenue de l'Opéra, where copies of the offending number were sold. The plaintiff asked for 50,000f. damages.

Without admitting so extravagant a claim, the court condemned the unfortunate news agent, who quite possibly cannot read English, to pay 5,000f. to the plaintiff, as well as a fine of 100f., and to insert the terms of the judgment in any ten newspapers M. de Sesmaisons may select.

Ascent of an Argentine Peak.

From the London Daily News.

Herr Rudolph Hauthal, Professor of Geology at the La Plata Museum, has succeeded in ascending one of the chief peaks of Mount Aconquija, in the Province of Catamarca, in the Argentine Republic. He undertook the ascent from an encampment to the east of the peak situated at a height of 4,600 meters. The peak itself he estimates to be 5,600 meters above sea level.

He encountered a fierce west wind, which often obliged him to lie down and hold fast to the rocks for fear of being blown over precipices. After five hours struggle with storm, loose stones, snow, and ice, he reached the summit and planted the German and the Argentine flags side by side. He then erected a heap of stones, in which he placed a tin box containing a paper with the date. He covered it with the Argentine flag, taking the German flag with him to place on another peak. Herr Hauthal was accompanied by a single Argentine peon, who often declared he could go no further, but was always cheered by a promise of higher payment.

KOSTER & BIAL'S PLUNGE

FROM THEIR OLD BEER GARDEN THEY GO TO A PALATIAL HOUSE.

First Night of Their Effort to Cater to the City's Supposedly Unsatisfied Cosmopolitan Population Characterized by the Attendance of the Old-Time Patrons and a Bill Made Up in the Main of Favorites of the Old House—A Grand Ballet, with Clara Qualitz as Premiere.

Mr. Koster and Mr. Bial, whose names for many years past have been known to students at Eastern institutions of learning and to men from all parts of the country who have traveled to this city for the laudable purpose of seeing the metropolis, as the proprietors of a good beer garden and a tolerable music hall, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening took an experimental plunge into the cosmopolitan wave which is supposed to figure in the sea of New-York's amusement-seeking population.

Abandoning their old Twenty-third Street house, which had a patronage all its own, this firm of amusement purveyors and intoxicant dispensers joined issues with Oscar Hammerstein, the proprietor of the Manhattan Opera House, on Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Mr. Hammerstein had built the house with the idea of giving high-class opera on its stage. It is a palatial place of amusement, but Mr. Hammerstein's operas were unprofitable.

Mr. Koster and Mr. Bial were making a fortune selling beer and giving shows at their Twenty-third Street place, but the place was small and unpretentious. Mr. Koster and Mr. Bial wanted to expand as amusement purveyors. Mr. Hammerstein's opera house impressed itself upon them as the place in which they would find an opportunity to do so, so a contract was entered into between Mr. Koster and Mr. Bial and Mr. Hammerstein under the terms of which the Manhattan Opera House should become Koster & Bial's.

It was not only for a new house that Mr. Koster and Mr. Bial longed. In their minds they saw themselves giving a higher-class entertainment than they ever had given before, and attracting a class of patrons such as had been slow to attend their Twenty-third Street place for the only reason that another class of patrons favored the house. They believed that there was in this great city a great class of amusement seekers—not excluding even members of the most exclusive social circles—who were sighing for a Koster & Bial show in a Hammerstein house.

The culmination of their ideas and their hopes came in the opening last evening of the Thirty-fourth Street establishment. For the experiment the handsome opera house had been made veritably gorgeous by a liberal expenditure of the profits of the old Twenty-third Street establishment.

The changes that were made have been described in detail in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, so a mere reference to them, as, in matters of general construction and prices of admission, they affect the patrons, suffices here. One row in every three of seats on the main floor has been taken out, and little shelves, on which liquid refreshments can be served, have been placed on the back of every other chair. These seats are reserved, at the prevailing prices for "orchestra seats" in the city theatres. If a man does not desire a reserved seat, however, he can pay the admission price and stand in a large foyer in the rear, from which he can get an excellent view of the people entering and leaving.

Above this main floor there is a tier of boxes, the best boxes in the house. These are the ones which Mr. Oliver Sumner Teall is said to have taken under a contract for the season for the members of the "club" which he is starting in opposition to the old Vandeville Club. The balcony above is given up to boxes and reserved seats also, except for a space in the centre, where "general admission" patrons can stand. The "general admission" patrons will also find standing room in the rear of the second balcony. There is a barroom, a room filled with tables, and a restaurant in the front of the house, in which anybody is welcomed.

A great crowd went to last evening's performance. It was a mixed audience, in which the man with a dress suit and a straw hat on shook hands with the man who wore his negligée shirt and his Summer suit, and each wondered which had donned the proper apparel for the occasion. In the main the crowd was composed of men and women who in years past have found pleasure in Koster & Bial's old establishment and had determined to try the new place. These filled the boxes, the seats, and crowded the places where there were no seats until the management had to stop selling tickets.

There were some persons of note there. Oliver Sumner Teal had a box. "Teddy" Marks, the manager of another music hall, sat in solemn grandeur in the box next to Mr. Teal and vigorously applauded every act with a fan. Gus Kerker, the leader of the old Casino orchestra, had the lower left-hand box and remained in it all through the performance. Other box holders noticed were Isaac, Abraham L., and Hermann Fromme, counsel for Messrs. Koster & Bial, Superintendent of Buildings Thomas J. Brady, and Baron von Witzleben.

While waiting for the performance to begin, everybody, except the women, smoked. The majority smoked cigarettes in spite of the fact that the management seriously considered not allowing the use of these articles for fear that they would be offensive to the patrons. Almost everybody ordered drinks, and those on the ends of the aisles succeeded in getting served. For the people in the middle of the rows of seats it was about as hard to get liquid refreshments as it is to get a seat on an elevated train during rush hours.

It was a cold audience, in spite of the fact that the thermometer in the house was ranging in the nineties. Miss Maude St. John (pronounced Sinjin) discovered this when she made her first appearance in America as a "soubrette." Soubrettes generally sing and dance. Miss St. John followed the rule to the best of her ability, and the audience waited for the next thing on the bill.

It was the Barra Troupe, who have been seen here for a long time past in various places, and who as musical mechanics and acrobats hold the stage for ten minutes. Following them came the three Judges, old favorites at Koster & Bial's old house, and acrobats without peers, and they, like all the rest of the old favorites from the old house, including Marie and Dunham on the horizontal bars, Paquerette, and Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, made the only specialty hits of the evening.

As for the new performers—and there were only two besides those mentioned—the ones who awakened the greatest amount of enthusiasm were the troupe of "Spanish" persons headed by Señorita Tertajada. She dances and sings. While she dances and sings another woman in male attire sits close by. There are two men in the troupe, one of whom plays the mandolin and the other acts as bartender in a tent from which wine (!) is dispensed.

In the last part of this act this bartender manipulates the tambourine very cleverly, and the woman in male attire joins him in his task. While she was doing this last evening her unmentionables became detached from her blouse and she had to retreat in confusion. But the audience went wild with enthusiasm. It was the old Koster & Bial's after all, and the young woman got an encore, which she responded to after she had adjusted her raiment.

There was an intermission at 10:30 o'clock. Then came the grand ballet "Versailles," in three acts. This was worth seeing. It was put on in a gorgeous manner and there were many good dancers in the cast, including Clara Qualitz as the première danseuse. The ballet was applauded heartily, as it deserved to be, for it is a grand spectacle. It is not new in this city, but comparatively so. It was a feature of the presentation of "The Talisman," given by Mr. Hammerstein on the same stage.

One of the prettiest features of the ballet was a dance by sixteen children. When it was over, an agent of the Gerry Society went on the stage. He found five of the little girls who had participated in it, and gave orders that they should not appear again after learning that they were not sixteen years old. He announced that he would not allow any of the rest of the children who were under sixteen years old to appear hereafter.

When the performance was over, that part of the audience which had remained to see the ballet called for Mr. Koster and Mr. Bial to appear on the stage and make a speech. They are modest men and declined to do so. Mr. Hammerstein responded for them and made a brief speech, in which he said that the policy of the house would be to give its patrons just what the management found was desired.

HARRIGAN'S "ROUGON-MAQUART."

Reopening of the Home of the Comic Drama of New-York Low Life.

Mr. Harrigan is back in town with all his bloom, and Mrs. Yeamans is with him. The little house on West Thirty-fifth Street, which is now the home of the only kind of drama peculiar to New-York, was reopened last night with a vim and a will that defied alike the humid weather and the approach of the new hurricane from the tropics.

The heat and the irresistible curiosity of the "first-nighters" about the precious experiment of Orestes and Pylades on West Thirty-fourth Street combined to prevent the crowding of the orchestra floor, but the gallery and balcony were packed, and there was no depressing sense of a lack of public interest to discourage the actors.

Mr. Harrigan, after many years, continues, strangely, to be the only exponent in our drama of real life in New-York. He has lately returned to his Mulligan plays, which may be called his "Rougon-Maquart" series, for in them, with a purpose less serious than Zola's, he created a set of personages who stand for types of the men and women who labor and royster in the byways of our metropolis.

These comic plays originated, in rough forms, at the first Theatre Comique, far down Broadway. They were revived, with elaboration, some years later in the theatre opposite Waverley Place, and in his present Mulligan revival he has condensed their best incidents, combining them with new material, into three plays, of which "Dan's Tribulations" is the last.

To old friends of Mr. Harrigan, "Dan's Tribulations" will recall many droll memories. There are in its fabric bits of "The Surprise" and the "Chowder" of the earliest Mulligan days, with a bit here and there from some of the pieces of Mr. Harrigan's "middle years"—if we may so use that suggestive phrase of Mr. Henry James—that were not distinctively Mulliganesque.

The scene is mostly Mulligan Alley. Cordelia's foolish aspirations have ruined Dan. He is keeping a small grocery store on the site of his old property, with the invaluable Bunsby-like McSweeney to help him, and the struggle is hard. But he is in his true element again as the oracle of the neighborhood, the head of his clan and his race, the friend and protector of the "nagur" and the Chinaman.

Some of the best evidences of Mr. Harrigan's skill as a playmaker, a kind of skill more suggestive of the early English and Italian dramatists than of Boucicault or Henry Arthur Jones, are in this piece. The passing of the counterfeit silver dollar from the frayed pocket of the fugitive darky to the purse of his disreputable sweetheart, thence to the purse of the butcher's widow, who gives in return a good bill, and thence to the pocket of Daniel to legally bind the purely technical transfer of his sole remaining bit of property, to save it from the clutches of creditors, is not unlike John Fletcher or Goldoni.

The commingling of the grotesque incidents of the darky wedding in the cellar and the darky funeral in the garret of the house next door is clever and characteristic. Most of the songs are old melodies of Mr. Braham, and "The Little Side Door," with pantomimic illustrations of its incidents, which are exactly true to New-York low life, is easily the best of them.

The cast of a Harrigan piece is an illusion. There are sometimes sixty personages, but never sixty actors. In this matter Mr. Harrigan resembles, at a distance, Euripides. John Wild is the bad darky, Primrose, and Mrs. Yeamans the penitent Cordelia, while Charles McCarthy, William West, Harry Fisher, McCullough, Merritt, Sturges, E. J. Mack, Emma Pollock, Hattie Moore, and Fannie Batcheldor are all conspicuous.

"Glen-da-Lough."

The Fourteenth Street Theatre, which is the fortunate possessor of a public quite its own and in some ways unlike that of any other theatre in town, opened its doors last evening for the first time this season. The attraction was "Glen-da-Lough," which had a successful run at this house a year ago, but before the performance began the people viewed with several manifestations of interest the changes and improvements Manager Rosenquest had made during the Summer.

The most noticeable one was the substitution of handsome modern seats for the frayed antiques that for years have upheld enthusiastic west siders—and let them down, too, on occasions not altogether infrequent—during the progress of indigent virtue through moral and material chasms straight to the church door and the sunshiny land that lies beyond.

Olive-colored paint, with here and there a touch of gold, has brightened the walls and boxes, much to their advantage, and, though the hue is still a bit like that of which the mud-wasps are so fond, the general effect is restful and pleasing.

To say of Mr. Gurney's play that it was vehemently applauded, sufficiently tells its plot and character. "Romantic Irish drama" is as conventional as a pantomime with Pierrot as hero, and authors of such plays take needless pains when they vary the names of the inevitable types that move through them. The audiences who like this form of art give a valuable hint by always applauding and hissing at exactly the same sentiments and situations, and if the hint were followed, romantic might crystallize into a consistent and immovable legend worthy of illustration by a Hibernian Willette.

In "Glen-da-Lough" Mr. J. K. Murray plays the noble peasant. He sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" to the great satisfaction of his auditors, and the old ballad gained a strange interest from the fact that its author, Prof. F. Nicholas Crouch, conducted the orchestra. Miss Clara Lane as the hero's sweetheart also sang songs, new and old, and Samuel and Kitty Morton danced real Irish jigs remarkably well.

The cast follows:

Terence O'Toole	J. K. Murray
Lord Montgomery	Charles A. Smiley
The Hon. Percy Dudley	W. H. Power, Jr.
Sandy Nagle	W. T. Sheehan
Dr. Curley	Samuel Morton
Murty Doolan	James O'Meara
Bride Kavanagh	Ida Glenn
Lady Angela	Nellie Strickland
Mrs. O'Hara	Kitty Morton
Kathleen O'Connor	Clara Lane

Star Theatre.

"The 'New' Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company," playing under "the Old Management which marked the success of its palmy days," was successful in entertaining a good audience at the Star Theatre last night in an atmosphere which would have been found oppressive in the stokehole of a Chinese junk, if a junk have a stokehole.

Clearly the interest of the variety performance centred in the reappearance of Miss Lottie Collins, the gifted lady who made "Ta-ra-ra" a familiar quotation. She wore last night a gown which at times looked like an omelet, at other times like a landscape by Monet, and again like the twisting ribbons into which waves are tattered when the wind blows them to rags late in the afternoon and the level sun shines through them. Considering her prismatic frock, Miss Collins's complexion stood the strain remarkably well. She appeared in a musical sketch called "A Naughty Substitute," showing the adventures of one Vesper Belle, a human curate whose charity bazaar was invaded by Dolly Capers, a pretty little girl from the Gaiety Theatre. She sang her legally embattled effusion "Marguerite" to cracking rounds of applause, and before she finished the dance which followed the song, the curate and everybody else in the house knew that she wore very long black silk stockings and a great quantity of white lace petticoats. It must have given everybody pleasure to show appreciation at the fortunate reappearance of Miss Collins, who heroically refused to sing "Ta-ra-ra," even though entreated by admirers in all parts of the house.

Among other performers on the bill, Severus Schaffer, equilibrist and juggler, did rattling good work and got his reward from the audience. Arnesto Arvifio, "the human brass band," fully excused his appearance in such a character, and Terry, the "man with mysterious fingers," did very clever shadow pantomime work. The programme closed with this philosophical remark, calculated to repress the young and eager: "The performance concludes when the curtain drops. And so it is with life. Good-night."

A "Wonder" at Tony Pastor's.

They have another good girl at Tony Pastor's. This one is called Mlle. Bertoldi, and she possesses, among many admirable qualities, two astonishing traits, to wit, the ability to walk upon her little hands up and down ladders, and to caper thereon upon the limited area of a pedestal, and, also, the ability to skip through her arms as through a whirling rope.

She appeared last night in a pleasing costume of pink tights and a loose blouse of soft black silk. She saluted her audience, and then proceeded apparently to dislocate every joint concealed about her agreeable person. She is fair to see and weighs enough to make balancing upon her hands a considerable muscular exertion. She performed in an inverted attitude for ten minutes, during which time she ascended and descended stepladders, poised upon the bottom of a goblet inverted upon the top of a practicable pyramid and waved her feet around through the upper air in a manner highly gratifying to the crowded house. Then she turned a few handsprings through her arms and legs, just to show that she was still fit, and received the homage of her audience.

Mlle. Bertoldi is fair, French, youthful, and, it is said, fancy free. Tony Pastor has shown his usual far-darting gumption in placing her hands upon his classic board.

"In Old Kentucky."

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—"In Old Kentucky," a new play by Charles T. Dazey, was produced at the Bijou Theatre to-night. It is a conscientious and creditable effort to present in an interesting dramatic form a graphic story of life in the mountains and blue-grass regions of Kentucky. It possesses a number of dramatic surprises, and in tone, treatment, literary quality, and development of character is thought here to be far superior to the average play of its class.

There are quick transitions from the idyllic to the sensational, but they are not altogether illogical, and it is evident the author has endeavored to furnish a motive for the actions of his characters. The setting is elaborate and picturesque. The Lexington race track, with its grand stand, paddock, running horses, jockeys, touts, bookmakers, spectators, and all the hangers-on at places of this kind, is one of the pictures.

The story of "In Old Kentucky" concerns the fortunes of a group of persons representative of the mountain and blue-grass regions of Kentucky. The lonely, half-savage life of the mountaineers, with their strong loves and stronger hates, their bitter feuds, rivaling in vindictiveness the Corsican vendetta, yet elevated above bloodthirstiness by a sense of almost religious duty, is clearly set forth, and seems all the more strange in contrast with the peaceful, pastoral characteristics of the blue-grass country. About the fortunes of the hero, a handsome, chivalrous young Kentuckian, is woven a web of love, jealousy, treachery, hate, and revenge, from which escape seems impossible.

There is the ever-fascinating story of the man whose past is shadowed by a great crime and whose after life is one long struggle to evade the Nemesis who pursues him. Many scenes characteristic of Kentucky life are introduced, echoes from the plantation, the frolic and the music of the darkies after the day's work, the throngs, the excitement, and the acclaim that attend the close finish of a horse race, which is represented in a novel way.

The heroine is a girl brought up in the mountains and to whom nature has given courage and simplicity, shyness and womanliness. The Colonel is a Kentucky product, indigenous to the soil. The cast was as follows:

Frank Layson	H. J. Wolfe
Col. Sandusky Doolittle	Burt G. Clark
Joe Lorey	George W. Deyo
Horace Holton	William McVay
Neb	Charles K. French
Sam	Burt Grant
Cæsar	J. W. Bristor
Brutus	Scott Williams
Madge Brierly	Bettina Gerard
Alathea Layson	Lottie Winnett
Barbara Holton	Miss Athelston

Eldorado's New Bill.

A great crowd at Eldorado last night heartily applauded the new entertainment, which was given by the Morris Circus, an excellent organization of its kind. The horses and ponies are wonderfully well trained. Prince Leo, wire walker; "Little Freddie, the Boy Wonder"; Mlle. Naide, who leaps from the eighty-foot tower, are among the other performers.

Reception to Mr. Wilke.

YONKERS, Aug. 28.—Wednesday night the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will give at their house a reception to Hubert Wilke, the baritone, a member of the club, prior to his starting on his tour with "The Fencing Master." The singers who will take part in the entertainment are Marie Tempest, Charles A. Bigelow, H. W. Tre Denick, Mr. Wilke, and Signor Carlo Torriani.

Notes of the Stage.

—At the Eden Musée last night the feature was the innovation introduced by the O'Brien sisters, the two English girls who last week introduced something entirely new in skirt dancing. They appeared last night in rich costumes, and their unique dancing and graceful movements were as novel and as entertaining as last week. Their high kicking dance won much applause. Mme. Zaida was captivating in her French songs, while Delprade, the illusionist, in his "speaking hat" trick, was as mystifying as ever. Miss Adele Purvis Onri remained on the bill in her specialties, that of slack wire balancing and serpentine dance.

—This week's play at the refurnished Grand Opera House is "The Silver King," the best melodrama produced in many a long year. Carl A. Haswin is the Wilfred Denver, and he is well supported.

—The customary entertaining and vivacious performance is given at the Imperial Music Hall this week. Marie Collins sang a new song called "Boom-ta-ray Girls."

RESCUED IN PERILOUS SEAS.

An Italian Crew Taken from Their Sinking Bark by a Whaler.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 28.—A crew of eleven sailors from the Italian bark Vincenzo Galatola, which was abandoned at sea off Hatteras, Aug. 24, while on a voyage from Charleston, S. C., for Hamburg, was brought to this port this afternoon by the little whaling schooner Hattie E. Smith of Edgartown, Capt. Zenas Bourne, which herself had suffered damage in two gales which she encountered within the last ten days.

On Aug. 24, about 9 o'clock, one of the lookouts discovered a bark with a distress signal flying. Bearing down toward the craft, he found a badly crippled bark with all her sails blown away, her foretopmast gone, and lying very low in the water. Her crew made frantic signs to the whaler.

Mate Johnson, at the risk of his life and those of his crew, launched the only remaining boat and pulled near the sinking bark. He could not go very near for fear of sinking, and so made signs for the crew to jump into the water. One by one the men got upon the rail and cast themselves into the sea. They were all safely picked up by the whaleboat, two trips being necessary to take the eleven men off.

Capt. Bourne reports having been in company with the schooners Alcyone, Golden City, Rising Run, and Sarah W. Hunt a day before the first gale, and these vessels must surely have been caught in it. The Alcyone and George H. Phillips were nearly full of oil. The Smith had taken 600 barrels of oil in fifteen months, being obliged to lose a month's whaling on account of losing her boats.

The Vincenzo Galatola was a fine bark of 536 tons, built at Castellamare, Italy, in 1875, and was owned by Antonio Galatola of Naples.

BIGAMIST AT TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Harry Jarvis, by His Own Admission, Has Married Two Wives—Now Locked Up.

Though but twenty-one years old, Harry Jarvis of 236 East Fifty-seventh Street, has managed to make such effectual use of his time as to get himself arrested on a charge of bigamy, which, judging even by his own statements, seems to be well founded.

Jarvis was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Mrs. James Brigham of 440 West Fifty-eighth Street, whose daughter by a former husband, Ethel Louisa Clark, he clandestinely married last Sunday.

Jarvis, it seems, has been paying his attention to Miss Clark for some time. As the girl was evidently in love with him, Mrs. Brigham made investigation into his antecedents, finding that two years ago he had married Miss Grace Minger of Staten Island.

Mrs. Brigham taxed him with his first marriage. He admitted it and Mrs. Brigham ordered him from the house. He managed, however, to persuade Miss Clark to elope with him. His arrest followed scarcely twenty-four hours after.

Jarvis is now locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The President Fishing in a Fog.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 28.—The dense fog which has hung over this locality to-day did not interfere in the least with the President's plans. In company with Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. L. Clarke Davis of Philadelphia, the President left for the fishing grounds soon after breakfast. The party tempted the scup, tautog, and bass until late this afternoon, and did not reach Gray Gables till nearly 7 o'clock.

At this time the fog was so thick that it was hard to see a boat's length ahead. Probably this was the thickest fog any of the party ever experienced in an ordinary sailboat. To-day's trip is the last for the President this season.

The Clevelands entertained their guests at dinner this evening.

The yacht Oneida is still at anchor here, and preparations for Mr. Cleveland's departure for Washington are being made. Mrs. Cleveland drove over to the village this noon. Several additions and improvements are to be made to Gray Gables as soon as the President leaves for Washington.

Combining Against the Populists.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—The Republican and Democratic Central Committees of Seward County have called a joint convention of the two parties to meet in Liberal Sept. 2 to nominate a county ticket. The call recites that it is time for all law-abiding people in Kansas to come together on a broad and patriotic basis and unite in solid phalanx against the onward march of anarchy and disorder that threaten to destroy the credit and good name of Kansas and hold her people up to the ridicule and derision of the Nation.

These references are made against the Populist Party that is endeavoring to capture the heretofore Republican counties of Western Kansas. Dispatches from that section say that this Democratic-Republican fusion will probably be made in a score of counties.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The Speaker of the English House of Commons has declined to interfere in the case of Mr. MacNeill, Nationalist member of Parliament from Donegal, who assaulted Harry Furniss for caricaturing him in *Punch*.

—Chancellor von Caprivi will accompany Emperor William to Metz when his Majesty goes to that city to direct the army manœuvres in that vicinity.

LEE MANTLE CASE DECIDED

THE MONTANA MAN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE SENATE.

Similar Action as to John B. Allen of Washington—Vote in Each Case 31 to 28—Hard Fight Made to Secure a Contrary Result, Particularly by Senators Representing Silver States—Mr. Peffer Changes His Vote and Favors the Applicant—Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Senate has reaffirmed its decision that Lee Mantle shall not be recognized as a Senator from Montana. It has also refused a seat to John B. Allen, who was appointed by the Governor of Washington to succeed himself as a Senator from that State. This decisive action was taken this afternoon.

When the fact was made apparent last week that Mr. Mantle had not enough votes to make good his claim to a seat, his friends, particularly those from the States where the silver craze is deep-seated, made a desperate effort to change defeat into victory. The vote stood 34 to 31 against Mr. Mantle.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) changed his vote at the last moment in order to secure the parliamentary right to move for a reconsideration. This made the figures 35 and 30. Mr. Manderson's motion was made in due course, but it was not acted upon until the morning. This was due largely to the fact that there was a dispute about the pairs.

No one seemed to know how Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) would vote. Mr. Mantle's friends finally scored a temporary triumph in having the test postponed until the return of Mr. Morgan. That gentleman was in his seat to-day, and at 2 o'clock the question came up on the motion of Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.,) to table the Manderson motion to reconsider. Mr. Vance was sustained, 38 to 31.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) joined the friends of Mantle. Mr. Manderson of course voted for Mantle. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, one of the strongest opponents of the Montana claimant, was absent to-day. Mr. Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) and Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) all of whom were ranged against Mantle last week, did not vote to-day. Messrs. Harris and Gibson were paired. Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Mr. Camden, (Dem., West Va.,) and Mr. Voorhees, (Dem.,) Ind., who did not vote last week on the question, voted to-day against the claimant.

A great many Senators were under the impression that this vote settled the question, but they discovered that another vote had to be taken on the resolution of Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) amended so as to declare that "Lee Mantle is not entitled to a seat."

The roll call showed 29 Senators in favor of seating Mr. Mantle and 32 against. Five Senators who stood last week for Mantle did not vote to-day. They were: Carey, (Rep., Wyoming,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) and Turpie, (Dem., Ind.) Some of them were paired. The new votes for Mantle were cast by Messrs. Morgan, Peffer, Pettigrew, and Sherman. This is the final vote in detail:

Yeas—Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Camden, (Dem., West Va.,) Coke, (Dem., Texas,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Dixon, (Rep., R. I.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) George, (Dem., Miss.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Ransom, (Dem., N. C.,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stockbridge, (Rep., Mich.,) Vance, (Dem., N. C.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Washburn, (Rep., Minn.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and White, (Dem., La.) Total—31.

Nays—Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hunton, (Dem., Va.,) Irby, (Dem., S. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Rep., Nevada,) Martin, (Dem., Kan.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Power, (Rep., Mon.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ala.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Squire, (Rep., Washington,) Stewart, (Rep., Nevada,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.) Total—28.

Pairs—Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) and Higgins, (Rep., Del.,) Allen (Rep., Neb.,) and Colquitt, (Dem., Ga.,) Gorman (Dem., Md.,) and Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Gibson (Dem., Md.,) and Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Allison (Rep., Iowa,) and Gordon, (Dem., Ga.,) Wilson (Rep., Iowa,) and Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) and Brice, (Dem., Ohio,) Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) and Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) and Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Dolph (Rep., Oregon,) and Cary, (Rep., Wyoming,) Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) and Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)

The following is the vote in detail:

As soon as the result was announced, Mr. Vance reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections a resolution to the effect that John B. Allen of Washington was entitled to a seat in the Senate. This was immediately amended by placing the word "not" before the word "entitled." The amended motion was carried, 32 to 29.

This settled the much discussed cases of the appointed Senators.

Mr. Mantle was in the Chamber when the vote was being taken, and disappointment was plainly written on his face when the result was declared.

Mr. Allen was not present to witness his defeat.

From the remarks of prominent men from Washington and Montana it seems quite likely that an extra session of the Washington Legislature will be called in order to fill the vacancy which the Senate refused to fill to-day. Opinion seems to be divided as to the probable action of the Governor of Montana.

Senator Carey of Wyoming does not incline to the belief that Gov. Osborne of Wyoming will call an extra session of the Legislature just now. He acknowledges, however, that there will be strong pressure brought to bear upon the Governor by the men who would like to make the race for the Senatorship.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, which failed to elect a Senator for the term succeeding that which expired March 4, 1893, Lee Mantle, a Republican, was appointed by the Governor of Montana. Question was raised, after the meeting of the United States Senate in the special session following March 4, as to the validity of his appointment, and the case went to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, resulting in a divided report.

The conclusion of the majority was that each State was entitled to be represented at all times by two Senators, and if on the expiration of a term no Senator had been elected, the Executive had the authority to fill office by temporary appointment.

The minority held that the Legislature had no right to shift a constitutional duty upon a Governor, and that the only vacancies which he could fill were such as might happen otherwise than by the expiration of a term when the Legislature had no time to act. If for any reason it failed or refused to perform its duty, the vacancy must remain until the Legislature acted.

Police Clerk McGowan Weds Miss Davis.

John Edgar McGowan, who has been a police court clerk for twenty-two years, sent letters to his fellow-clerks at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday announcing that he had resigned from the service.

Mr. McGowan married Miss Davis, a granddaughter of Commodore Perry, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on Aug. 17, and the couple are now on their way to Chicago. Mrs. McGowan has an income, it is said, of $90,000 a year, and Mr. McGowan has considerable property.

Mr. McGowan is a lawyer and has been referee in many important cases. He once refused a Civil Justiceship. Until the advent of E. Berry Wall, Mr. McGowan had the reputation of being the best-dressed man in New-York.

Her Boy Husband Robbed Her.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Philopena Gantere of 321 Adams Street and Antonio La Mart of 600 Adams Street, Hoboken, were married by Justice Seymour Wednesday. The bride was fifty years old and the groom eighteen. This morning Mrs. La Mart complained to Recorder McDonough that her husband had robbed her of $500. A warrant was issued, but La Mart could not be found. The bride had only been in this country three days when the wedding took place.

Mustn't Publish Views of the Fair.

Justice Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court yesterday, gave Kilburn & Davis, a Pennsylvania firm, a permanent injunction restraining Underwood & Underwood of 206 Canal Street from publishing stereopticon views of the World's Fair. The plaintiffs outbid the rival firm in bidding for the exclusive right of publishing such pictures. They paid $17,000 for the privilege.

Partially Insane Boy Commits Suicide.

SETAUKET, L. I., Aug. 28.—Partially insane from overstudy, Benjamin Wells, seventeen years old, committed suicide at his home here last evening. He took a rifle to his room, ostensibly to clean it, and sent a bullet through his head. He has been acting strangely for several weeks.

Offers of Silver Declined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Four hundred and sixty-five thousand ounces of silver were offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day at prices ranging from 74 to 75 cents an ounce. The whole amount was declined at the prices asked and 73¾ an ounce was tendered.

ONLY ONE POST OBJECTED.

Other Members of the G. A. R. Are Not Opposed to ex-Confederate Soldiers.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The members of Phil Kearny Post No. 1 of this city, which is the oldest Grand Army of the Republic post in continuous existence in the country, were amused at the misstatements published yesterday regarding the objections made in some quarters to the invitation of the Confederates to the Kearny-Chantilly celebration.

The story stated that "Spotswood Post" had objected, and its alleged language was quoted. No such post, however, exists, and therefore no such language was used. It was, however, learned that a communication had been received declining the invitation to attend the celebration, and of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS OF A. L. ROBESON POST, }
No. 42, G. A. R. }
BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 14, '93.

C. F. Croselmire:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE—Your communication in regard to the celebration of Gen. Kearny's death was received and read at a regular post meeting, and I am directed to state that this post would not attend the celebration.

We notice that you have several rebels who will attend, and also that Mrs. Jeff Davis is expected to be there. We have not forgotten what it cost to make this Union what it is; we have not forgotten what our men suffered in rebel prisons at the hands of these rebels; nor have we forgotten that on our last Decoration Day, Jeff Davis's bones were laid away (I hope for good this time) with great pomp and show, and that one of the very men that you have invited to be present was at the head of the procession; another was a robber of our men when taken prisoners, which I can prove by men living and members of this post. I also notice that two of the principal men who received Gen. Kearny's body from the enemy have not been invited—Col. A. J. Sellars and Capt. Jacob M. Davis. They both live in Philadelphia. I was a member of the same regiment as the parties named, Ninetieth Pennsylvania. Yours in F. C. and L., R. W. MORRIS, Adjutant.

When this communication reached Phil Kearny Post it was taken into serious consideration, and the members agreed that it was the emanation of an individual and not of Robeson Post. It was referred to the committee. The committee was disposed to consign the communication to oblivion, but, in view of the misstatements that were printed yesterday it, was decided to give out the facts.

The general opinion of the members of Phil Kearny Post is that the utterance of such sentiments is entirely at variance with the broad spirit and national brotherhood of the times; is absolutely beneath notice, and could only be attributed to cranks, irreconcilables, and ingrained sectional hatreds.

Chairman Joseph Atkinson said: "This manifestation of feeling excites universal contempt in this community. Only a few years ago Lincoln Post, No. 11, of New-Jersey was the host of the Richmond Light Infantry and Camp Lee of the Confederate Army. These organizations came to this city and were its guests, particularly of the Lincoln Post. The most cordial feeling exists between the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the Union and the posts of the Confederacy."

Controller Connelly and Postmaster Conklin talked in the same vein. Chairman Atkinson received a letter from Gen. Joseph Call of Troy, saying he would attend. He mentioned in the letter that he was the last soldier outside of the division to receive an order in person from Gen. Kearny before his death at Chantilly.

OBITUARY.

Haywood H. Harvey.

Haywood H. Harvey, inventor of the Harveyized system of surface-hardening armor plates, died yesterday morning at his home in Orange, N. J. He had been ill five months. The immediate cause of his death was kidney trouble. Mr. Harvey was born in New-York State in 1823. He was a son of Gen. Thomas W. Harvey. Young Harvey received a college education, and afterward entered a machine shop for a course of instruction. Extensive wire works at Orange, N. J., owe their existence, in the main, to Mr. Harvey.

Haywood H. Harvey first became known generally to the world within the past three years. In the endeavor of the United States Government to obtain a desirable type of armor plate for the new war ships, Mr. Harvey saw an opportunity to apply to steel a hardening process which was known to him alone. He consulted department officials, learned the needs of desirable armor plates, and, in 1889, succeeded in fabricating a three-inch steel plate, surface hardened. In the great international armor-plate test held at Annapolis, Md., in September, 1890, Harvey's three-inch plate lay covered from view on the proving ground. The test of Harvey's plate was made after the international trial and gave such excellent results as to warrant the application of the system to nickel-steel plates.

Extended armor trials in the United States have demonstrated the value of possessing Harvey-treated plates, and within the past twelve months similar tests in England and Russia have led foreign powers to take up the American's plan of hardening armor. Lately Harvey's system was bought outright by the United States Government. At the time of his death the inventor of the new armor treatment was said to be negotiating with the Russian Government for the sale of his system.

Obituary Notes.

H. MAX HELD, senior member of H. Max Held & Co., buyers for export and grain commission dealers, died Sunday at his home, in this city, at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Held was one of the best-known operators at the Produce Exchange, with which he had been connected from boyhood. He first appeared on the floor of the Exchange to execute orders when he was seventeen years old, and later he became an Exchange member of the house of Henry Wallace & Co. After the death of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Held conducted the business of that firm. His own house was established about twelve years ago.

FRANK H. GARDNER of the City National Bank in Plainfield, N. J., died at Asbury Park Sunday. He was forty-six years old. He had been ill since Feb. 11, 1893, at his home in Washington Park. About June 1 he went to Asbury Park, thinking the sea air would benefit him. He had been employed in the Plainfield Bank for many years. He was Superintendent of the Warren Mission Chapel and Treasurer of the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, several years.

THEODORE DE WITT BUNCE, fifty-six years old, connected with the American Exchange National Bank, this city, died suddenly at his Summer home, Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday morning, of heart disease. He complained of feeling ill about 10 o'clock, and gasping two or three times, died. He leaves a wife and four grown children. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

DR. NELSON A. GARRISON, sixty years old, died at Stony Point, Rockland County, Saturday. He was a graduate of the New-York Medical College and was for a time connected with Bellevue Hospital. He served with the Thirteenth New-York Regiment through the war. Dr. Garrison had resided and practiced medicine at Stony Point thirty-three years. He leaves a wife, but no children.

JOHN FERGUSON, a member of the Produce Exchange for nearly thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 952 Eighth Avenue. He was a flour and grain broker and was seventy-two years old.

Full Time at Wagner Shops.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—During the Summer the Wagner car shops at East Buffalo have been working only four days, or thirty-six hours a week. On Sept. 1 they will resume work with a full force. The shops employ 500 men.

In the early part of the year the shops were run to their full capacity making palace cars and sleeping coaches for the World's Fair traffic. When that was done there came a lull, and, repairs not being sufficient to keep all at work on full time, the four-days-a-week schedule was adopted.

The cars now requiring overhauling or needing minor repairs are of sufficient number to necessitate the increase of working time.

Three Young Men Drowned.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—A triple drowning accident occurred in the Merrimac River here this afternoon. Edmond Bostarouche, aged eighteen years, and Samuel and Alexon Bouchard, brothers, aged eighteen and fifteen years, respectively, were swimming when one of them was seized with cramps, and the other two went to his assistance. They were both seized in the frenzied grasp of the drowning boy, and all three went down together. The bodies were recovered shortly after.

Mme. W. A. Pasquali Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The Rev. G. D. Power, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of this city, to-day received a cablegram from Cairo, Egypt, announcing the death of his sister, Mme. W. A. Pasquali, wife of the leading financier of Egypt. Her husband, together with English capitalists, founded the Bank of Egypt, which furnished the money to the Khédive to build up Cairo to its present condition.

Horace McVicker to Manage Abbey's.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Horace McVicker, the well-known Chicago theatrical man, was to-day engaged by Henry E. Abbey to manage Mr. Abbey's new theatre in New-York.

Mr. McVicker left this evening for West Plains, Mo., and will go east from that point.

Work Resumed on a Mexican Road.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—Construction has just been resumed in the State of Guerrero on the Maravatio and Ignola Railroad. The line passes through a very rich and thickly-populated agricultural section. It will be completed by the middle of next year.

IS MRS. CLEVELAND HER NIECE?

A Woman in Distress Claims Relationship to the President's Wife.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Poormaster John E. Hewitt was to-day asked to afford relief in the case of Mrs. Frances Bennett Norris of 244 Wayne Street. He found her living in squalor and evidently in need of assistance. She is seventy-three years old and apparently intelligent, but the story she told induced Mr. Hewitt to believe she is crazy, and he brought the matter to the attention of County Physician Converse and Heath Inspector Benjamin. An investigation is to be made as to the woman's sanity.

Mrs. Norris says her husband died in Libby Prison in 1862, and of seven children that she has borne only one is now living. He is Louis E. H. Norris. He is married and lives at 73 Tuers Avenue. He says he has supported his mother for the past five years and has expended over $2,000 on her. He is out of work and cannot provide for her; besides, he says, her eccentric habits make it difficult for him to take care of her.

Mrs. Norris tells the following story: "My half-brother, Col. John B. Folsom, was Mrs. Cleveland's grandfather. Mrs. Cleveland was the daughter of Cyrus Folsom, my brother John's youngest son. My husband proved to be a great drunkard and in November, 1862, he died in Libby Prison. I came to Jersey City two years ago. For twenty-seven years I have earned a living by giving temperance lectures all over the country, but I am too old now to continue that any longer. My son has done what he could for me, but he is now out of work. I have called on Mrs. Cleveland several times. She has given me $7."

Mrs. Norris also claims she was entitled to $38,000 as her share of Cyrus Folsom's estate, but never received any portion of the money. Concerning her right to share in this estate, Mrs. Norris was not entirely clear, because further on in her story she said she "believed it was the intention of Cyrus to leave some of his money" to her.

When Mr. Norris was interviewed this evening in relation to his mother's story, he said it was in the main correct. His wife said there were one or two inaccuracies in it. The Cyrus Folsom of whom the old lady spoke, the younger Mrs. Norris said, did not leave any property. After Norris died in Libby Prison his widow secured a pension which continued until she married a man who deserted her after three days. She then tried to get back her lapsed pension, but failed.

The younger Mrs. Norris also said she and her husband had given the old lady a home until her eccentric ways compelled them to separate from her. Young Norris has worked for many years at the Dixon lead-pencil factory, and made good wages, but was laid off a few weeks ago because of a lack of business at the factory.

SIX LIVES LOST.

The Yacht Alpha Capsized and Her Owner and Five Boys Drowned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 28.—George P. Witherbee of Port Henry and six young companions who were sailing in Witherbee's yacht, the Alpha, were capsized in Lake Champlain at 11 o'clock to-day. Witherbee and five of the boys were drowned. Their names are:

WILLIAM GILDEA, thirteen years old.
WILLIAM BREADNER, fourteen.
EDDIE JUBERT, thirteen.
JOHN WHITMAN, twelve.
ALBERT BRUSH, twelve.

The first four were from Port Henry and Albert Brush was from Brooklyn.

Joseph La Barge, eleven years old, saved himself by swimming to the Vermont shore. The yacht was a twenty-four foot boat and was considered a strong and substantial one.

Witherbee was twenty-two years old and an all around athlete. He was graduated from Cornell College in June and was elected Captain of the 'Varsity football team shortly before graduating. He had been a member of the 'Varsity crew for three years. He was a competent yachtsman but the boat was ballasted heavily with iron ore, and when a stiff squall struck her she went over without warning. Witherbee died in a heroic effort to save young Brush's life.

The yacht was raised during the afternoon, but none of the bodies of the victims had been found until 9 o'clock this evening, when four were recovered.

MORTALITY IN JULY.

Averages Show that the Month Was Less Prolific in Disease than Usual.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—In the month of July, which has been for years the month of greatest mortality in this State, according to the records of the State Board of Health, there was an average of 398 deaths daily. This is an increase over the mortality of June of 107. In 1892, however, July's daily average of mortalities was 437.

The infant mortality was decreased, and last month's daily average was only 50.5. Scarlet fever and measles decreased in all parts of the State. There were 16 deaths from smallpox, 3 in Yonkers and 11 in the hospital for contagious diseases at Flatbush. Diphtheria was slightly more prevalent.

The temperature for July did not vary from the normal of 71°. There were more fair days than in June, and the rainfall was less than the average throughout the State by nearly two inches. The mean humidity was 69 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE SCHEDULES OF SULZBACHER, GITTERMAN & WEDELES, importers of woolens at 70 and 72 Worth Street, show liabilities of $347,562, contingent liabilities of $21,624, nominal assets of $394,364, and actual assets of $160,174. The depreciation in assets is chiefly due to worthless accounts. The principal items in the actual assets are: Merchandise, $56,656; merchandise in bonded warehouses, $55,501; outstanding accounts, $27,785; real estate, $8,000; railroad stocks, bonds, &c., $9,833. The principal creditors are Mrs. Diana L. Gitterman, $73,817, partially secured; J. and W. Seligman & Co., $48,501, partially secured; Eddlestein, Moser & Co., Bradford, England, $32,351; A. & S. Henry & Co., Manchester, England, $25,962; Columbia Bank, $20,000; L. N. Hardy & Co., Bradford, $16,298; Charles Semon & Co., Bradford, $16,206; Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $12,473, secured; Mrs. Babette Sulzbacher, $11,972, partially secured; Frederick Steinhardt, Frankfort, Germany, $11,487; American Exchange National Bank, $10,000, secured; Mrs. Louisa Neubauer, $9,977, secured; National Shoe and Leather Bank, $7,500; Henry Hess, Cincinnati, $7,500; Heavenrich Brothers, Detroit, $4,519. There are debts due the firm in Boston amounting to about $16,000, in Chicago $14,000, and in St. Louis $7,500, which are put down as practically worthless.

THE CREDITORS OF S. SYKES & CO., wholesale dealers in boys' clothing, Lafayette Place and Third Street, held a meeting yesterday, about fifty being present. Walter Stanton was chosen Chairman and William Spiegelberg Secretary. M. Warley Platzek, the assignee, presented a statement showing liability of $365,037, of which $257,172 is actual and $110,865 contingent, being principally indorsements of accommodation paper for Weil, Dreyfus & Co. of Boston and Heavenrich Brothers of Detroit; nominal assets of $377,951 and actual assets of $274,394. It was decided to have a committee of creditors make an examination of the assets and report on Thursday what terms of settlement should be made. The committee consists of S. Stein, A. D. Julliard, Edward Price, J. M. Valentine, and M. Hornthal.

PERCY H. BRUNDAGE, commission merchant in twines at 419 and 421 Broome Street, made an assignment yesterday to James J. Daly, giving him a preference for $400. Mr. Brundage succeeded his brother, Edward H., who died in May, 1889, and claimed about $10,000 capital. He was the selling agent in this city for the goods of John T. Bailey & Co. of Philadelphia, Ross Turner & Co. of Boston, and James Thompson & Co. of Valley Falls, N. Y.

GEORGE C. CRIBB, dealer in agricultural implements and carriages at Milwaukee, has made a voluntary assignment to William Mariner. The bond fixed is $800,000. The assets amount to about $800,000, and the liabilities are supposed to be considerably less. Mr. Cribb says his failure is due to poor collections and inability to secure accommodations from the banks.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST FATHER MORELLI.—Three judgments, aggregating $5,167, were obtained in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday against Don Felice Morelli, the Italian priest, in favor of G. & L. B. Zalenghi for $3,175, G. & C. Merley for $1,057, and Andrea Ferretti, for $935, on promissory notes and agreements to pay.

STOCKS SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Joseph T. Farrington, dealer in hardware at 188 Grand Street; John Fitzsimmons, shoe commission merchant at 63 Reade Street, and Walter McNeill, manufacturer of laces at 217 South Fifth Avenue.

THE STAR MACHINE COMPANY of Buffalo, N. Y., has gone into the hands of a receiver. Although the nominal assets of the firm exceed the liabilities, they are of such a nature that they cannot be easily converted into cash.

O. M. SHAW & SON of Bar Harbor, Me., have made an assignment of their West End Hotel property. The assets are said to exceed the liabilities. The company found it impossible to realize on real estate.

ANDRE CARDINAL, silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., has been attached for $3,893, in favor of Frederick and Charles Guerin.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Sunday to 1:30 A. M. Monday.)

5:10 A. M.—214 Broome Street, Benjamin Butterfas & Liebman; damage trifling; cause unknown.
5:30 A. M.—Cedar Place and Cauldwell Avenue, William Ebling, Jr.; damage to building $5,000; damage to contents $5,000; insured; caused by electric light wire.
7:15 A. M.—64 Avenue D, Max Cohen; damage, $500; insured; cause, lamp exploding.
5:30 P. M.—213 Broome Street; Celia Stein; damage, $200; cause, explosion of kerosene lamp.
7:50 P. M.—356 West Thirty-third Street; Ann Downing; damage, $50; cause, gas setting fire to window curtain.

THE RUPPANER WILL CONTEST.

Probate of the Document Set Aside—His Sister Says It Is Tarnished with Fraud.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court has set aside the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, admitting to probate the will of Dr. Antoine Ruppaner, for many years physician at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House.

The motion to set aside the admission was made last week by Lawyer J. N. Miller of 293 Broadway, on behalf of Mrs. Barbara Ellensohn, the doctor's sister.

Dr. Ruppaner was a native of Switzerland and a pupil of Prof. Agassiz. He was a linguist and an acknowledged authority on diseases of the throat. In his later years he accumulated wealth rapidly, leaving at his death a fortune estimated at about $500,000. He died at the home of John S. Keyes at Bar Harbor, Me., on July 30, 1892, having executed his will while there on July 26, and added a codicil three days later. By this will large bequests were left to various charities here and in the town of Alstetten, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland. A bequest of $50,000 was also left to Carl Haselbach, Canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, and $25,000 to each of his three children. To his sister the doctor left the income from investments amounting to $50,000. By the codicil $10,000 was bequeathed to Harvard University and the residue of the estate to Carl Haselbach.

John S. Keyes and Theodore Smith were named executors of the will, Keyes being remembered by a legacy of $5,000. Keyes, as executor of the will, has sued to have Theodore Smith, the other executor, removed.

An action brought by Mrs. Ellensohn to have the will declared invalid, on the ground that it was made so near death as to be tainted with fraud, is pending.

The reason given by Judge Van Brunt for setting aside the admission of the will to probate is that the legal time did not elapse between the service of the summons and the bringing of the suit.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

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A better feeling on the Exchanges.
Rioting at Saragossa and San Sebastian, Spain.
Miscellaneous cable news.
Ghost story from Coney Island.
Gen. Alexander Hamilton and wife reconciled.
Peace on the east side.
Dr. Schoney treated badly.
Commercial Bank conference.
How Chief Arthur will settle.
Shot a woman and himself.
Mayor Gilroy in Chicago.
Swindled a morning newspaper

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Rice growing in Louisiana.
Tax assessments in Kansas.
A yachting week at Cowes.
M. Carolus-Duran of Paris.
Where ouananiche abound.
Pennsylvania Republican slate.
Court calendars and referees.
State of Trade, Foreign and Chicago Produce Markets.

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The various financial markets.
Railway intelligence.
Financial advertisements.

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Yesterday's games of baseball.
Commercial Affairs.
Live Stock Markets.
Post Office notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

Wedded to a Cuban in the City Hall.

One of the prettiest young women that has ever lighted up the musty little room in the City Hall, in which the proceedings of the City Court are held, floated in there yesterday afternoon on the arm of a handsome young Cuban.

The young woman was Blanche M. Spencer, twenty years old, the daughter of Mrs. Isabelle P. Spencer of Washington, D. C., and the young man was Eduardo Carlos Paey, twenty-four years old, a medical student, and the son of the celebrated Cuban revolutionary General of the same name. They had come there to be married, and Judge McGown performed the ceremony with evident pleasure.

AFTER SICKNESS or exposure take MILHAU'S CALISAYA, a reliable tonic, restorative and anti-malarial. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Bottom of the Sea

yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentrifice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.

Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine.

At druggists' and country stores.

Buy the best, my own make Dress Shirts, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th Av., above 23d St., also 114 and 116 Nassau St.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W. Either style if you wear a low collar.

DIED.

Ackerman, Warren.
Buck, Elisha A.
Dittman, Mortimer.
Ferguson, John.
Harvey, Hayward A.
Hopson, Rev. Oliver.
Jerkowski, Samuel.
O'Donoghue, Dennis.
Pennington, Mary A.
Raecke, Ludwig.
Rose, Charles Von K.
Warren, Edward H.
Williams, James A.

ACKERMAN.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893, WARREN ACKERMAN.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 30, 1893, at 10:15 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Plainfield station at 10:03 A. M. or on the arrival of the Central R. R. of N. J. train leaving foot of Liberty St., New-York, at 9 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BUCK.—Suddenly, Aug. 27, ELISHA ATKINS BUCK. Funeral private.

DITTMAN.—Suddenly, Aug. 26, MORTIMER, beloved son of Charlotte and the late Edward Dittman, in his 31st year.

Funeral services from 75 West 52d St. on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FERGUSON.—On Monday, Aug. 28 JOHN FERGUSON.

Funeral services at his late residence, 952 8th Av., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

HARVEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 28, 1893, HAYWARD AUGUSTUS HARVEY.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 455 Main St., Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 31, on arrival of 1:30 P. M. train (D., L. and W. R. R.) from New-York.

HOPSON.—At Tivoli, N. Y., Aug. 26, the Rev. OLIVER HOPSON, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, 3:30 P. M.

JERKOWSKI.—SAMUEL JERKOWSKI of 118 East 79th St., New-York, after a short illness, at his Summer residence, Far Rockaway, Sunday, Aug. 27, aged 55.

Funeral from 118 East 79th St. Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

O'DONOGHUE.—On Sunday, the 27th inst., at his late residence, 175 West 81st St., DENNIS, beloved husband of Kate E. Brennan.

Solemn requiem mass will be offered up at St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

PENNINGTON.—Suddenly, at Franconia, N. H., on the 26th inst., MARY ATTERBURY, daughter of Aaron S. and Anna B. Pennington, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. J. C. Atterbury, Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

RAECKE.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, at his Summer residence, Highlands of Navesink, LUDWIG RAECKE, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at the German Lutheran Church, corner Beach St. and St. Paul's Av., Stapleton, S. I., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at St. George landing to meet the Staten Island boat leaving Whitehall St., New-York, at 1:30 P. M.

ROSE.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, CHARLES VON KETTLER ROSE, son of C. Wm. and Josephine Reugier Rose, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, corner Classon and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 29th, at 11 A. M.

WARREN.—At Buffalo, Aug. 27, 1893, EDWARD HASTINGS WARREN, second son of Edward S. and Alida Boardman Warren, aged 1 year and 3 months.

WILLIAMS.—In New-Haven, Conn., at the residence of Dr. E. J. Walker, on the 26th inst., JAMES A. WILLIAMS, aged 55 years.

Funeral services will be held at 1,136 Chapel St., on Tuesday forenoon at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery on the arrival of the train leaving New-Haven at 1:30.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC MONOPOLY

DOING ITS BEST TO RUIN MANITOBA AND THE REGION WEST.

Discriminating Against the Former in the Matter of Freight Rates—Rates Less to Americans Than to Canadians—A People Already Overburdened by Taxation See No Light Ahead—An Exodus Across the Border—The Road Doing Nothing to Mend Matters.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 28.—Manitoba and the region west of it are in a state of collapse. The immigration to the province this year is smaller than in any former year since the admission of the territory into the Canadian confederation in 1870, while numbers are leaving for Dakota, Minnesota, and Washington. The only local bank in Winnipeg, the Commercial, recently closed its doors, and trade is at a standstill and confidence in the future is vanishing.

Everbody is disposed to blame the Canadian Pacific for this lamentable condition of things. Last year about 50 per cent. of the wheat was more or less frozen. It had to be sold as feed in Ontario and Quebec. The railroad charged just as much for carrying frozen as for carrying sound grain, and the result was that the farmers got no more than 5 or 10 cents per bushel for half their crop. In some instances the stuff has not paid the cost of haul to Toronto and Montreal. At a recent farmers' meeting at Moosomin, the centre of the wheat district, 200 miles west of Winnipeg, the Chairman said that sound wheat was bringing from 25 to 30 cents. "Thousands," he added, "are unable to meet their engagements."

The farmers have been advised to give up growing all wheat and go in for mixed husbandry, but owing to the duties levied upon cattle, potatoes, barley, flaxseed, and vegetables by the McKinley act there is no money in raising such articles for the American market, while their shipment to the small market of Ontario, already amply supplied by its own farmers, is well-nigh prohibited by the Canadian Pacific rates.

All this part of the Dominion is cut off by natural or artificial barriers from the world outside. Ontario, the nearest Province to the east, is 1,000 miles away; or, to be more accurate, this region is 1,000 miles from the settled portions of Ontario, separated from them by a vast wilderness of rock and water. The inhabited strip of British Columbia lies on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, a name that stands for several lofty ranges. Our immediate neighbors are the people of Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana to the south, from whom this country is divided by a mere surveyor's line.

Unfortunately man has done his evil work here, and Manitoba is isolated from them by the McKinley tariff on one side of the frontier and by the Canadian tariff, imposed in the interest of the Ontario manufacturer, on the other. Under such conditions, physical and economic, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories would be hard set to prosper if their products were carried out and in at a nominal cost. The local and through rates of the Canadian Pacific are so extortionate, however, that prosperity is out of the question.

A galling thing it is that this "national" highway, the construction of which has landed Canada in a sea of debt, discriminates against the Canadian Northwest and in favor of Dakota and Minnesota. By its contracts with the Dominion Government in 1881 the company received a subsidy of $25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land, together with certain sections of road that had been built by the Government at an expense of about $30,000,000 more. It also obtained a number of valuable privileges. The steel rails, fishplates, and other material for the roadbed were exempted from customs duties; the lands were exempted from Dominion, provincial, and municipal taxation for twenty years dating from 1881, except when sold or occupied; the station grounds, buildings, rolling stock, and the capital stock of the company were exempted from such taxation for all time, and the building of any line running to the American frontier and diverting traffic to the American railroad system was prohibited for twenty years.

This last clause, which gave the company an unbridled monopoly, was got rid of five or six years ago by the peremptory action of the Manitoba people, who told Lord Lansdowne, then Governor General, that if it were not abolished they would rise in rebellion. The other privileges are still in force. Since the contract was adopted by Parliament, Parliament has given the company's feeders in other parts of Canada generous subsidies in cash, and, in conjunction with the Parliament of England, has bonused its steamship line between Vancouver and China, and arranged for bonusing another line to Australia, now in operation.

One way and another, the company has got about $65,000,000 in cash from the Canadian taxpayers, plus the value, whatever it may be, of the lands and exemptions. It got this on the understanding that it was to be a national road, serving Canadian interests first and American interests afterward. But it is entirely disregarding that compact. All last Winter, down to the opening of navigation on Lake Superior, it carried wheat from Minneapolis to tidewater at Boston for 22½ cents per bushel. The Canadian Winter ports on the Atlantic are Halifax and St. John. Its rate from Winnipeg to those points was 38 cents, and from Winnipeg to Boston 32 2-5 cents. In other words, it discriminated against Halifax and St. John to the extent of 16 cents and gave a premium of 10 cents per bushel to the farmers in Dakota and Minnesota over the farmers in the Canadian Northwest, who, with the people of Halifax and St. John, are paying for its huge subsidies.

The millers of Ontario use No. 1 hard from Manitoba to mix with their softer wheat, but the Canadian Pacific charges them 5 cents per bushel more for carriage than it charges for carrying wheat from Minneapolis to Boston. The Summer or rail-and-lake rates eastward are a trifle lower than the Winter rates, but the discrimination in behalf of Dakota and Minnesota is maintained just as in Winter. Winnipeg, it must be remembered, is on the extreme eastern outskirts of the Canadian wheat belt. The further west, north, and south you go the higher becomes the rate and the less the settler gets for his produce. A similar discrimination is practiced against Canada on merchandise coming in for consumption. The Canadian Pacific rate on first-class merchandise, like dry goods, from New-York to Winnipeg, is $2.13 per 100 pounds, while from New-York to Minneapolis it is only $1.30.

The company pleads that it must get American traffic or starve, and hence must reduce its rates to and from American points to the American level without reference to its rates in Canada. That may be a good enough argument, but there is no satisfaction in it for the Canadian burdened with taxes contracted on the company's account. Edward Blake, a former leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, and now one of the members from Ireland in the British House of Commons, always advised against the building of the Canadian Pacific as it stands. He thought that the long stretch through the inhospitable region lying between Winnipeg and the Ottawa River should not be built at all, but that the road should start from Pembina, making connection there with American railroads, and run westward across the prairies. Had his plan been adopted Canada would have saved an immense amount of money and been no worse off as regards rates than she is now under these unjust discriminations.

There is no act of Parliament in Canada resembling the Inter-State Commerce act. The Dominion Railway act professes to regulate railroads in certain particulars, but it amounts to nothing in practice. It is specially provided in the Canadian Pacific contract that the company's rates shall not be subject to revision until its net profits shall exceed 10 ℘ cent. on all the capital invested, which, as Mr. Blake showed when the contract was under debate, may be made to include the value of the lands. Then again Parliament, one-third of whose members are directly open to Canadian Pacific influences in their constituencies, seems to be powerless to deal with such abuses as are prohibited by the long-and-short-haul clause of the Inter-State act.

A type-foundry agent in Toronto recently shipped some Scotch-made type to San Francisco via Vancouver. The rate was $1.50 per 100 pounds, while the rate on a similar shipment in the same direction to Regina, only 375 miles west of Winnipeg, was just twice as much. Instances of this sort might be multiplied indefinitely. Since the entrance of the Northern Pacific into Manitoba the Canadian Pacific rates in the section between Winnipeg and Brandon have been reduced, but the company does as it pleases throughout the rest of the Canadian Northwest. Its whole aim appears to be to get the last cent out of the Canadian settler in order that it may be able to cut and slash rates on its lines in the United States.

Its published rates at Minneapolis, Boston, and other American ports are set aside every day in the week by means of rebates issued from its head office in Montreal, which, of course, is outside the jurisdiction of the United States. People here would rejoice to see the road brought up with a round turn in its piratical operations and compelled to choose between working in the States under a license that would render it amenable to American law, or being excluded altogether from the States. If this alternative were presented by Congress, the company would quickly submit to the licensing system and put up a bail for its faithful observance of the Inter-State act, because exclusion would ruin it within thirty days and bring the whole Dominion down in the wreck.

There is a widespread impression in Canada that the company is a bag of gas destined to explode before long. "If," the people say, "it were a sound enterprise, would it not try to colonize its own lands and the two or three hundred million acres of other waste lands in the Canadian Northwest by treating the settlers fairly?" As matters are, it is bound to come to grief. The results it has achieved in Manitoba are disappointing in the last degree. In 1870 Manitoba had as large a population as the Territory of Dakota. The United States Government has made no expenditure in Dakota comparable in amount with that of the Dominion Government in Manitoba. It is safe to say, too, that more private capital belonging to outsiders has been sunk in Manitoba than in Dakota. Nevertheless, while the population of North and South Dakota in 1890 was 512,000, that of Manitoba in 1891 was but 150,000. There are more white people in the Dakotas alone by a good hundred thousand than there are in all the immense tract of country traversed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific from the Ottawa River, 1,300 miles east of Winnipeg, to the Pacific Ocean, 1,500 miles west of it. So far this year only 2,000 immigrants have entered Manitoba and the Territories to settle.

The agents of the Manitoba Government in the Province of Ontario, which hitherto has supplied most of the new settlers, have been withdrawn. That reservoir has been exhausted, partly by the rush to Manitoba in past years, but more especially by the rush of young men and young women to the United States, where they can do better. Quebec, or French Canada, and the three seaboard provinces send swarms of people to New-England, but very few settlers from that group of States come to Manitoba. Immigration from England has fallen away on account of the high railroad rates, with the meagre profit to the farmers which they entail, and of the recent crop failures from frost. The Englishman, who is a free trader, is also kept from coming by the knowledge that he would be ground between the upper and nether millstones of the American tariff and the Canadian tariff. The Scandinavians, who have done so much to develop Minnesota and the Dakotas, will not settle in the colony of an Old World kingdom when they can do better under republican institutions. Ontario, in short, is the only source of supply to which this region can look. But, as has been said, the overflow from Ontario, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, is almost drained dry.

The Canadian Pacific agents and the agents of the Dominion Government have had a good deal to say lately about a stampede from Wisconsin and Michigan into Manitoba. The stampede is the coinage of their fertile brains. About 500 men, women, and children have been scared up in those two States and in Dakota and induced to come here by an offer of a small cash bonus, of a free homestead, and of something for traveling expenses. All the members of this American colony, as it is called, are with a few exceptions Canadians by birth or previous settlement, but not good specimens of their country. On the other hand, since this time last year Manitoba has lost not fewer than 2,500 persons to the Dakotas and Minnesota, and hundreds more would leave if they had the money to take the road. An entry for a large amount appeared in the Dominion trade returns last year purporting to be the value of the exports of iron manufacturers from Manitoba to the United States. Manitoba has no iron mills or factories. Inquiry was made by the late James Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, and he reported to the State Department that the iron manufactures consisted principally of farm implements and sewing machines belonging to "exodusters" from this province.

How a road whose main line runs for 3,000 miles through a new country containing but 350,000 white inhabitants, one-third of the route lying within an absolute desert of rock, muskeg, and jack pine, can earn dividends, or even keep going at all, is one of the mysteries of railroad bookkeeping which time and events will no doubt explain, though not, perhaps, to the satisfaction of the British bondholder. So far as Manitoba is concerned the outlook for the Canadian Pacific is growing darker every year. The fables circulated about the wonderful prosperity of the settler has been found out abroad, while here at home there is nothing but hardship, discontent, and a disposition on the part of the farmers to get out. The province cannot thrive as it ought to so long as it is divorced from its natural market. In the interest of the Tory Party at Ottawa the Canadian Pacific has resisted every attempt to obtain closer trade relations with the United States until the people are now seriously discussing the question of annexation, to which as an imperialist agency it is still more opposed.

The constant drain of population to the States carries off the more energetic spirits, those who would resort to extreme measures to better the settler's lot, and in that respect acts as a safety valve. But the farmers have been so beggared and swindled by the Canadian Pacific and by the two tariffs that, as a Provincial Minister of the Crown said recently, they are resolved to bring about a radical change regardless of what the cost may be to the road or to the Canadian Confederation.

KURTH AND NEWTON RECONCILED.

Chief McKane Locked Them in a Room and Told Them to "Fight It Out."

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 28.—Ex-Assemblyman Charles J. Kurth, who had the monopoly of the law business on this island and in the town of Gravesend, was a prisoner this morning before his antagonist, Judge Newton. Kurth and John Thompson were arrested Saturday evening on a charge of pulling down a tent. They denied the charge, and Chief McKane paroled them until this morning.

Their names were called in court this morning, but Kurth did not respond, and Judge Newton issued a warrant for his arrest. When Kurth appeared before the bar he pleaded not guilty to a charge of malicious mischief and asked for time to allow him to take his case before another court, alleging that he could not get an impartial trial before Judge Newton. The Judge held him in $500 bail for examination, and, as no bondsman was present, he had him locked up.

Chief McKane arrived at noon and had Newton and Kurth brought before him in his private room, and, telling them to "fight it out," locked them in. Here the couple became reconciled and asked to be let out.

It was rumored that Kurth had been frozen out of the political ring by Newton, who had also kept him out of the Coney Island Athletic Club. Now it is believed Kurth will be taken back into favor.

NEW RULER AT A BANQUET.

Duke of Edinburgh Declares His Loyalty to Emperor William.

COBURG, Aug. 28.—A banquet was given in the ducal palace this afternoon. Emperor William occupied the centre of the table, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the new ruler of Coburg, on his left, and Duchess Marie on his right. All the members of the royal family now here, with their suites and the Ministers of State, were present.

The Duke of Edinburgh has issued a proclamation announcing his accession to the throne of the Duchy of Coburg, assuring all officials of their retention in their present positions and declaring his loyalty to Emperor William and the Empire. The proclamation is signed "Alfred" and the signature of Prime Minister Strenge is also attached.

Emperor William departed at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—In a cellar at 317 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, the police Sunday found Peter Carellas, a Greek, nineteen years of age, dead from a bullet wound in his head. Standing beside the body were Theodore Dinos, Peter Deuetrolus, and John Dinos, all of the same age. They were arrested. The police believe Carellas was murdered by his companions.

—Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, son of ex-Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina, has settled the bill for which the Townsend prize he won at the Yale prize speaking last year was attached at the college, and has been allowed to take away his prize. The prize amounts to $100, and was attached for debts incurred by young Chamberlain.

—Joseph P. Kidd, James Thompson, and Hugh O'Neill, election officers convicted of having received illegal votes at the Vaux-McAleer Congressional contest in November, 1890, were yesterday, in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment and $100 fine each.

—The Gloucester ferryboat Sylvan Dell ran down a rowboat, containing four young men, on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, Sunday night. Clarence Quillen, eighteen years old, was drowned. John Cecil was struck on the head by the Sylvan Dell's guard and seriously injured.

—J. C. Crimmins of Oakland, Cal., was shot and mortally wounded Sunday by his wife. She sued for divorce a few days ago, and the husband promised to reform his drinking habits. His wife alleged that her husband attacked her, when she shot him in self-defense.

—William Going, who was wounded on May 10 while committing a burglary, and who shot himself when hunted out at his home by the police, walked out of the Maiden Lane Jail at Albany, N. Y., yesterday.

—Michael Riordan, an aeronaut, met with a possibly fatal accident Sunday evening at Peoria, Ill. He made an ascension and parachute drop during a heavy wind, which hurled him against a brick building with terrible force. He was fearfully injured.

—The body of Diver William Collian, the only victim of the wreck at Watson's Point Thursday morning, was washed ashore yesterday morning near the scene of the disaster.

—The Frenchman who robbed D. A. Craig, the contractor for the Goodyears, the Western Pennsylvania lumbermen, of $11,000, was arrested at Renovo, Penn., yesterday.

—R. E. Heath, charged with the murder of McWhirter of Fresno, Cal., on whose first trial the jury disagreed, was released yesterday on bail of $150,000.

—A severe storm struck Mayfield, N. Y., six miles north of Gloversville, Sunday, and damaged buildings to the extent of $15,000.

—A stallion owned by Mather Barber of Colerain, and valued at $1,000, was killed by lightning Sunday at Greenfield, Mass.

—John Hary, a harnessmaker, aged sixty, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself at his home in Albany.

—John Keefe, a tinsmith living in Rondout, N. Y., was struck by a West Shore train Sunday night and instantly killed.

—C. O. Metcalf of Malden, Mass., who eloped last Thursday with Emma Rehm, is in Philadelphia.

—Leonard Taylor, a negro, was lynched yesterday morning at New-Castle, Henry County, Ky.

CAMPAIGN FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Kansas Women Who Propose to Revolutionize Political Affairs.

TOPEKA, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Laura M. Johns officially announces the opening of the equal suffrage campaign at the mass meeting in Kansas City, Sept. 1 and 2. Mrs. Johns says that the women of Kansas are fully organized, and that a systematic canvass will be carried on. The women believe that by persistent effort they will secure the personal pledges of more than enough voters to give them what they ask.

So certain are the women of victory that they are keeping a book in which are entered the names of those who will aid them, as well as of those who refuse to further their desires. The names in this book are to be kept until such time as full suffrage is granted, when it will be used as reference whenever a man asks for an office. Any man whose name is found there is to be posted, and he will receive the return blow from all the women of the State, at the command of Mrs. Johns or some of her lieutenants.

This book has already become known as the "Book of Death," for its purpose is the political death of every man who dares oppose the women who are now marching under the banner carried by Laura M. Johns, Helen M. Gougar, Anna L. Diggs, and Bina A. Otis. The leaders of this movement claim that they have not only the moral, but the financial, support of all the women organizations in the United States. They recognize the value of money, and say that while they are temporarily hard pressed they will have plenty of means as soon as it may be needed.

It has been claimed by some of the women that $60,000 has been promised for the Kansas campaign, this State being considered the field best prepared for the harvest. The Populists have at all times indorsed woman suffrage, and the Republicans have more than hinted at the advancement of the same thing for the past ten years. There are women who declare that they have made votes for these two parties, and now they demand their reward. They are confident that they will receive it as they have the promises. They do not expect to obtain votes from the Democrats, whom they believe to be as hopelessly lost as they are said to be hopelessly in the minority in Kansas.

The suffrage campaign will be carried on three months, when the active workers will go into Winter quarters, from which they will emerge next Spring. Then the women of the Nation will make Kansas the battlefield, and they say that the men will be compelled to face such music as was never before known on these plains.

JOHN Y. M'KANE HAD A PICNIC.

His Association Had Many Political Guests at Coney Island Last Night.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 28.—The seventh annual picnic of the John Y. McKane Association is being held this evening at Feltman's Pavilion. It is, as usual, one of the great events of the season, and thousands are in attendance.

The grand march formed at 9 o'clock, under the leadership of Floor Manager Robert J. Southerland. The guests marched over the grounds, and then 1,000 people sat down to a banquet. After toasts had been drunk, dancing began.

Many well-known politicians of this place, Brooklyn, and New-York, are present. Among them are ex-Senator Pickett and his association, Michael Dady and his association, Timothy D. Sullivan and his association, "Silver-Dollar" Smith and members of the John J. O'Brien Association, District Attorney Ridgway, Coroner Messemer, Senator McCarthy, Warden Doyle of Raymond Street Jail, Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, Alderman Michael Coffey, "Soldier" Flynn, Sheriff Courtney, Michael and Philip Dwyer, "Snapper" Garrison, Judge Goetting, James F. Doyle, Charles T. Duffy, William Evans, William Fields, and Harry M. Reiss.

The Bowery was deserted, and all the Frankfurter and hot-corn men moved their stands up in the vicinity of the pavilion. Trains are to be run all night on the Sea Beach Road.

APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN IN LOVE.

Man Who Committed Suicide from a Boat Cherished Tender Sentiments.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—An unknown man jumped from the Hoboken ferryboat Morristown this morning at 7:30. Although the boat was stopped and the occupants of a passing rowboat tried to save him, the man was drowned. The body was not recovered. Before jumping into the river the suicide threw his coat and hat on the deck of the ferryboat.

In a pocket of the coat was found a business card of the North River House, Thirteenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, New-York, and a piece of paper on which was written: "No. 10 North Terra Place, Newark; Mrs. Annie Lyons." Another piece of paper had this written on it:

"What is it? I cannot say, though I have tried and tried to drop from mind the image of a face and to be blind unto a cherished heart that turned. What is it to forget? Let those who know my——arrest the subtle soul of love and blind it to remembrance, but it cannot be confined, but roams the path of life——day. 'Tis trying to forget that bars the past against the thief "oblivion"; to try to think not is to think and think yet more. The effort to unthink is to close in the same sad memory; also to die, maybe to sleep and dream of what has been."

A Tale Well Calculated for Belief.

From the London Daily News.

The following amazing story is told in a French provincial journal; and what is more amazing still is that its truth is vouched for by a person in whom the editor has sufficient faith to print it. It reads like a brain-sick perversion of Elsie Venner.

There is a young girl called Sophie Walder—it is not said where she lives—who is put into a trance by her father. She wears a necklace of gold shaped like a serpent, which her father then takes off, twisting around her neck in its place a real serpent. The reptile then puts its head to the girl's mouth, whereupon she is seized with a sort of frenzy, displaying all the symptoms attributed to the Delphic priestesses.

After this she grows calm again, and her father lays bare her neck and traces on the skin with a blunt piece of iron any question the bystanders ask. In a few minutes the letters are visible. Then the serpent begins to write the answer with its tail, which hangs down the girl's back, and again, after a few minutes, the writing is seen on the skin. Recently the question asked was: "How many Popes will there be after Leo XIII.?" and the answer came: "Nine; after that I shall reign!" This exhibition is called "a demoniacal manifestation."

How the Great Nerve Doctor Died.

From the London Daily News.

Angina pectoris was not suspected. He said that a few days in the forest of Morvan, which, standing high and being well watered, is cool, would set him all right again, and as soon as he could he left town on a natural history and archæology excursion. The other tourists were Drs. Debove and Strauss and some other old pupils. They fell on a pleasant inn at Settons, near Château Chinon, and the night before last sat up talking about the unexplored regions of biology.

It was a delightful evening. A lake was stretched out before them; Dr. Charcot spoke in connection with it of the soothing and renewing action of nature on a jaded physique. Plans were made for excursions, and it was arranged that they were to avoid the heat of the day by starting early in the morning. When the inn servant went to call Dr. Charcot, he found him dead. A half-written letter lay on his desk. It was to his son, for whom he every evening wrote a lively account of the tour. The last words were: "I hope to finish to-morrow, as we must rise before 6. I must now try and sleep."

Swiss Waiters Drop the Dress Coat.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The dress coat of the "kellner," according to the Berne *Bund*, is shortly to disappear from the leading Swiss hotels, so that it will no longer be possible to confound the waiters with the guests. At a recent meeting of the Union of Hotel Keepers the question was solemnly debated, whether it was not practicable to clothe the waiter in a more rational dress than the hitherto obligatory swallow tail. The precedent for such a revolution has already been set in Germany. A few months ago the "Deutsche Gastwirths Verband" offered a prize for the best example of a convenient dress for the waiter. The design accepted was a tailless jacket (*Joppe*) of dark blue cloth, after the fashion of the stewards' uniform on board ships. This has met with a wide approval in the profession, and it is already adopted by the kellner in many of the large German towns. The degrees of aristocracy among the waiters are marked on the collar. The ober-kellner, or head waiter, wears three stars on his collar, Franz or Jean two stars, and the Piccolo one star.

Neal Dow Thinks Prohibition Works.

The *Morning Herald* of Sydney, New South Wales, has published a letter from the Hon. Neal Dow, in which, replying to charges concerning the prohibitory liquor law of Maine, he states that the prohibitory law has changed the whole condition of the State for the better; that the manufacture and importation of spirits from abroad have practically ceased; that the consumption of liquor is not one-twentieth as much as formerly, and that, while in some towns the law is not fully enforced, it is well carried out in Portland, the chief city and port, with a population of 40,000 persons.

HOBART BEATEN AT LAST

IN STRAIGHT SETS HE WAS DEFEATED BY F. H. HOVEY.

The New-Yorker's Famous Stroke Was Unavailing and His Playing Poor—The All-Comers' Tennis Tournament Has Now Narrowed Down to Wrenn and Hovey, with the Latter a Strong Favorite—Campbell Will Not Defend His Title—Budlong Is Interscholastic Champion.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—F. H. Hovey is now a big favorite for the all-comers, having defeated Clarence Hobart in straight sets this morning. The victory was unexpected, though Hovey was known to be a strong player. He put up a great game this morning. Hobart was clearly outclassed from the start. The New-Yorker failed to play his usual driving game, and the Hobart stroke was at fault. It succeeded in passing Hovey at times, but the latter's great net game won the day.

With two such cracks as Hobart and Hovey on the court the match was sure to be first-class. Hobart led in popular favor owing to his uniform success against Hovey on the season's work. The betting was some 8 to 5 on the New-Yorker.

At that odds Hovey found few supporters.

Hobart served the first ball, but Hovey got the point on a lucky drop over the net. Hobart's clever drives took the next 4 points and the New-Yorker had one game in the lead. It was a close call on the second game, but Hovey got it after deuce had been called once. The odd game went to Hobart on Hovey's poor play. Hobart was clearly getting the best of it thus far. It was too early in the day to say who would win, however, and Hovey showed what was in him by tying the score on the fourth game. Hovey's waist high drives were beginning to tell. It took 16 points to deuce the fifth game, Hobart finally taking 2 straight points. He had the next game well in hand at love-forty, but lost to Hovey on poor work. It was now 3 all, and four of the six games were played to deuce.

Hovey's supporters began to cheer up. Each took a game, bringing the score once more to a tie at 4 all. Thus far it was anything but an 8 to 5 chance. When Hovey pulled out the next game at love, and was within a point of the set, those who had placed their money on Hobart wished they had not. But Hobart was equal to the emergency, and 3 straight points brought the score to 5 all. It was a close call for the favorite. Hovey took the set just the same, 7—5, and Hobart's rally counted for naught. The points on the set were 44 for Hobart and 49 for Hovey—too close for the Hovey men to breathe freely yet.

Hovey's net work was superb in the second set and he soon had three games to his credit. The Hobart stroke seemed to be at fault, the balls find ing the net with persistent regularity. Another game went to Hovey on clever passing. Hobart began to grow anxious. The next two games were both deuce, but Hovey always got the necessary points. He quickly ran the set out, Hobart failing to secure a game.

During the interim of seven minutes the Hobart supporters sought retired spots on the grounds. The two white balls, indicating as many sets for Hovey, made them all thoughtful. When Hovey took the first two games in the third set the match seemed as good as won. Hobart made a game rally and tied the score. The New-Yorker was playing better. He seemed to find Hovey's weak spots, particularly on side line drives. The brace lasted for a game, and then Hovey once more assumed the lead at 5—3. Hovey won the set out at 6—3.

The total score was 7—5, 6—0, 6—3, a grand victory for Hovey in view of his former reverses. He was amply revenged for the four straight defeats earlier in the season. It looks like an easy thing now for Hovey. One more victory and the championship is his.

While Hobart was being downed by Hovey, Wrenn and Chase were having it out on a neighboring court. As was expected, Wrenn proved the winner, Chase failing to get a set. The score was 8—6, 6—1, 6—2. The Western champion showed up well in the first set, but after that Wrenn had it all his own way.

To-morrow morning the finals will take place between Hovey and Wrenn. The former is booked to win, but the good things frequently go wrong, as was proved in the Hobart-Hovey match to-day. The chances now are 5 to 2 on Hovey. Campbell says he will not defend his title. This will give the championship to the winner of to-morrow's match by default.

For the interscholastic championship Budlong of Providence won the final round from S. G. Thompson in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. Thompson had a good cut stroke, but Budlong outclassed him.

John Howland of Yale takes the consolation prize, defeating Bryan this afternoon in the final round.

The summaries follow:

Semi-Final Round.—F. H. Hovey beat Clarence Hobart, 7—5, 6—0, 6—3; R. D. Wrenn beat Samuel Chase, 8—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Consolation Matches.—*Second Round*—W. H. A. Willing beat A. Codman by default; G. S. Bryan beat H. H. Dickey, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. *Third Round*—S. D. Reed beat S. G. Thompson by default; Codman beat Willing, 3—6, 7—5, 8—6; Bryan beat Dickey by default.

Semi-Final Round—John Howland beat S. D. Reed, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; G. S. Bryan beat Codman, 6—2, 7—5.

Final Round—Howland beat Bryan, 6—1, 6—1.

Interscholastic Championship.—C. R. Budlong, Harvard Schools, beat S. G. Thompson, Princeton Schools, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Earle Butler Wins at Croquet.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 28.—When the National Croquet Tournament at Norwich closed a few days since, the Butler brothers of this city were tied for the championship of the second division. The tie was played this afternoon in this city by mutual consent. Dale won the first game in 1:17:00, beating Earle 9 points. Earle won the second game in 48:00 beating Dale 24 points. Earle carried the red ball around the grounds at one play.

Earle won the third game in 30:00, and had it not been for a slip, would have won it in 17:00. This puts Earle in the first class and gives him first prize, and Dale second prize in the second class this year.

Myopias Take the Polo Cups.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—At polo to-day the Myopias of Boston beat the Harvards in the finals for the handsome individual cups for fours. The match was to be in four periods of fifteen minutes each, but the Harvards gave it up at the close of the third period, when the score by actual play was 13 to 3 against them. The Myopias played a remarkably strong team game and outrode their younger opponents.

The teams and handicaps were:

Myopias—A. P. Gardner, 3; R. G. Shaw, 5; R. L. Agassiz, 5; total handicap, 13 goals.

Harvards—Columbus Baldwin, 5; R. Brooks, 2; Eliot Cowdin, 2; total, 9 goals. The latter team was allowed by the handicap 4 goals, which was much too little.

The score was as follows:

First Period.—Myopias, 5; Harvards, 1. Goals—For Harvards, by Baldwin, 1; for Myopias, by Agassiz, 1; Gardner, 2; Shaw, 2.

Second Period.—Myopias, 5; Harvards, 0. Goals—By Gardner, 3; Shaw, 2.

Third Period.—Myopias, 3; Harvards, 2. Goals—For Myopias, by Shaw, 1; Agassiz, 1; Gardner, 1; for Harvards, by Cowdin, 1; Baldwin, 1.

Score in actual play—Myopias, 13; Harvards, 3.

This closes the polo season here.

Fish Are Scarce.

There is still a lamentable scarcity of marine food products and the salt-water fishing trade is in a state of demoralization. The storm that raged along the coast from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia has ripped out pound nets, broken loose lobster pots, wrecked fishing smacks, and clogged every avenue of supply. The storm has also apparently scattered the fish, for they are present only in diminished numbers, if at all, at their accustomed haunts, as the amateur fishermen find to their disappointment.

To those whose occasional resort to fish is simply a variation of their ordinary flesh dietary, prices at present are not dear as compared with meat. But with a large portion of the poor, fish, when obtainable at its usual low price, is a staple, and to them its present scarcity is a sore deprivation.

"Jack" Dempsey in Town.

"Jack" Dempsey, the pugilist, arrived home from the West last night. He was accompanied by his wife. At the station he was met by members of the Columbia Athletic Club in tally-hos and carriages, and a brass band. Dempsey was escorted to the club rooms, at 115 East Seventeenth Street, where addresses of welcome were made.

Along the route to the clubhouse on the Bowery and Third Avenue the favorite fighter was greeted with fireworks and red fire. Dempsey says he will rest for a few days and then go into training for his fight with "Mysterious" Smith. "Well, it's an old saying," said Dempsey last night as he was greeted by his friends, "There's no place like home."

Dempsey looks lighter than he did before he left home. He now weighs 142 pounds. There is no truth in the rumors that he is insane.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The management of the Coney Island Athletic Club have made a new departure. To-night they will give an excellent fistic entertainment, at which popular prices will prevail. Only $1, $2, and $3 will be the tariff exacted for admission. There will be three bouts to-night—two of six rounds and one of ten. The chief attraction will be the six-round tilt between "Mysterious Billy" Smith, champion welter weight of the world, and "Tommy" Ryan, the champion of the West. Next in interest will be the six-round go between "Billy" Hennessey, Billy Smith's trainer, and Fred Morns, the "black cyclone." A surprise may be in store for the talent when Henry Fennick, the "Arkansas Kid," and Muldoon's "Pickaninny" cross arms. The lad from the West is reported to be exceptionally clever and may astonish the "Pickaninny," who so decisively bested the famous Jerry Barnett upon the occasion of their recent meeting. The entertainment will begin at 8:30.

—The annual games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, which take place at the club's grounds, Monteverdi's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, on Labor Day, promise to be interesting. In addition to the regular schedule of games to take place on that day, the following events will be contested: 220-yard run, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, one-mile run. There will also be a game of ball played between the Brooklyn Athletic Club and the Letter Carrier's of Station W. Several bicycle events are also scheduled.

—To-day the fourth race for the Governor's medal of the Palisade Boat Club will be rowed over the course on the Hudson River opposite the clubhouse at Glenwood. Three four-oared-shell crews will compete.

TIMELY WHEELING TOPICS.

Amendments to be Offered at the Coming League Meeting—Sanctions Granted.

All the amendments that are to be offered at the special meeting of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in Buffalo on Sept. 25, are now in, and no others can be acted upon. The most important of these is that offered by Mr. George A. Perkins of Boston, which is for the purpose of abrogating the powers of the Executive Committee and limiting them to special rights under special provisions. The amendment which he offers gives the committee the power to interpret the meaning of all the rules while the National Assembly is not in session, and also gives the National Assembly at its next meeting the power to reverse the decision of the Executive Committee if it sees fit.

The amendment further provides that in no case shall it have the power to make contracts for any amounts exceeding $300. It also provides that a financial statement shall be published in January and July of each year. Other amendments are offered to destroy the present ability of any fifteen members of the league to call a special meeting, and entail that expense upon the league. The power of calling a special meeting by the other amendments, if adopted, will be placed in the hands of the majority of the chief consuls of the league. This is a much wiser provision than the one now governing the calls for special meetings.

It is now in the power of a very few members to force the league to go to the expense of holding a special meeting, which is estimated at $5,000. There are other amendments proposed which are aimed at the present contract the league has with its official paper, but as the meeting can only consider the special objects for which it is called, and this is not named among the objects, these amendments will no doubt be tabled and not acted upon.

The Racing Board has also adopted a most important rule, which gives it governing power over the trainers of racing men on the race track. This rule is the outcome of the recent trouble with Mr. Eck, the trainer of J. S. Johnson. The Racing Board will now have the power to act in these specific cases at once. The following is the wording of the new rule:

"Any attendant, trainer, or manager who shall in the judgment of the Racing Board, be guilty of unfair conduct, coaching, blackmailing schemes, attempts to extort money from race promoters, or other ungentlemanly action detrimental to the amateur racing interests of the league, may by a majority vote of the Racing Board be ruled off the race tracks and prohibited from exercising his vocation or appearing on the track at any race meet held under these rules for such a time as the board may determine. Violation of this rule will result in withdrawal of sanction privilege from promoters permitting such infringement, and suspension from track racing of racing man accepting service from such attendant during said suspension."

The following are declared professionals for competing for cash prizes: Messrs. Irwin Hupp, Urbana, Ohio; Oakley Annis, Oneida; William Westbury, E. B. Roberts, F. K. Austerman, Canastota, N. Y.; C. W. Price, Milwaukee; J. S. Starbuck, Marion, Iowa; R. E. Bellecour, St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Hauman, Elgin, Ill.; W. F. Steinel, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Kanaska, Milwaukee, Wis.; Carl Hess, New-York City; Albert Buckley, Ralph Kightly, Longmont, Col.; J. C. Clark, and Mr. Snyder, Boulder, Col.

Sanctions Granted.—September 29, Brockport Agricultural Society, Brockport, N. J.; Sept. 2, Farmers' Club, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Oct. 5, Phœnix Agricultural Society, Syracuse, N. Y.; Sept. 2, G. W. Chadwick, Chadwick Mills, N. Y.; Sept. 4, Fairview Athletic Club, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Sept. 9, Temple College Athletic Association, Philadelphia, Penn.; Sept. 20, Mercury Cycle Club, at Canton Fair, Canton, Penn.; Sept. 4, J. Frank Sheridan, Washington, D. C.; Sept. 19, Westfield Fair Association, Westfield, Penn.; Sept. 1, Lexington Fair Association, Lexington, Ky.; Sept. 4, Savannah Wheelmen, Savannah, Ga.; Sept. 30, Southern Cycle Company, Bowling Green, Ky.; Sept. 4, Pueblo Rovers, Pueblo, Col.; Sept. 6, 7, 8, Arkansas Fair Association, Rocky Ford, Col.; Sept. 23, Bay City Wheelmen, San Francisco, Cal.; Sept. 4, Cigarmakers, Oneonta, N. Y.; Sept. 26, 27, 28, Central New-York Fair, Oneonta, N. Y.; Sept. 28, Glendale Agricultural Society, Patterville, N. Y.; Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, Riverside Agricultural Society, Greene, N. Y.; Sept. 20, Warren County Agricultural Society, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Sept. 4, Boonton Athletic Club, Boonton, N. J.; Sept. 2, Dealers Race Meet, New-York City; Sept. 30, Bay City Wheelmen, San Francisco, Cal.; Oct. 3, J. S. Thayer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Nov. 30, Oak Leaf Wheelmen, Stockton, Cal.; Sept. 9, Stockton Athletic Association, Stockton, Cal.; Sept. 5, 6, 7, Cumberland Agricultural Society, Bridgeton, N. J.; Sept. 2, Orange County Wheelmen, Goshen, N. Y.; Sept. 14, Cortland Agricultural Society, Cortland, N. Y.; Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, Cobleskill Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.; Sept. 4, Trades Assembly, Utica, N. Y.; Sept. 2, Lakeside Wheelmen, Westfield, N. Y.; Sept. 9, Queens County Wheelmen, Queens, N. Y.; Sept. 14, 15, Worcester East Agricultural Society, Clinton, Mass.; Sept. 4, Central Labor Union, Natick, N. Y.; Sept. 8, Rollstone Cycle Club, Fitchburg, Mass.; Sept. 4, Central Labor Union, Norwalk, Conn.; Sept. 4, Rose of New-England Wheel Club, Norwich, Conn.; Sept. 16, Pascoag Wheelmen's Association, Pascoag, R. I.; Sept. 2, F. R. Mills, Beaver Falls, Penn.; Sept. 9, Pottstown Bicycle Club, Pottstown, Penn.; Sept. 16, Johnstown Cycle Club, Johnstown, Penn.; Sept. 2, Houtzdale Wheelmen, Pennsylvania; Sept. 13, A. P. Wieland, Indiana, Penn.; Sept. 12, Warren Bicycle Club, Warren, Penn.; Oct. 3, Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn.; Sept. 4, Lowell Cricket and Athletic Association, Lowell, Mass.; Oct. 5, Attleborough, Agricultural Association, North Attleborough, Mass.; Sept. 4, Waltham Cycle Club, Waltham, Mass.; Sept. 12, Mr. M. F. Morse, Leominster, Mass.; Sept. 13, Middlesex South Agricultural Society, South Framingham, Mass.; Sept. 2, Attleborough Wheel Club, Attleborough, Mass.

Off on a Long Road Race.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—The Pittsburg *Press* twenty-four-hour wheelmen's race from Pittsburg to Harmony and return, a distance of 200 miles, was started here at midnight, twenty-one contestants being in line. Nearly 5,000 people gave the wheelmen a send-off. The starters were: J. V. Jenkins, J. Simpson, N. D. Freisel, W. J. Brant, B. B. Hopwell, I. C. Miller, W. L. Addy, C. F. Foster, John McClain, Paul Jackson, A. C. Smith, Thomas C. Fry, Paul Cronewith, H. H. Perkins, C. H. Morris, E. P. Maloney, Henry Miller, L. W. Kearns, W. J. Moore, W. G. Eyman, and A. Taylor.

The race had not proceeded far out Penn Avenue, when A. C. Smith, collided with a cable car and was severely injured. Following close upon the accident to Smith, came the rain to make it hard wheeling for the boys. The starters are all prominent in local cycling clubs.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The annual twenty-five mile road race for the team championship of Buffalo and the Rose Trophy was decided Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Press Cycling Club, and the breaking of the American road record for that distance. There were three teams of six men each entered from the Press Cycling Club, the Ramblers' Bicycle Club, and the Columbia Bicycle Club. F. A. Foell of the Press Club finished first in 2:32:20, beating Linneman's record of 2:33:30 made at Newark on July 15 by more than a minute. Linneman was second. Time—2:32:22. The Press Cycling Club scored 78 points, the Ramblers' Bicycle Club 50 points, and the Columbia Bicycle Club 19 points. A crowd of several thousand people saw the finish.

—An innovation which has lately been introduced among cycling clubs, and has proved quite popular, is called the ring tournament. Poles about 5 feet high are set along a track about 20 feet apart. Wooden arms extend at right angles from the tops of the poles, and hooks or nails are driven into the arms. These are for holding the rings, which are usually wooden or rope, and about 3 inches in diameter. Each rider is provided with a light lance, upon which he endeavors to catch the ring as he passes. A time limit is established to prevent slow riding and calculation on the part of the riders.

—At the twenty-five-mile road race of the Plainfield Lyceum Cyclers on Saturday, Aug. 19, James Willis of the Union League Wheelmen of Westfield and George W. Coffin of the Orange Athletic Club tied for time prize in 1:17. Coffin received severe injuries from a bad fall just as he crossed the line. He and Willis have agreed to race again to decide who shall take the prize. The race will probably be run next Saturday over the Scotch Plains-Fanwood course.

—The Manhattan Bicycle Club will have a run to Pompton Plains next Sunday in two divisions. The first division, with the Captain, will leave the clubhouse, Broadway and West Fifty-eighth Street, at 7:15 A. M., and will wheel all the way. The second division, with the Lieutenants, will leave the clubhouse at 8:25 A. M., and will go by train to Montclair.

—The Elizabeth wheelmen had a special "watermelon run" last Saturday evening, which was attended by sixteen members and much enjoyed. To-morrow evening they will have another special run, this time to Boynton Beach. The club will be represented by some of its fastest men in the races of the Union County Roadsters at Rahway on Labor Day.

—Harry Cook, a well-known cyclist connected with the Newark Wheelmen, has started on an extended bicycle trip through the New-England States. From Fall River he will proceed on a bicycle to Boston, and thence through the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut to New-York.

—The Passaic Athletic Club will hold a lawn party on their club grounds this evening. Invitations have been sent to all the neighboring clubs, and a large attendance is expected. The Belleville Wheelmen will hold a club run to the party, starting from the Belleville Post Office at 7:30 P. M.

—The Elsinore Wheelmen of Harlem sent a large delegation to the moonlight run of the John Kress Wheelmen to Coney Island Saturday evening. They had a noisy as well as enjoyable trip.

—An advertisement in the *Irish Cyclist* reads as follows: "Gents' trousers cut down to bicyclists pants by Mrs. Delahunt."

—The Bedford Wheelmen of Brooklyn will wheel to Lake Hopatcong next Saturday and will stay over Labor Day.

—The East Orange Cyclers will have a moonlight run this evening at Caldwell, starting at 8 P. M.

France's Tribute to Switzerland.

From the London Daily News.

M. Bartholdi, the eminent sculptor, is putting the last touches to his colossal work, the group which, in accordance with the will of the Baron Gruyer, is to be erected in Switzerland in commemoration of the assistance rendered by that country to France during the war of 1870-71. The prompt succor afforded to the City of Strasburg by the Swiss after the terrible siege, and the hospitable reception extended to the worn-out troops of Bourbaki's army, are both represented allegorically on the monument, which shows Switzerland covering Alsace with one protecting arm, while with the other she sustains a figure of wounded France. This superb work is to be erected on a public place at Basel.

TUNING UP CUP DEFENDERS

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE EIGHTY-FIVE-FOOTERS.

Owners Are Doing a Lot of Thinking to Make Their Yachts Sail Faster—They Will Be in the Best Possible Shape for the Trial Races—The Vigilant, a Purely Centreboard Boat, the Favorite Among Some Yachtsmen—Does She Measure Over 86.72 Feet on the Water Line?

All the owners of the four eighty-five-footers are now doing a lot of thinking, and Gen. Paine is not alone in this respect. The yachts are being prepared for the trial races, which will be sailed next week, and the owners are thinking of every possible way to make the yachts sail faster than they already have.

The Vigilant, the most successful one of the four, is hauled out at City Island. She is being cleaned, and all her spars and rigging are being thoroughly overhauled and all weak spots strengthened. She has a new hollow boom made which measures 32 inches in diameter, but it is very doubtful whether it will be used, as these hollow booms buckle considerably.

The Vigilant is the only purely centreboard boat in the quartet, and for this reason many patriotic yachtsmen and many who are not yachtsmen wish to see her selected to defend the cup against the Valkyrie. The Vigilant is regarded as the only true type of an American yacht. In the past the contests between the American centreboards and the English deep-keel cutters have always proved interesting, and the centreboard has always had the best of it. This is the argument in favor of renewing the contest on the same basis this year, and it seems a good one. The Vigilant has a Tobin bronze bottom. It was put on at an additional cost of about $15,000. Tobin bronze presents a smoother surface than steel and does not corrode or get foul so readily as steel. This certainly gives her a great advantage over the other yachts.

It has been reported that the Vigilant measures 88 feet on the water line, and as the agreement made with Lord Dunraven stipulates that the defending yacht shall not be more than 86.72 feet on the water line, Vigilant will have to be lightened considerably. Measurer Hyslop of the New-York Yacht Club, however, says, that he has not measured the boat, so that any statement that she is 88 feet in length is unofficial. There seems to be some truth in the report, however, for Capt. Haff is the authority for the statement that several tons of lead are to be taken out of the Vigilant.

The Colonia, like the Vigilant, was built by the Herreshoffs, and is owned by a syndicate, of which Mr. Archibald Rogers is the head. She is a deep keel boat, drawing sixteen feet, and consequently is the champion of all the cutter men in the country, of whom Commodore Robert Center of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club is one of the leaders.

In the races during the cruise Colonia did not do so well as the Vigilant in windward work, but could always run faster. In windward work she sagged badly to leeward. The Colonia is now at Bristol and Capt. Haff is trying to turn her up so that she will be able to give the Vigilant a good race next week, and perhaps beat her.

The Colonia has had a new hollow boom made and other hollow spars are being prepared. It is said that in order to keep her from sagging when jammed on the wind she is to be deepened. An oak strip is to be fastened on her keel and more lead added. She now draws 16 feet and, with this addition, she will probably draw more than 17 feet.

The Jubilee is in Boston. She is one of the freaks having a fin and two centreboards. The fin is bolted on to the hull and has a bulb of lead at the bottom. One centreboard drops through the fin and the other is forward of the fin and is used to keep the boat from sagging. Without her board down the Jubilee draws fourteen feet. Bostonians claim that she is as fast as the Vigilant; but then Bostonians will claim almost anything where their boats are concerned. These yachtsmen from the East say that it was only the Tobin bronze that beat the Jubilee, and that when Gen. Paine has put his thought into practice and the Jubilee is cleaned and painted she will defeat the New-York centreboard boat. As a result so far of the General's thinking, spreaders have been put on the mast to keep the rigging away from it when a man goes aloft, and the jaws of the gaff have been strengthened. The sails are to be recut, and will fit much better when she comes here next week than when she appeared in the New-York Yacht Club cruise. Gen. Paine has had some hard luck. His crew deserted him because, at their request, he would not discharge Mate Miller. A new crew has been secured from some of the Eastern yachts that have gone out of commission. It appears that the men who caused the trouble on the Jubilee were the same who deserted from the Navahoe last Spring.

The Pilgrim, the other Boston boat, is another freak. She is of the fin-keel type, and draws 22 feet 6 inches. Her hull proper draws only 5 feet; then there is 17 feet 6 inches of fin. So far she has been a failure and a great disappointment to her owners and designers. They are not discouraged, however, and are going to have another try to defeat the other big ones. The members of the syndicate owning the Pilgrim have agreed to put up more money to make some necessary changes, and work will begin at once. It is proposed to add more lead to the bulb at the bottom of the fin and so enable her to carry more sail all around. She is to have a new and longer boom, a new bowsprit, and a new topmast. With more sail the friends of the Pilgrim feel confident that the boat will make a much better showing.

A member of the syndicate, it is said, after thinking deeply of the advantages of the Vigilant's Tobin bronze bottom proposed to electroplate that of the Pilgrim to secure equal smoothness. He applied to an expert for information, and was told that in order to do the job the navy yard dry dock must be filled with the solution at a cost of at least $40,000, and that even after the plating was done it could not be properly rubbed for fear of rubbing it off.

MAYFLOWER WON THE WELD CUP.

Interesting Regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club off Marblehead.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The Weld Cup for schooners, offered the Eastern Yacht Club by the widow of ex-Commodore William F. Weld, was sailed for to-day off Marblehead, and was won by the Mayflower over Marguerite, Constellation, and Yampa after a close and at most times an interesting race.

In addition to the Weld Cup, there were races in the sloop class for cash prizes offered by the club. In the forty-six-foot class, Carmita, C. H. W. Foster's finkeel, sailed her maiden race against Harpoon, the pet of the Adams boys, and was defeated by a fair margin. The Harpoon showed undoubted superiority in windward work, but was not quite so fast at reaching in a breeze.

Both these boats would have sailed against the sixty-footer Wayward and would have assumed length to do so, but the latter did not appear, and so they had a match of their own. There was also some lively racing among the thirty-footers. The Handsel, J. R. Hooper's fin keel of Herreshoff design, which swept the field in the class last year, pulled off the first prize, but by a margin of allowance which did not leave much room for bragging. Gordon Dexter's Hawk and C. F. Lyman's Fancy had one of their old-time fights and the latter came out a little ahead, but second to Handsel on allowance. The day was all that could be desired for racing. A moderate to fresh southwest wind sent the big schooners along at a good pace, gave the forty-six-footers somewhat of a job to carry their club topsails at times, and compelled the thirty-footers to come down to working topsails in some of the windward work. The sea was smooth and the wind held true enough to prevent "flukes."

The start and finish of the race was at Half-Way Rock, and the schooners had a thirty-five-mile course to a mark off Nahant, to a stake-boat off Minot's Light, and return the same way. This gave a beat to windward for the first leg, a close lay for the second, a reach for the third, and a run to the finish before the wind. The small sloops had a twenty-three-mile course to the Nahant mark, to three-and-a-half fathom buoy and return, a beat on both legs out, a reach to Nahant on the return, and a run home.

The wind was moderate at the start; it freshened as the boats neared the outer marks, lightened some as they came back to Nahant, and freshened again at the finish. What luck there was during the day went to the Mayflower. The others had about an even thing. The schooners got away at 11:15 o'clock, Constellation leading, followed by Mayflower, Yampa, and Marguerite. In the beat to the Nahant mark, Mayflower got a good lift under the Swampscott shore and headed the Constellation. The big boat passed her, however, before reaching Minot's, and this order was not changed to the finish. The boats set spinnakers on the run home, and the freshening breeze helped Mayflower save her allowance at about ten minutes. She won by 3 minutes 59 seconds, corrected time.

The race of the day, though, was between Harpoon and Carmita. In windward work the former pointed the highest and the latter footed a bit the fastest, but not enough to make up. Harpoon beat her 4 minutes 56 seconds to the Nahant mark. On the next two legs with sheets lifted in the freshening breeze the Carmita did better. She was dropped again on the run home. The Harpoon won by 2 minutes 53 seconds corrected time after allowing Carmita 27 seconds. Handsel did the best work to windward in the thirty-foot class, but was outrun on the last leg by both Hawk and Fancy. She saved her allowance, though, and placed another win to her credit. The times of the boats show in the summary:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
FIRSTC-LASS SCHOONERS.				
Mayflower	11 18 16	3 26 32	4 08 16	3 55 07
Marguerite	11 18 55	3 33 14	4 14 19	3 57 23
Constellation	11 17 39	3 16 45	3 59 06	3 59 06
Yampa	11 18 23	did not finish.		
FIFTH-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Harpoon	11 26 06	4 04 13	4 39 13	4 39 13
Carmita	11 25 53	4 07 33	4 42 33	4 42 08
SEVENTH-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Handsell	11 31 55	3 37 25	4 07 25	3 58 15
Fancy	11 30 27	3 36 07	4 06 07	4 03 41
Hawk	11 30 45	3 37 20	4 07 20	4 05 05
Chieftain	11 31 16	3 44 43	4 14 43	4 14 43

Tom Boy and Gracie G. did not finish.

The Volunteer was expected to race but was not in trim. She was lowered from the ways at Lawley's Sunday after receiving several new plates in place of those bent and broken when she went ashore at Naushon in the gale of a week ago, but she was found to be leaking and was immediately hauled out again. She will be ready for the Eastern cruise which starts next Saturday and goes to New-York to see the trial races.

MARY THE CHAMPION.

She Wins the Series of Catboat Races on the Manasquan River.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 28.—The last race of the series for the championship of the Manasquan River was sailed here to-day in a light breeze. The race was open to first-class boats of 19 feet water line or over and there were six starters. The course was four miles in length and was sailed over twice, making eight miles in all. The finish was in front of Clark's Landing. The table:

Yacht.	Owner.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Annie	Robert Brown	1 38 17
Mary	George Barley	1 38 00
Gertie	P. Clark	1 37 30
Rival	Furman Bailey	1 36 25
Intrepid	Merritt S. Middleton	1 41 24
Ermimie	Robert Taylor	1 40 31

Rival won the cup, but Mary gets the championship cup and the banner for a year, having the most points in the series of five races. She won two races.

NAVAHOE TO BE REFITTED.

Mr. Carroll's Yacht Being Prepared for the Gold Cup Race.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 28.—The American yacht Navahoe has gone into dock here. She will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted preparatory to the races for the International Gold Cup, given by the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. The races will begin on Sept. 6, and the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia will defend the cup against the Navahoe.

The probable courses for the races are as follows:

First Race.—From the Warner Lightship to the Nab Lightship, then ten miles to windward or leeward and return, twice around.

Second Race.—From the Warner Lightship to Owers Lightship, thence to a flagboat off Dunnose, east of Princessa Buoys, and then to and around the Nab Lightship and back to the starting point.

Third Race.—From the Warner Lightship to and around the Cherbourg (France) breakwater and back.

Fourth Race.—Around the Isle of Wight.

Any of the races which are sailed under an average of 5 knots an hour are to be sailed over again. This is to prevent a drifting match.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Viking, Mr. H. A. Hutchins; Au Revoir, Mr. William Dupont; Vamoose, Mr. W. R. Hearst; Acquilo, Mr. George A. Thayer; Helvetia, Mr. C. O'D. Iselin; Isolene, Mr. John H. Flagler, and Shearwater, Mr. H. R. Wolcott.

Passed West—Steam yachts Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew, and Trophy, Mr. Edwin H. Bennett; schooner yacht Atlantic, Mr. C. Barnum Seely; sloop yacht Fanny, Mr. F. B. Fiske.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Windward, Mr. E. N. Doll, and Tioga, Mr. S. L. Husted, Jr.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Sloop yachts Athene, Mr. Charles A. Rich, and Iosco, Mr. H. D. Pauch; cutter yacht Minerva, Mr. Theodore C. Zerega; steam yacht Puzzle, Mr. A. B. Claflin.

Steam yacht Olive, McLaughlin Brothers, was launched from the yard of A. B. Wood & Son and lefts for Larchmont.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 28.—Arrived—Schooner yacht Ariel.

Schooner Sea Fox is at Wood's Holl, also schooner Romance.

Sloop Lapwing is cruising in these waters.

Yachting Odds and Ends.

—The McBride Brothers, owners of the steam launch Yankee Doodle, have issued a challenge to race either the Fliseen, Norwood, Vamoose, or Nada for from $1,000 to $20,000. They want the New-York Yacht Club to arrange a sweepstakes race for steam launches at the time of the race for the America's Cup.

—The Volunteer was not so badly hurt in the big storm as was at first reported. Only one plate on the port side had to be replaced. The yacht was then painted and launched on Sunday.

—The fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club will rendezvous at Marblehead next Saturday for its annual cruise. The fleet is expected to reach this port in time for the trial races.

—Commodore Fales of the Providence Corinthian Yacht Club is cruising on the sound in his schooner, Neæra. He expects to witness the trial races next week.

The Nymph Won.

A match race was sailed off Larchmont yesterday between the cabin catboats Roi and Nymph. The Roi's owners have claimed that their boat was the fastest on the Sound, but Mr. F. W. Flint lowered their colors with his new boat the Nymph. The course was the usual one for catboats—to Hempstead, Matinnecock, and back. The Nymph won by 1 minute and 32 seconds.

For Other Sporting News See Pages 8 and 12.

Pagan Wife-Buying in England.

From the London Daily News.

Some faint recollection of Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge" may have been in the mind of the counsel for the defendant in a case of assault upon a wife just heard before the West Riding magistrates at Leeds. The following colloquy took place between him and the woman who brought the action:

"Were you living with another man the five years you were separated from your husband?" "No." "You remember being in a public house in Wakefield about three years ago with the defendant, another man, and your mother?" "Yes." "Did not your mother say it was clear that yourself and your husband could not live together, and suggest that you should be given to the other man?" "No."

"Did your mother not offer a shilling to have the bargain made and suggest that a halter should be brought to have the transaction completed?" "No." "And is it not true that a halter was brought and that 10s. was paid for you, and you were handed over to the man in question?" "Not at all." From this it is evident that, whether or not the custom of selling one's wife in England has died out, a belief in its prevalence still exists.

A Contagion of Epilepsy.

From the Westminster Gazette.

A Northampton correspondent writes: "A curious well-authenticated case of contagious epilepsy occurred among the Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers, who returned home on Saturday after a week's camping out at Wakefield Lawn, the Northamptonshire residence of the Duke of Grafton. At 6:30 in the morning, while in the act of changing guard, a Sergeant, overcome by the heat, fell to the ground in an epileptic fit. The bugle was at once sounded for the ambulance, and one or two stooped to assist the Sergeant. Almost immediately another volunteer fell in a similar fit, and in the course of the next two minutes five more dropped to the ground insensible, leaving only five of the twelve men present unaffected. The ambulance corps soon appeared and found the remaining five men in a state of intense excitement. It was a long time before several recovered from their fits. One man, a Corporal, insisted on returning at once to duty, but all the others were invalided."

English Taught in French Schools.

From the London Daily News.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular which will have the effect of greatly stimulating the study of the English language in France. In all the higher schools and training colleges the compulsory studies hitherto have included two modern languages, one of which must be German. This order is now annulled.

Two modern languages will be the rule as before, and one will remain at the option of the pupil, but as to the other he can choose between German and English. Moreover, the time given to the study of German is reduced by two hours, while that devoted to English is increased by the same length of time, and pupils will begin their English lessons one year earlier than hitherto.

The French Premier's Humble Start.

From the London Daily News.

In his speech at his native town of Le Puy, M. Dupuy, the French Premier, naturally indulged freely in personal reminiscences. In dwelling on his own humble origin, he said he wished, as Prime Minister, to visit that town, every paving stone of which must know him. He wanted to meet his old playmates and schoolmates and his old friends of every age, and live over again those years passed among them by the son of a process server (*huissier*) who is now head of the Government. He went to the high school in his humble blouse, and brought back prizes for attention and hard work. They were the prelude in a lowly sphere of the proud position he now filled.

The Turf.

AMERICAN SPORT
For Americans.
The Greatest Trotting Meeting
on record.
Sensational special events every day.
Combined meeting
New-York Driving Club and Charter Oak Park,
Fleetwood Park, Aug. 29, 30, 31; Sept. 1, 2, 4.
Take Harlem trains to Melrose.

THE CHARTER OAK
$10,000 Stake.
The "Derby" of Trotting Events
and the
Greatest Race of Each Year,
will be trotted
At Fleetwood Park on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
AUTUMN MEETING, 1893.
TO-DAY, AUG. 29,
FUTURITY DAY.
To-morrow THE BELLES and FLIGHT STAKES
AND THE TURF HANDICAP.
Trains from East 34th St. Ferry and boats from
foot of Whitehall St. every half hour.
BADGES sold at RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES
and at TRACK.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:50, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
G. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Few Bargains Picked up in the Auction Market.

The Real Estate Salesroom, where all the auction sales of real estate under foreclosure proceedings are held, was yesterday the scene of an activity that has not been equaled since the middle of July. Sales were advertised from four auctioneers' stands, and three of them were in progress at one time. The crowd was not large, but it was interested in the properties, and as a consequence the bidding was spirited.

The sale by D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co. of the northeast corner of Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street was adjourned to Sept. 7. The other sales resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick double flat. Due on judgment, $2,325.36; on prior mortgages, $21,000. Sold to C. J. Quigley, the plaintiff in the action, $21,600.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 252, 254, 256, and 258 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 80 by 102.2, four five-story brick apartments. Due on judgment, $10,439. Sold to John B. Manning, $90,588.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, 956 Second Avenue, east side, 60.5 feet south of East Fifty-first Street, 20 by 70, four-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $6,433.95. Sold to Mary Boyle, $13,950.

For to-day there are five sales scheduled, all of them under foreclosure proceedings and all at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Details are appended:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, John Vincent, referee, 213 and 217 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 245 and 285 feet west of Seventh Avenue, two five-story stone-front flats, each 20 by 100.11. Due on judgment on each, $16,895.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. W. Vanderpoel, referee, 475 Willis Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 106, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,327.50; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure suit, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,276.40.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William M. Denman, referee, 219 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $2,038.69.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 49 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 179 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,673.63.

Recorded Transfers of Real Estate.

Monday, Aug. 28.

Columbia St, 12; Frank J. Phelan to Martin Weir	$2,200
Lexington Av, e s, 74.1 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x125; James W. Irwin to the rector, &c., Church of the Epiphany, New-York	42,500
Fleetwood Av, s w corner of 183d St, 50x100; Joseph H. Louis and wife, to Sylvan Lehmayer	3,000
65th St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Louis Heilbrun and wife to Conrad Gerstung and wife	7,000
77th St, s s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; James Brown and wife to Nellie M. Parker	1
50th St, 130 East; Frederick P. Forster and wife to Ellis L. Withers and another	1
113th St, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Jennie Louis to Sylvan Lehmayer	18,000
7th Av, s w corner of 142d St, 74.11x75; Patrick Hogan to Bridget Hogan	1
128th St, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; same to same	1
91st St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; James Hayes and others to P. Buckley	15,000
Lexington Av, e s, 74.1 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x125; C. R. Duffie and wife to James W. Irwin	42,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Amidon, Georgiana M., to Marshall Watson and another; e s of West End Av, n of 83d St, 1 year	$10,000
Brokaw, Elizabeth F., to Trustees Elberon Memorial Presbyterian; e s of 5th Av, n of 48th St, 2 years	90,000
Blauvelt, Charles, and wife, to W. P. Dixon; West End Av, n w corner 101st St., 5 years	35,000
France, Edward E., to Theodore Roehrs; n s of 182d St, w of Bathgate Av, 3 years	2,000
Helmke, Henry B., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another; n s of 91st St, w of Columbus Av, 1 year	5,000
Irving, Benjamin H., individually, to Hugh Cheyne and others; e s of 3d Av, n of 34th St, 3 years	25,000
Lopez Diaz, Julian A. and wife to Oscar Purdy; 144 East Broadway, 5 years	9,000
O'Day, Daniel, and wife to Jane E. Oothout; s s of 69th St, e of West End Av, 3 years	12,000
Robert, Sophia to German Savings Bank; 2d Av, s e corner of 32d St, 1 year	11,000
Schnauter, Christina, and others to Eliza O. Siebert; Daly Av, s e corner of Catherine St, 5 years	1,500
Samuel, Lewis S., to Frederick Berenbroick; s s of Canal St, e of Church St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	7,500
The Rector, &c., of Church of Epiphany to Cornelius R. Duffie; n s of 35th St, e of Lexington Av, 3 years	4,000
The Rector, &c., of Epiphany Church to C. R. Duffie; Lexington Av, n e corner of 35th St, 3 years	4,000
Withers, E. L., and another to F. P. Forster; s s of 50th St, e of Lexington Av, 5 years	5,000
Weinberg, Rachel, to Herman Rabiner; s s of Delancey St, w of Norfolk St, note	600
Buckley, Patrick, to F. B. Lord, executor; n s of 91st St, w of 3d Av, 3 years	3,000
The Rector, &c., of Church of Epiphany to Trustees of Astor Library; Lexington Av, n e corner of 35th St, 3 years	67,000
Irwin, James W., to Cornelius R. Duffie; e s of Lexington Av, n of 35th St	32,500
Phyfe, Harry E., and wife to Trustees of the Astor Library; n s of 36th St, w of 3d Av, 3 years	5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Popham St, s s, 108 ft w of Anthony Av, 75x100; James A., and E. T. Woolf against Conrad Feid, owner and contractor	$639
Montgomery St, 12; Louis Sherman against Solomon Alter, owner; Henry McFarland & Co., contractors	24
114th St, n s, 495 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100; John D. Woodruff against George W. Rinchey, owner; Emil Henschen, contractor	950
28th St, 107 West; Brady & Hauptman against John McKinney, contractor	151
149th St, n s, 192 ft e of Railroad Av, 50 ft front; Edward Erdenbuecher against James O'Connell, owner and contractor	320
5th Av, 124 to 128; 2 West 18th St; Conduit Wiring Company against Blanche H. De Logerot, owner; Richard De Logerot, contractor	194

Fell and Fractured Her Skull.

GLENDALE, L. I., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Anna Maria Neeis, seventy-four years old, one of a large number who accompanied the excursion of the Montrose Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to Werner's Eldorado, Glendale, to-day, was killed in a peculiar manner.

She romped with the others, and started to show how fast she could run. Her path was down a steep grade and she tripped and fell. She did not rise and several ran to her aid. She was insensible. Dr. Elliott, who lives near by, was summoned. He found she had fractured her skull in the fall and was past reviving. She died in fifteen minutes, and the picnic came to an end with her death. Her body was removed to the home of her son-in-law, Andrew Roesch, 126 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, with whom she had lived.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 25 | Sun sets...6 37 | Moon rises..P M 7 53

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..A M 8 54	Gov. Isl....A M 9 13	Hell Gate..A M 11 06
Sandy H'k..P M 9 18	Gov. Isl....P M 9 32	Hell Gate..P M 10 25

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..A M 2 43	Gov. Isl....A M 3 14	Hell Gate..A M 4 42
Sandy H'k..P M 3 08	Gov. Isl....P M 3 35	Hell Gate..P M 5 03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P M
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.		
Ailsa, Gonaives	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
George W. Clyde, San Domingo	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Habana, Havana	9:30 A M	11:35 A M
New-York, Southampton	3:30 A M	7:00 A M
Mohawk, London		1:00 P M
Noordland, Antwerp	5:30 A M	7:30 A M
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Teutonic, Liverpool	5:00 A M	8:30 A M
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Zaandam, Rotterdam	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
THURSDAY, AUG. 31.		
Columbia, Southampton	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A M	8:30 A M
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		2:00 P M
FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.		
Andes, Gonaives	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Coleridge, Pernambuco	10:30 A M	1:30 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 29.—Bermuda, St. Croix, Aug. 22; Caracas, La Guayra, Aug. 23; Croma, Shields, Aug. 15; Dresden, Bremen, Aug. 17; Elbe, Bremen, Aug. 19; Scandia, Hamburg, Aug. 12.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.—City of Alexandria, Havana, Aug. 26; Mariposa, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Moravia, Hamburg, Aug. 16; Waesland, Antwerp, Aug. 19.

THURSDAY, Aug. 31.—Aller, Bremen, Aug. 22; Didam, Rotterdam, Aug. 19; Peruvian, Glasgow, Aug. 18; St. Ronans, Liverpool, Aug. 19.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 24; City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 24; Gallia, Liverpool, Aug. 22; Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 23; Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 18.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Aug 28.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Aug. 19 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Crowell, Kingston, &c., Aug. 10, with mdse and passengers to George Vipond. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Lindsey, Liverpool Aug. 18, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6 12 P. M.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Gregory, Rio Janeiro Aug. 8, &c., with mdse and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 35 P M.

Bark Havana, Rice, Havana 16 ds, in ballast to W. B. Munson.

WIND—9:45 P. M. at Sandy Hook, S, moderate breeze, cloudy and very hazy.

Sailed.

By way of Long Island Sound:
SS Manhattan, for Portland.

Spoken.

Ship Fritz, (Ger.,) Hashagen, from Hamburg Aug. 3 for New-York, was spoken Aug. 17 in lat 49 N, lon 07 W.

Miscellaneous.

SS El Rio, which arr. here to-day from New-Orleans, reports: Between Five Fathom Lightship and Absecom passed a large quantity of saw pine timber, a cargo gaff, water casks, and other wreckage.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—SS Helgoland, (Ger.,) Capt. Donklage, from New-York Aug. 13 for Dover, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Aug. 14, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Bede, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, from New-York July 28, arr. at Cape Town, Africa, yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Laugen, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Capt. Butz, from New-York Aug. 16 for Dover, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Holyrood, (Br.,) Capt. Rettie, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Aug. 19 for Boulogne, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Aug. 13 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS St. Helens, from — for New-York, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Aug. 21.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Aug. 26.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Aug. 26.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Stettin Aug. 22.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Harbie, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 25.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendall, from New-York Aug. 13, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Parahyba, (Fr.,) Capt. Luca, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Sama, (Norw.,) Capt. Garmann, from New-York Aug. 11 for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Aug. 12, arr. at Deptford to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 28.—North German Lloyd SS Fulda, Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, arr. here at midnight last night and proceeded for Bremen.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28.—Red Star Line SS Friesland, Capt. Nickels, sld. hence for New-York Aug. 26 and passed Flushing at 4 P M.

HAMBURG, Aug. 28.—SS Gellert, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, sld. hence for New-York at 9 P M yesterday.

CHRISTIANSAND, Aug. 28.—SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, sld. hence for New-York at 2 P M Aug. 26.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—General Transatlantic Line SS La Normandie, Capt. De Karsabiec, from New-York arr. here to-day.

NOT THE SECOND BEST,

BUT

THE VERY BEST

Medium for Advertising Real Estate is THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

HAVE YOU HOUSES

To Sell or To Rent or Apartments To Let? If so, Advertise in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. You will reach the best kind of people and

YOU WILL SUCCEED

In Selling or Renting, as the case may be. Try it and

WATCH THE RESULT!

It doesn't cost much to try. Others have done so and are now doing so with success.

Real Estate at Auction.

250 LOTS

AT AUCTION SEPT. 4, 1893,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,

LABOR DAY.

JONES ESTATE,

adjoining Woodlawn Station. Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d St., at 10:09 A. M. and 10:33 A. M. Fare, seven and one-half cents daily by monthly ticket. Trolley road now being built, and will run shortly from 129th St., New-York City. Terms liberal. Free lunch before sale.

GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A VERY DECIDED BARGAIN.—West End Av., three-story decorated house.
STEVENS, 9th Av., cor. 93d.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartment Buildings.

59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av.

Madrid, Lisbon,
Cordova, Barcelona,
Granada, Salamanca,
Valencia, Tolosa.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.
Also Agts, "Hawthorne," 59th St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Opera House Building.—Two fine suites of apartments to rent, hotel service; heat, and gas in the arrangement. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

5TH AV., NEAR 57TH STREET.
Imposing four-story dwelling to let,
Magnificent interior,
Foyer hall, extra high ceiling, &c.
Servants' staircase, dumb waiters throughout, &c.
RENT, $5,000.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let at the Seashore.

TO LET—Attractive, large rooms, second floor, overlooking ocean, for September. Stevens Cottage, Seabright.

Boarders Wanted.

18TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large parlor floor suitable for business; also other rooms; private bath.

42D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; excellent board; adjoining St. Cloud's Hotel.

434 MADISON AV.—Third-floor front room; large closets; also, hall room, references.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Entire parlor floor; elegantly furnished; also suites and other rooms; references.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By a single gentleman big, quiet, furnished room below 23d St.; private family; no other lodgers; rent not over $20 per month. Address G. L., Box 190 Times.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

ST. LORENZ,

72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hote. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Also furnished rooms for gentlemen from $6 to $10 per week. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum.

RICHARD MEARES.

THE EVELYN,

Columbus Av. and 78th St.,

AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT BUILDING AND FAMILY HOTEL; VERY ELEGANT AND ROOMY APARTMENTS of two to ten rooms, with or without kitchens. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT. Elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Descriptive circulars sent.
C. K. BILL, Manager, 62 Liberty St.

ST. GEORGE,

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct. 1.
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to
JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 Bible House.
We have no branch office.

EXTRA LARGE APARTMENT TO LET,
Central private hall throughout,
Light on four sides,
Rent, $1,250.
Also smaller apartments, $800 up.
Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.
Portsmouth and Hampshire,
38 to 50 West 9th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST.

Nos. 225 and 226, near 82d St.; also, the LOLITA, corner 83d St.; all directly facing loveliest part of Central Park; several elegant suites to rent, from $800 to $1,800 per annum; passenger elevators; house, location, and service highest class.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK, tower corner block, Columbus Av., 119th and 120th St., $36, $40; Columbus Av., corner 123d St., $42; single flat, wide, $45, $50. This is choice and private. F. B. MAYHEW, 117 West 42d St., and 1,280 Columbus Av., corner 123d St.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork; would help with other work; is willing and obliging; reference. Address M. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in small English or Scotch family; good references. K. C., 329 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; to do chamber work and waiting in a private family. Call at 500 West 21st St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork or light housework in a nice family; best city reference. Call at 440 10th Av., Casey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French-Swiss girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call at 139 West 22d St. A. R.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a good cook, in private family; is a first-class baker; understands all kinds of soups and deserts; can furnish personal reference. Call at 813 8th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; all kinds soups, meats, poultry, and dessert; excellent baker; good city reference. Address N. F., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class cook and kitchenmaid, $50 and $18, respectively, from Sept. 1. Write 160 East 32d St. Ramson, care of Petterson.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; first-class city references. Address Maggie, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron; first-class city references. 220 East 56th St., Room 16.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Address, by letter, Mary, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands everything and all branches of pastry of all kinds; in private family only. 243 East 39th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. 456 West 34th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home or do cleaning; five years' reference from last employer. M. B., 322 West 44th St., fourth bell, right.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Teaches Parisian French thoroughly and successfully; also competent teacher in German, and experienced in traveling; highest school and private references. Governess, 37 West 16th St.

GOVERNESS.—North German; diploma; seeks re-engagement; English, German, French; rudiments of music; six years' reference. Address B. B., Box 210 Times Office.

GOVERNESS OR LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated young German speaking English. Call or address Radke, 104 West 42d St., third floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German girl as nursery governess or maid; reference. Miss M. F., 957 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; good family seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. Address S. K., 25 East 38th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisian; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; competent in all her duties; good dressmaker; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. Address Louise, Box 282 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; would like to wait on an old lady; best city reference. Call at 125 Clinton Place; ring Soden's bell; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address, by letter, to Laundress, 1,338 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-reliable infant's nurse, entire care from birth; experienced in bottle babies and all foods; well trained in sickness and all nursery duties; nice sewer; highest reference. 341 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; take entire charge; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle and preparing all baby foods; best city reference. Address C. H. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for invalid or entire charge of infant; has hospital experience; personal city reference; city or country. 307 6th Av.

NURSE.—Competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant and understands bottle; good reference; city or country. Address M. A., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE OR HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as nurse or for light housework; references. Mrs. Donges, 224 Throop Av., Brooklyn, E. D.

NURSEGIRL.—By young French girl, lately landed, as children's nurse. Address, by letter, E. T. Brady, 60 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a North German as seamstress and dressmaker. Call at 158 West 31st St., front, ring twice.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND VALET OR SINGLE HANDED.—In private family; thoroughly competent and trustworthy with duties; best recommendation will be given. Address Ramsey, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest testimonial from last employer, who can be seen personally. Address E. F. S., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By educated Swede as first-class butler; thoroughly competent as such; reliable, sober, intelligent; highly recommended by last and former employers. Address Schenling, 805 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; English; married; careful, experienced city driver; understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; sober, honest, and industrious, as reference will certify. Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; understands all details pertaining to the business; first-class references from New-York City, Brooklyn, and Washington, D. C.; former employer can be seen. Address Thomas Wilson, Summit, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By an Englishman; can do both; middle aged; single; city and country references. Address G. H., 46 Catharine St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; best of city references. A. C., care of F. Lee, harnessmaker, 13 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man with good reference. Call or address, J. S., 406 West 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By a German; married; small family; long experience in all branches of gardening and laying out new grounds; also care and management of gentleman's country seat; first-class city references. every respect. Address H. Bau, 38 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; gook milker; understands steam heating; willing to be useful; best personal city reference. Address P. M., 152 6th Av.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; one child; as working head; 17 years' practical experience in first-class places, Scotland and America; unequaled references. Address Wallace, care Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, N. J.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By Frenchman and wife as good cook; in charge for five and a half years in a country house and grounds; wishes a similar situation; reference first-class. Address J. B., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife, without children, to take care of one or two flats; understands steam heat and pumps; man can do all ordinary repairs; five years' reference from present employer. Address M. K., 203 East 48th St.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

COOK.—A smart, competent young woman; must be first-class family cook and baker and do coarse washing and ironing; must have city references. Call at 251 West 74th St.

WANTED, COOK.—A cook for private family; one who understands French cooking preferred; wages, from $25. Address, with copy of reference, H. F. M., Box 120 Times Agency, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Experienced nurse, who thoroughly understands the bottle, to take entire charge of infant. Call, between 11 and 4, Tuesday, at 780 Park Av.

WANTED—Good cook to do coarse washing in the country; city references required. Call, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 9 East 34th St.

WANTED—First-class cook; city references required. Call at 2 West 33d St., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Young woman as nurse for child year and a half old; must have best references. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 37 West 91st St.

Help Wanted—Males.

GENTLEMEN OF NEAT APPEARANCE WHO would like to engage in a business which will pay $15 to $30 weekly; no canvassing. 30 East 14th St., Room 12.

WANTED—Coachman, reliable, sober, and honest, for country; single man preferred. Apply, with best references, to F. Hermann, Mills Building, 11 Broad St., 11 to 12 M., or 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—The agency of a good salable article to sell on commission. Address Salesman, Box 134 Times.

Instruction—City Schools.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION. — Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

THE MISSES WREAKS,—School for girls. 21 East 74th St.
Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
All departments. Gymnasium.
Reopens Sept. 28. Year book on request.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic,)
224 West 58th St., Central Park.
Strictly select school for limited number of boys.
Rev. Jos. Hélot, D. D., S. P. M., President.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

Instruction—City Schools.

NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St., N. Y.

Thorough instruction in every branch pertaining to preparation for business. Both sexes received. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Experienced teachers.

1. ENGLISH and ACADEMIC Department.—Regular session begins Oct. 1 and ends July 1.

2. BUSINESS and SHORTHAND Departments.—Open all the year. Now is a good time to begin with these studies.

3. NIGHT SCHOOL.—Resumes sessions on the evening of Monday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 P. M.

EXPENSES MODERATE.—Tuition for one full session of nine months, $100; for six months in any one department, $60; night school, three months, $15.

For circulars call at the college office or address as above. CLEMENT C. GAINES, Prin.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS,
34 Union Square,
Opens Sept. 11. NEW-YORK.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, NEAR 43D ST.
A superior preparatory school for boys. Careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examinations. Fall term begins Sept. 25. Catalogues on application.
HENRY C. MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.
281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) The 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium. Primary department under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.—Sherman Square.
Miss Graham at home after July 1.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. English, French, Latin. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.

Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASANTLY situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

Law Schools.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, &c., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARA M. UNDERHILL and William J. Underhill, her husband; Edward T. McIntyre, and Charles H. Lindsley, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 24th, 1893.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Clara M. Underhill and William J. Underhill: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 4th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City and County of New-York, in said State, on said 4th day of August, 1893.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.
au8-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH TEDESCO, Leon Tedesco and Abram Tedesco, plaintiffs, against RICHARD OPPENHEIMER and Harlem River Bank, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22d, 1893.

SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City.

To the defendant, Richard Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city.

SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City.
au1-law6wTu

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor cars special 1 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Last train from Coney Island 11:08 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:18 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated rail road stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M.

40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

LABOR DAY OUTING!
EXCURSION TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,
AND THE
SWITCHBACK
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY,
on
MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

A special express train will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St. at 8:15 A. M.; returning, arrive in the city at 9:00 P. M.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $2.25.
Switchback tickets, 50 cents if purchased on train.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN,

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SHOHOLA GLEN,
$1.—ROUND TRIP—$1.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1893.
LEAVE CHAMBERS ST., 9:30 A. M.
LEAVE 23D ST., 9:20 A. M.
LEAVE JERSEY CITY, 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Glens 5:25 P. M., five hours at the Glens, home by 8:30 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
—EVERY WEDNESDAY—
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Glens, 6:00 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge,
very agreeable to take for
Constipation,
hemorrhoids, bile,
loss of appetite, gastric and
intestinal troubles, and
headache arising
from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
GRAND CONCERTS
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Sousa's Band.

SULLIVAN DAY.

PROGRAMMES will be devoted solely to extracts from the POPULAR OPERAS of SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

PAIN'S VICKSBURG AND FIREWORKS
To-night and every evening this week.
Pain's 15th Annual Carnival
Saturday night. See Thursday's papers.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2.
E. H. SOTHERN. | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. | LETTARBLAIR.
**Next Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, a new original play by PAUL M. POTTER for Mr. SOTHERN, entitled
SHERIDAN;
Or, THE MAID OF BATH. (Seats Thursday.)

ELDORADO DAILY AT 4 P. M.
ELDORADO NIGHTLY AT 8:30.
Grand open-air Circus and Vaudeville Show.
La Petite Freddie, the mighty Arabs,
the wonderful Lizzie Valdis,
Prince Leo, the King of Wire Walkers.
Enticing open-air concerts. Balloon ascensions.
Admission to all, only 25c. W. 42d St., W. 14th St., Christopher, and Barclay St. Ferries.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. HANLEY, Manager.
EMPHATIC SUCCESS | MR. EDWARD HARRIGAN IN DAN'S TRIBULATIONS.
All the Original Music by Dave Braham.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Handsomest and Safest Theater in New-York.
EVENINGS AT 8. MAT. WED. AND SAT. AT 2.
THE SILVER KING.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. WEST OF BROADWAY.
VAUDEVILLE AND BALLET.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH CO. in the Great "MUSICAL PLAY WITHOUT WORDS,"
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both. 50c.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Every Evening. Wed. and Sat. Matinée.
W. H. POWER'S ELABORATE PRODUCTION.
J. K. Murray. Clara Lane. **GLEN-DA-LOUGH.**

PALMER'S THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat.
RICE'S | Surprise Party. Renewing its Enormous Success. Crowded with novelties. Labor Day Matinée. | 1492

STAR THEATRE.—Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LOTTIE COLLINS
AND THE NEW BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM STAR SPECIALTY CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—14th St. & Irving Pl.
Eugene Tompkins's Grand New
BLACK CROOK.
Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. Evenings at 8.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
HOPPER | PANJANDRUM.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Another Great Success.
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular matinée Saturday.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Saturday matinée at 2.
THE NEW SOUTH.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY.
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St.
Best Variety Bill in America.
30 American and European Stars 30

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
LOIE FULLER AND HER COMPANY.
Next Week "THE OTHER MAN."

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY.
Grand League Championship Game.
ST. LOUIS vs. NEW-YORK.
Game 4 P. M. Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
OPEN INTO OCTOBER.
Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure. All modern conveniences. FRANK E. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25. APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
E. M. EARLE, Proprietor.

MANHANSET
House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall; electric lights; elevator; suites with baths; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; yachting, bathing, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers Montauk and Shelter Island. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

Hotels.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

FOR A SHORT STATE CAMPAIGN

REPUBLICANS TO MEET AFTER THE DEMOCRATS.

Chairman Brookfield Comes to Town and Issues a Call for a Committee Meeting—The Republican Convention to be Held About Oct. 8—The Campaign to be Cheap and Short—Some of the Candidates for Places on the State Ticket—Tammany to Dispense with Brass Bands.

Chairman Brookfield of the Republican State Committee came to town yesterday morning from his retreat in the Adirondacks and signed the call for the meeting of the Republican State Committee in this city on Thursday noon of this week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The call was promptly mailed to the members by the clerk of the committee, Major Reuben L. Fox.

The Republicans have thus followed Mr. Platt's policy by deciding to bring their committee together after the Democrats had decided upon the time and place of holding their State Convention, and Republicans in a position to express an authoritative opinion predict that the Republican Convention will be held at Syracuse not earlier than Oct. 8, and perhaps as late as Oct. 10.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who met him at the Republican Club last evening Chairman Brookfield said:

"From the first I have been of the opinion that our convention should be held at the latest possible date under the provisions of the ballot reform law. It is an 'off year' in politics, and nothing is to be gained by a long and expensive campaign. We can accomplish all we have to do within four weeks as effectively as we could in eight, and perhaps more so. I understand a number of 'interviews' with me have been printed in many papers, although there was no foundation for them."

Mr. Brookfield declared that he had not heard the names of any candidates mentioned. He was certain the Republicans would nominate for the vacancy in the Court of Appeals a man of unsullied honor and one for whom Democrats and Republicans alike would vote with pride.

With the promulgation of the call for the State Committee meeting flocked to town numerous Republicans on positions bent. They all repaired to 49 Broadway to pay their respects to the Republican Mogul and incidentally to find out his preferences for certain nominations, for during the past week a number of buds have sprouted in the Republican campaign field. The Ontario Nightshade, John Raines, ex-State Senator and ex-member of Congress, is blooming for the office of Secretary of State. The Albany Tulip, Myer Nussbaum, member of the Assembly, is growing over in the Attorney General's corner, very close to the Chautauqua Tiger Lily, John Woodward, who is putting on his best colors. Hard-by is the Herkimer Hop, Senator John E. Smith, also an aspirant for the place now so acceptably filled by Simon W. Rosendale of Albany. The Cayuga Pine, Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall, ex-member of Congress, is casting shy glances at the Controllership, and some of the more energetic Republicans are in hope that the New-York Peony, Lispenard Stewart, may be forced to take this nomination. The Scotch Primrose, John Sabine Smith, is also anxiously expecting the nomination for State Treasurer.

Two Republican Senators, candidates for renomination, and both reasonably certain of success, Joseph Mullin of Watertown, the able partner of Dan Griffin, the Democratic leader of Jefferson County, and Charles T. Saxton of Wayne, also paid their respects to Mr. Platt.

Up to date the Democrats are somewhat disturbed over the prospective accommodations at Saratoga. It is settled that the United States, the Grand Union, and Congress Hall will be closed by Oct. 1. THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday applied to the Windsor for accommodation for its staff of reporters who will look after the convention, and word was received that it is not likely that the hotel will be open on the date of the convention.

One of the most influential men in Tammany Hall said last night: "For the first time in the history of the organization we will attend a convention without a brass band. It is doubtful whether 200 members of Tammany outside of the delegates and alternates will go to the convention. Even the delegates, many of them at least, will not leave here until the night before the convention. Everything will be finished in one day, and special trains will run us back to New-York after the adjournment. If we cannot obtain hotel accommodation the delegates will sleep in their cars and be fed in dining cars. Not $1 will be expended unnecessarily. This convention will be run on strictly business principles, and the great crowds of previous years will be missing."

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED.

Mrs. Celia Stein and Child Seriously Injured by the Explosion of an Oil Lamp.

Mrs. Celia Stein and her sixteen-year-old daughter, Rebecca, were badly burned last evening by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in their rooms on the third floor of the tenement house at 213 Broome Street. Mrs. Stein was examining the bed in her room, and her daughter held a kerosene lamp.

The daughter dropped the lamp and it exploded. The burning oil was scattered over the mother and daughter, and their clothing was soon on fire. The daughter ran down stairs with her clothes ablaze, screaming for help. When she reached the sidewalk some of the passers-by caught her and tore off the burning clothes. The girl was then wrapped up in a blanket and carried into the rooms of a neighbor. Mrs. Stein was found on the floor of the bedroom. Her clothing had been almost entirely consumed, and she was horribly burned about the head, face, and chest. An ambulance was called, and the mother and daughter were taken to the Gouverneur Hospital. Mrs. Stein's injuries are considered fatal, but the daughter has a chance of recovery.

One bed and the furniture in the rooms were set on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished, and the damage will not exceed $200.

Madison Square Bank's Assets.

Receivers O'Brien and Cannon have completed their examination of the assets of the Madison Square Bank, and are now making plans by which the depositors and stockholders will realize as large an amount as possible on their deposits. It is believed that all the depositors will be paid in full.

The State Bank Examiner said in his report that there were two items concerning which he had no definite information. One was for $105,000 due the bank from Bullock & Wilder of 15 Wall Street and the other $15,000 from Edward S. Stokes of the Hoffman House.

Mr. Preston was out of the city yesterday. Bullock & Wilder deny that they owe the amount credited to them. Mr. Stokes says he had on deposit in the bank $10,000; that he borrowed $15,000, for which he put up as collateral $30,000 worth of bonds of the Hoffman House Company, and that instead of an indebtedness on his part the bank owes him money.

As regards the Bullock & Wilder indebtedness, Mr. Bullock says that the company which his firm represents, the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, is amply able to pay all calls made upon it.

Killed Near the Scene of the Collision.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 28.—An unknown Italian, thirty-five years old, was killed on the Long Island Railroad this morning at Blissville, near the scene of the collision Saturday night. He was a laborer and supposed to be in the employ of the railroad. He did not get out of the way of an incoming Far Rockaway train and was ground to pieces. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it awaits identification.

MR. IRVING'S GAS MEN RELEASED.

Ellis Island Authorities Decide They Are Not "Contract Laborers," But "Artists."

As a result of a second examination, which was held on Ellis Island yesterday, to determine whether the four property men of the Irving theatrical company, who had been detained as contract laborers, were entitled to land, the Board of Inspectors concluded that there was no reason for debarring the men. They were released.

George Biggs, the gas engineer of the company, and Sempleton, Alexander, and Powell have to do with calcium lights. To show whether they were "artists," a class not proscribed by the alien contract-labor law, or only simple tradesmen, who are, the testimony of several members of the Theatrical and Calcium Light Protective Unions was taken.

John McGeown, a theatrical gasfitter, was asked by Col. Hays, a member of the board: "Why not keep out other members of Mr. Irving's company if these gas and calcium men are excluded?"

"You might just as well," said McGeown. "We have American actors here who are walking around 'on their uppers' who can act as well as anybody Mr. Irving brought with him. They are American citizens, too, and spend their money in this country."

"Why not exclude Mr. Irving himself?" asked Col. Hays.

"That's right," replied the patriotic critic, "we have had American actors here who are better than Mr. Irving ever dared to be."

"To what, then, do you ascribe his success?" inquired Col. Hays, smiling.

"He struck luck, that's all," was the conclusion reached by Mr. McGeown.

Bram Stoker, business manager of the Irving company and Mr. Irving's personal representative, testified that the men had been for a long time in the employ of Mr. Irving, and that they understood the nature of certain light effects which Mr. Irving wanted. Mr. Stoker admitted that other men could be taught to accomplish the same results, but it would take a long time for one to become proficient.

Frequently after a London performance, Mr. Irving had remained in the theatre until nearly daylight, Mr. Stoker said, experimenting with scenic light effects and training these men to do exactly as he wished.

After Mr. Stoker had withdrawn, the board went into executive session, and within five minutes decided to release the men. They left the island late in the afternoon, and announced that they would accompany the rest of the company on its special train to the West.

LIBERTY BELL ON BROADWAY.

It Passed Through New-York Yesterday and Is on Its Way to Chicago.

The Columbian Liberty and Peace Bell left Jersey City yesterday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock for Chicago. It is in charge of William O. McDowell, Chairman of the Bell Committee, who is accompanied by the wife, son, and daughter of Clinton H. Meneely, who cast the bell. Miss Meneely was the young lady who touched the button, in place of Mrs. Cleveland, when the bell was cast June 20.

The bell left the Citizens' Line dock on one of Thomas McLarnon's big trucks early yesterday morning and was hauled down Broadway to the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry at the foot of Cortlandt Street. It was taken across the river on a ferryboat and deposited on a flat car attached to train No. 55. Stops will be made at all the principal points. The route is via Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis.

The bell is five feet high and weighs 13,000 pounds. It was cast from a great variety of metals, jewelry, and trinkets representing the contributions of over 200,000 persons and institutions. On the neck is the inscription, "Glory to God in the highest! Peace on earth, good will toward men." On one side is, "I proclaim unto you a new commandment, love one another." On the opposite side is the name of the bell company. Around the mouth is inscribed, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants."

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—A big crowd was waiting in this city for the Liberty Bell. Market Street was lined three or four deep on both sides of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Newark gave double the amount given by any other city toward the bell. Fifteen thousand Newark school children gave a cent each, and it was a Newark school boy who made the first contribution.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Liberty Bell passed through Trenton at 2:30 o'clock. A crowd of people gathered at the station to see it. The train stopped five minutes for a hasty inspection, and the crowd cheered as it pulled out from the station.

POT OF GREASE BOILED OVER.

It Set Fire to and Destroyed Lubricating Works in Brooklyn—Loss, $20,000.

A pot of boiling grease in the Globe Lubricating Company's Works, Commerce and Richards Streets, Brooklyn, overflowed yesterday afternoon and the grease fell into an open fire. A sheet of flame that startled everybody in the place sprang up, and in another moment the establishment was ablaze. There were a number of large grease boilers in the room, which furnished food for the flames.

The workmen lost no time in making their escape, and two alarms were sent in for the fire engines. The firemen saw it would be useless to attempt to extinguish the flames. All they could do was to save surrounding buildings from destruction. The burning building was a roaring furnace. The flames leaped high in the air and shot out almost across the street through the windows.

The building was a one-story brick shell, occupying the entire block on Richards street and about a quarter of the block on Delevan and Commerce streets. It was formerly a glass factory. The walls and floors were saturated with grease and burned like paper. The fire burned until after 5 o'clock.

The plant was owned by F. S. Barclay of 84 Pine street, this city, and the building belonged to the F. L. Cutting estate. The loss on the stock and plant amounts to about $12,000 and on the building $8,000. The building was insured, but there was no insurance on the plant or stock.

Did Not Know the Pills Were for a Child.

An autopsy will be held to-day upon the body of Ann McGowan, the infant child of William McGowan of 101 York Street, Brooklyn. McGowan accuses Albert H. Hornby, a druggist of 20 Hicks Street, of causing the child's death by prescribing aloin pills.

The child was sick Sunday morning and McGowan says he asked the druggist for a remedy. The druggist gave him the pills and he gave them to the child. Half an hour later the child was seized with convulsions. McGowan took the infant to Dr. F. H. Ross of 128 Sands Street, who said she had been poisoned. Two hours later the child died.

Dr. Hornby declares that McGowan said nothing about the pills being for a child. Those prescribed were consequently intended for an adult.

Coroner Kene has ordered an investigation.

Dispatcher Dunn Not Arrested.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The reports in the New-York evening newspapers that Assistant Train Dispatcher John Dunn of this place had been suspended by Superintendent Toucey and arrested by Coroner Drews, charged with being responsible for the wreck Saturday night at Brewster, on the Harlem Railroad, is denied by Dunn. Dunn is at his post to-night, as usual, and says he has neither been suspended nor arrested, as reported.

A National Bank Suspends.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The First National Bank of York, Neb., to-day suspended.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..............o'clock to-day of the newsdeale

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

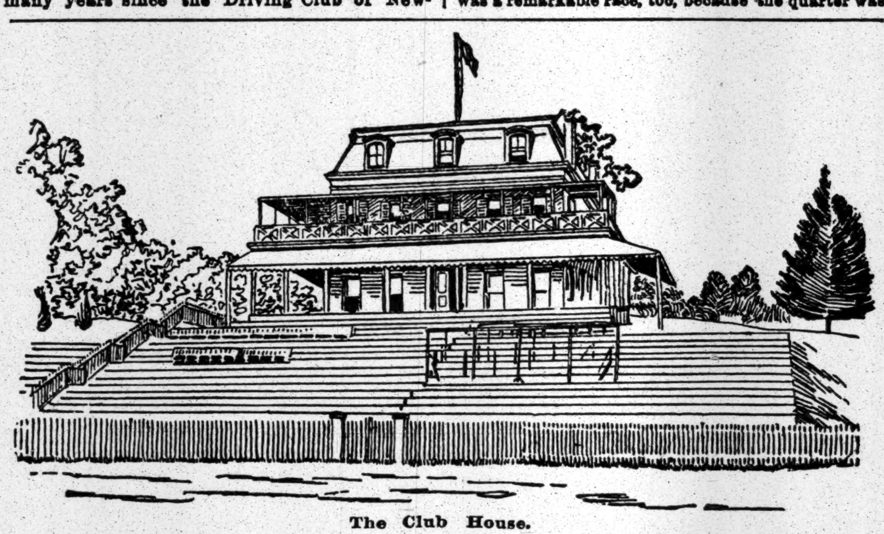
☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NOW FOR THE SPEEDY TROTTERS

A WEEK OF HARNESS RACING AT FLEETWOOD.

Fastest Horses Behind Sulkies Have Gathered at the Famous Old Course—The Track in Good Condition, and Nothing but a Cyclone Can Spoil Fine Sport—Nancy Hanks as Fit as a Fiddle—Hulda Does Fast Preparatoy Work—The Card for To-Day.

The greatest harness meeting ever held in New-York begins to-day at the historic old track at Fleetwood, and continues over next Monday, Labor Day. With but few exceptions, all the best drivers and the gamest and speediest trotters and pacers on the turf are gathered at Fleetwood for its Grand Circuit racing. It is many years since the Driving Club of New-York has attempted to give a meeting of even respectable dimensions, and the present fixture is the first real effort to revive interest in light-harness racing in the city which was the birthplace of the sport, and where more fast and valuable trotters are owned than in any other half dozen cities in the country.


The Club House.

Nothing that can conduce to the comfort and pleasure of the public has been left undone. There are ample and comfortable seating accommodations provided for those who prefer to watch the sport for the sport's sake, and unusually liberal provision for that portion of the public who like to add to their excitement by wagering on results. A. J. Welch of Hartford will have a larger number of bookmakers in line than have ever before done business at a trotting track, so that those who like to bet on "every heat or race" will have no difficulty in getting their money on. The old-fashioned horsemen who prefer the auction-pool system are catered for, and two French mutual stands offer their seductive figures to the speculative.

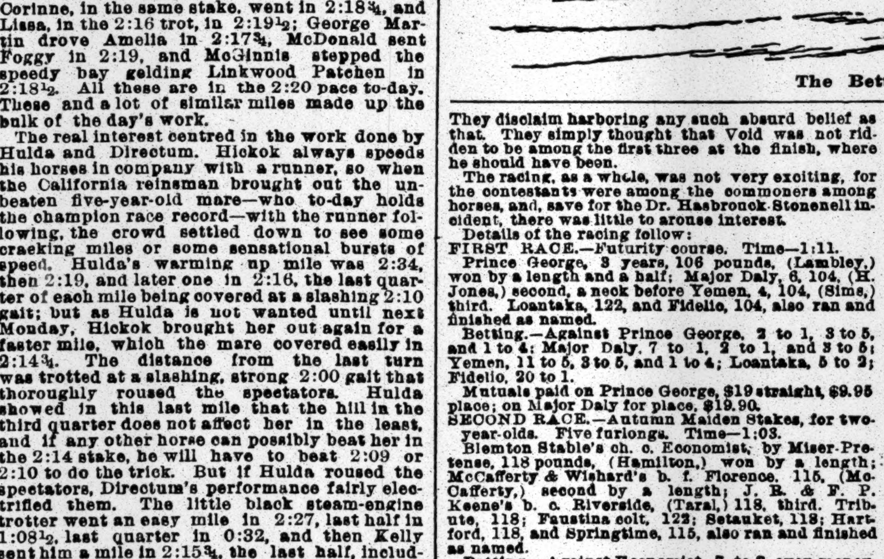
All the visiting drivers, among whom are some of the most famous, admit that Fleetwood track, despite its odd shape and its grades, is very fast, and during the week, and on every day of the week, fast time will be the rule. The contests are bound to be fast and exciting with such master reinsmen as John Goldsmith, Orrin Hickok, Budd Doble, John E. Turner, M. E. McHenry, George Starr, W. L. Shuler, and Cope Stinson meeting day after day in the various stake and purse events, and driving such 'cracker-jacks' as are quartered at Fleetwood.

The tedious scoring which has wearied so many old-time followers of the trotter will be obviated at Fleetwood by the new plan of having an assistant starter stationed about 120 yards up the stretch. His duty will be to send the field back to the 150-yard mark unless they are all fairly in line and on their stride. This will save all the time ordinarily consumed in getting down to the judge's stand and then jogging slowly back the full distance. Judging from the work done on the track yesterday there will be very few miles trotted or paced during the next six days slower than 2.20, and a good many of them will certainly go below Fleetwood's track record—2:12.

A large crowd of interested horsemen sat around the clubhouse yesterday watching with especial anxiety the manner in which horse after horse negotiated the hill coming past the Point of Rocks, but as far as could be judged, and from the reports of the drivers, the grade did not seem to affect their speed any. Among the earliest to get a few exercise miles were those horses engaged in either to-day's events or those of Wednesday. With one or two exceptions the work was steady for about three-quarters of a mile, the last fraction, however, showing the real speed capacity of the steppers. The free-for-all horses, which trot to-day at 2 P. M., had this kind of work, Walter going a mile in 2:21, last quarter in 34 seconds; Lord Clinton, who is now the champion race gelding, covering a mile in 2:23¾; Little Albert, Ryland T., Martha Wilkes, Greenleaf, and Geneva getting pipe-openers at about the same clip. Crit Davis drove Harrietta, who is in the Charter Oak Stake on Wednesday, a steady mile in 2:18¼; Corinne, in the same stake, went in 2:18¾, and Lissa, in the 2:16 trot, in 2:19½; George Martin drove Amelia in 2:17¾, McDonald sent Foggy in 2:19, and McGinnis stepped the speedy bay gelding Linkwood Patchen in 2:18½. All these are in the 2:20 pace to-day. These and a lot of similar miles made up the bulk of the day's work.

The real interest centred in the work done by Hulda and Directum. Hickok always speeds his horses in company with a runner, so when the California reinsman brought out the unbeaten five-year-old mare—who to-day holds the champion race record—with the runner following, the crowd settled down to see some cracking miles or some sensational bursts of speed. Hulda's warming up mile was 2:34, then 2:19, and later one in 2:16, the last quarter of each mile being covered at a slashing 2:10 gait; but as Hulda is not wanted until next Monday, Hickok brought her out again for a faster mile, which the mare covered easily in 2:14¾. The distance from the last turn was trotted at a slashing, strong 2:00 gait that thoroughly roused the spectators. Hulda showed in this last mile that the hill in the third quarter does not affect her in the least, and if any other horse can possibly beat her in the 2:14 stake, he will have to beat 2:09 or 2:10 to do the trick. But if Hulda roused the spectators, Directum's performance fairly electrified them. The little black steam-engine trotter went an easy mile in 2:27, last half in 1:08½, last quarter in 0:32, and then Kelly sent him a mile in 2:15¾, the last half, including the hill and two curves, in 1:05¾. In the latter portion, down the home stretch, the black colt fairly ran away on a trot.

All doubt as to Directum's ability to get up the hill were set at rest by this fast half, which is the fastest authentic half mile ever trotted at Fleetwood.


View of Grand Stand.

The card for to-day has three events, which, with the starters, are:

Free-for-all Trot.—Martha Wilkes, 2:08, (Doble;) Lord Clinton, 2:09½, (Harbould;) Little Albert, 2:10, (Kelly;) Ryland T., 2:11¼, (Stinson;) Walter E., 2:10, (Stewart,) and Greenleaf, 2:10½, (Shuler.)

Three-year-old Purse.—Cornelia Howard, by Wilton; Chimes Bell, by Chimes; Marmaduke, by Red Wilkes; Lynne Bel, by St. Bel; George S. Clark, by Leicester; Sub Rosa, by Jim Leggett; Oriole, by Thistle; Onondaga, by Antonio; Welcome Bell, by St. Bel, and Double Cross, by Sable Wilkes.

2:20 Class Pace.—Eagle Princess, by Eagle Bird; Foggy, by Alcantara; Amelia, by Albert W.; Jim Wilson, Jr., Little Daisy, Linkwood Patchen, and Berkshire Courier.

Stages will carry passengers from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station to Fleetwood at a cheap rate, and from Melrose, on the Harlem Railroad, to the track for 10 cents. Melrose is seventeen minutes from the Grand Central Station, and trains leave about every half hour each way.

DR. HASBROUCK AND STONENELL.

A Race at Sheepshead Bay that Caused a Lot of Comment.

Racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday showed plainly that racegoers have not yet recovered from the evil effects of the Monmouth Park meeting. Racegoers have come to think that there is a job in every race apparently. That is one of the Monmouth Park legacies that has got to be lived down. How hard it is going to be to do this was shown in the race at a mile, which was won by Dr. Hasbrouck.

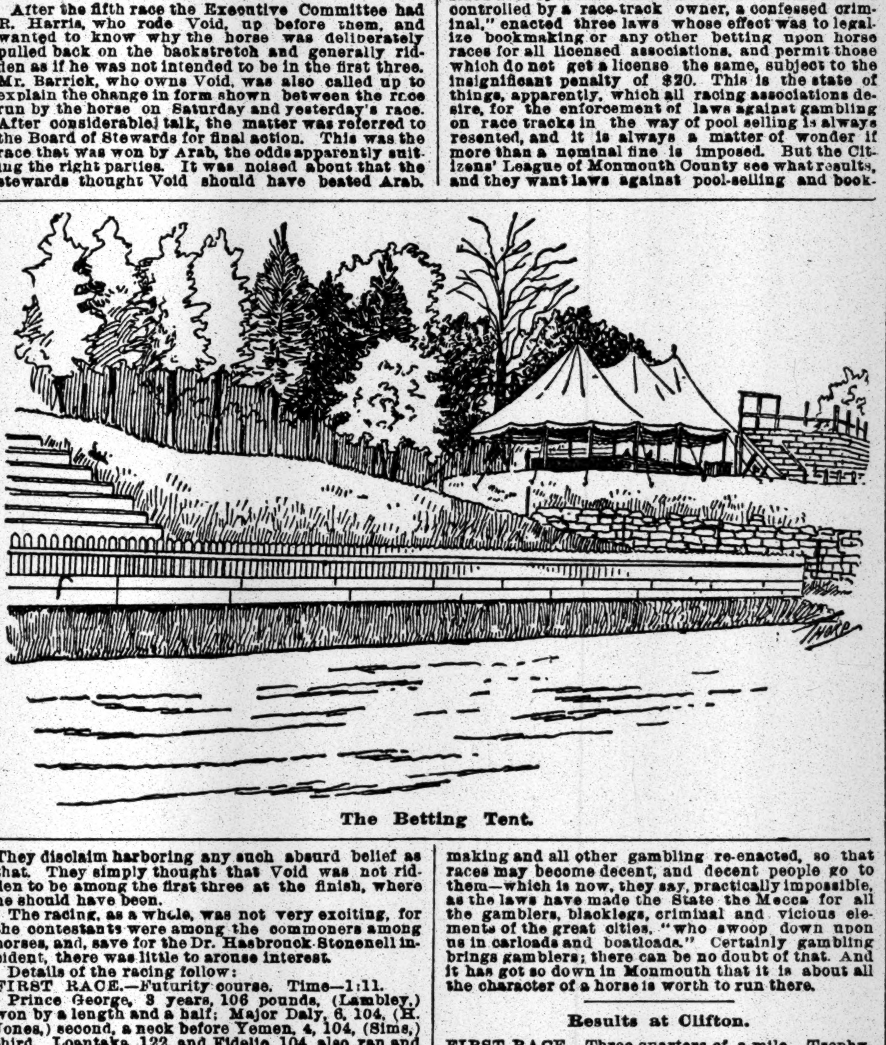
Dr. Hasbrouck won the race in 1:39 4-5, which is within a fraction of a second of the very best race ever run over the course. Dr. Hasbrouck won it easily, his jockey, R. Harris, riding him so that he should win and do nothing more. Stonenell was so close a second that there was a great howl in the betting ring and from people who were not near the finish. The complaint of these people was that Stonenell was not ridden all out and forced to do his best. They overlooked the fact, as they did not see the finish well enough to notice, that Dr. Hasbrouck could have won by at least two lengths had the jockey so willed.

Dr. Hasbrouck, when he is himself, is probably able to beat Stonenell at any distance up to a mile and a sixteenth, or a mile and an eighth, at anything like even weights, and he could probably give the Dwyer horse several pounds and a beating at a mile and under at any time, with both horses in condition. The complaint was a senseless one, in view of the fact that the race was won so very easily. It was a remarkable race, too, because the quarter was run in 0:23¾, the half in 0:47¾, the three-quarters in 1:13, and the seven furlongs in 1:25¾.

One reason why people were so willing to say that Dr. Hasbrouck was not beaten by Stonenell was because the latter's owner backed Dr. Hasbrouck to win, and drove the odds down so that at the very close of the speculation few bookmakers would bet against him at all, while they all tried to get bets against Stonenell at 2½ to 1. Mr. Dwyer showed good judgment in backing Dr. Hasbrouck to beat his own horse, for, assuming the race to be honest and the horses fit, Stonenell should be beaten by him every time they meet. It was very true, as was claimed, that Stonenell was not ridden with all the vigor that should have been displayed. But, even had he been ridden harder, Dr. Hasbrouck would have won with equal ease, for he was by many pounds the better horse at the end, and would have won the race no matter how Stonenell had been ridden.

It was a very poor race for any one who knows horses and racing to find fault with. The Saturday race of Hammie, however, may have led some to believe that Stonenell was as little interested in the race yesterday as Hammie was in that of Saturday. There is absolutely no parallel between the two. Hammie was beaten because there was no apparent intent to win with him. Stonenell was beaten because he had no earthly chance against Dr. Hasbrouck, who is the best horse in training at his distances and ought never to be beaten by such a horse as Stonenell, fair performer as the latter is. They are not in the same class.

After the fifth race the Executive Committee had R. Harris, who rode Void, up before them, and wanted to know why the horse was deliberately pulled back on the backstretch and generally ridden as if he was not intended to be in the first three. Mr. Barrick, who owns Void, was also called up to explain the change in form shown between the race run by the horse on Saturday and yesterday's race. After considerable talk, the matter was referred to the Board of Stewards for final action. This was the race that was won by Arab, the odds apparently suiting the right parties. It was noised about that the stewards thought Void should have beaten Arab. They disclaim harboring any such absurd belief as that. They simply thought that Void was not ridden to be among the first three at the finish, where he should have been.


The Betting Tent.

The racing, as a whole, was not very exciting, for the contestants were among the commoners among horses, and, save for the Dr. Hasbrouck-Stonenell incident, there was little to arouse interest.

Details of the racing follow:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course. Time—1:11.

Prince George, 3 years, 106 pounds, (Lambley,) won by a length and a half; Major Daly, 6, 104, (H. Jones,) second, a neck before Yemen, 4, 104, (Sims,) third. Loantaka, 122, and Fidelio, 104, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Prince George, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Major Daly, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 3 to 5; Yemen, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Loantaka, 5 to 2; Fidelio, 20 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Prince George, $19 straight, $9.95 place; on Major Daly for place, $19.90.

SECOND RACE.—Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

Blemton Stable's ch. c. Economist, by Miser-Pretense, 118 pounds, (Hamilton,) won by a length; McCafferty & Wishard's b. f. Florence, 115, (McCafferty,) second by a length; J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. c. Riverside, (Taral,) 118, third. Tribute, 118; Faustina colt, 122; Setauket, 118; Hartford, 118, and Springtime, 115, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Economist, 7 to 2, even money, and 1 to 3; Florence, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5; Riverside, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 3; Tribute and Faustina colt, 6 to 1 each; Setauket, 7 to 2; Hartford, 30 to 1; Springtime, 12 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Economist, $22.15 straight, $14.30 for place; Florence, for place, $42.35.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Time—1:39 4-5. Dr. Hasbrouck, 5 years, 106 pounds, (R. Harris,) won by a head; Stonenell, 106, (Lambley,) second, two lengths in front of Sarah Ramey, 94, (Penn,) third. Vestibule, 104, and Lizzie, 101, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Dr. Hasbrouck, 4 to 5, with no place betting; Stonenell, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 7; Sarah Ramey, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and even money; Vestibule, 5 to 2, and Lizzie, 15 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Dr. Hasbrouck, $9.50 straight, $5.85 for place; Stonenell, $8 for place.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Stakes, for three-year-olds. Futurity course. Time—1:11 3-5.

Gideon & Daly's b. c. Cactus, 3 years, 115 pounds, (Overton,) won by a neck; Simmons, 115, (Sims,) second, a half length before Tiny Tim, 102, (H. Jones,) third. Midnight, 115; Clio colt, 108, and By Jove, 115, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Cactus, 1 to 3; no place betting; Simmons, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even money; Tiny Tim, 50 to 1, 8 to 1, and 7 to 2; Midnight, 12 to 1; Clio colt, 30 to 1, and By Jove, 8 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Cactus, $7.10 straight, $5.90 for place; Simmons, $11.05 for place.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Time—1:28 1-5.

Arab, 106 pounds, (Midgely,) won by a length; May Win, 106 (Sims), second, by a half length from Evanatus, 97, (A. Clayton), third. Void, 98, Anna B., 107; Hiram, 91, and Clarus, 88, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Arab, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and no betting to show; May Win, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 3; Evanatus, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 1 to 2; Void, 3 to 1; Anna B., 30 to 1; Hiram and Clarus, 100 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Arab, $11.05 straight, $5.80 for place; on May Win, $6.95 for place.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, on the turf. Time—1:15.

Bermuda, 97 pounds, (A. Clayton,) won by a half length; Sirocco, 122, (Doggett,) second, two lengths in front of Top Gallant, 97, (Midgley,) third. Senella, 88, and Bolero, 97, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Bermuda, 4 to 1, even money, and 1 to 5; Sirocco, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5, no betting to show; Top Gallant, 12 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 3; Senella, 6 to 1; Bolero, 15 to 1.

THE RICH FUTURITY.

Starters for the Sixty-five-Thousand-Dollar Prize at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

This afternoon at Sheepshead Bay the question of supremacy among the two-year-olds will be settled by the running of the Futurity, the most valuable race of the year. The outlook at midnight was for a rainy day and a heavy track. It will be unfortunate if these conditions exist, for there will hardly be a postponement in these times, when there is racing every day of the week. The best horses of the East will have to meet and defeat some of the Western "cracks" that have not yet tried conclusions against Domino, Dobbins, Hyderabad, Declare, Jack of Spades, and the rest of the two-year-olds that have made a good showing thus far this season. That it will be a grand contest seems certain, both because of the records of the probable competitors and because of the value of the stake, about $65,000.

If the weather should turn out to be pleasant there will be a great crowd to see the trial of the champions. This will be the fourth race of the afternoon, and it will be decided about 4 o'clock. The probable starters, with the weights they will carry and the jockeys, are as follows:

Horse.	*Weight.*	*Jockey.*
Domino	130	Taral.
Dobbins	130	Lambley.
St. Julien	125	McDermott.
Hyderabad	125	Fitzpatrick.
Jack of Spades	118	Hamilton.
Sam Lucas	118	Garrison.
Ameer	118	Midgely.
Lucky Dog	118	Hennessy.
Rey El Santa Anita	118	Morris.
Figaro	115	R. Harris.
Appomattox	115	Miller.
Princess Himyara	115	Murphy.
Dorian	115	Sullivan.
Joe Ripley	115	Overton.
Aurelian	115	Thompson.
Galilee	115	H. Jones.
Potentate	113	A. Clayton.
Prig	113	Littlefield.
Fatality	112	C. Sloane.
Will Fonso	111	Bryant.
Illusion	108	Bergen.
St. Maxim	108	Clayton.
Mr. Wernberg	108	Doggett.
Rubicon	108	Sims.
Fondoline	105	J. Lambley.

Entries for the other races to be run are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. To fill at the track.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course. Sir Knight, Clarke, and Factotum, 108 pounds each; Ascot, Teardrop, Sub Rosa, and Enchantress, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Banquet, 121 pounds; Ramapo, 111; Now or Never and Soundmore, 103 each; Kilkenny, Pickpocket, and Count, 101 each; Kinglet, 99, and Gloaming, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. St. Leonards, 117 pounds; Cactus, 112; Sarah Ramey, 107; Wormser, Hammie, Reginald, Roche, and Sam Walker, 104 each; Astoria, Shadow, Peril, and Coquette, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Light welter stakes. One mile and three-sixteenths, on the turf. Sleipner and Aloha, 152 pounds each; Terrifier, 147; Orchis, 129.

THE MECCA FOR GAMBLERS.

A Massachusetts Opinion as to Monmouth Park's Operations.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Citizen's League of Monmouth County are in dead earnest against the rule of the gamblers over New-Jersey, and having issued an appeal to the Christian people to arouse to action, they now send forth an urgent invitation to respectable citizens to join the league. The Monmouth races have become nothing but gambling concerns, where there is not even any pretense of honor; and they have become so under the express sanction of the law. The last Legislature "in which the House of Assembly," the league declares, "was presided over by a race-track starter and dominated and controlled by a race-track owner, a confessed criminal," enacted three laws whose effect was to legalize bookmaking or any other betting upon horse races for all licensed associations, and permit those which do not get a license the same, subject to the insignificant penalty of $20. This is the state of things, apparently, which all racing associations desire, for the enforcement of laws against gambling on race tracks in the way of pool selling is always resented, and it is always a matter of wonder if more than a nominal fine is imposed. But the Citizens' League of Monmouth County see what results, and they want laws against pool-selling and bookmaking and all other gambling re-enacted, so that races may become decent, and decent people go to them—which is now, they say, practically impossible, as the laws have made the State the Mecca for all the gamblers, blacklegs, criminal and vicious elements of the great cities, "who swoop down upon us in carloads and boatloads." Certainly gambling brings gamblers; there can be no doubt of that. And it has got so down in Monmouth that it is about all the character of a horse is worth to run there.

Results at Clifton.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Trophy, 109 pounds, (Stewart,) 15 to 1, won; May D., 111, (Bergen,) 11 to 5, second, Cheddar, 112, (F. Doane,) 8 to 1, third. Leather Stocking, Doncaster, Gonzales, Jim Dunn, and Blackthorn also ran. Time—1:18.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Romeo, 110 pounds, (E. Tribe,) 6 to 1, won; Hypatia, 95, (Griffin,) even, second; Eliza Ann, 95, (Brooks,) 6 to 1, third. War Lord, Williston, and Retreat also ran. Time—1:17¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Kentucky Lady, 98½ pounds, (N. Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Tartarian, 105, (Daly,) 4 to 1, second; Skadi, 97, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, third. Our Maggie, Nellie B., Control, Keime, and Craftsman also ran. Time—1:02.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Brooklyn, 102 pounds, (Griffin,) 7 to 1, won; Lou Rhett, 102, (Brooks,) 5 to 2, second; Express, 107, (Bergen,) 3 to 1, third. Jakie Joseph, Benjamin, Gloriana, Larkin, Tube Rose, and Romance also ran. Time 1:03¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Mary S., 86 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 1, won; Airplant, 103, (McDermott,) 2 to 1 second; Double Cross, 108, (J. Weber,) 5 to 1, third. Tom Flynn, King Crab, and Remorse also ran. Time—1:31¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. J. McLaughlin, 106½ pounds, (F. Doane,) 5 to 2, won; Bob V., 96, (N. Hill,) 5 to 1, second; Jim Fagin, 104, (Lendrum,) 15 to 1, third. Adjust, Easter John, Lebanon, McCauley, The Pearl, and Watch Me also ran. Time—1:03¼.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. A. O. H., Grey Eagle, and Captain Wagner, 110 pounds each; Luray, 108; Flatlands and Osric, 107 each; Hardy Fox, Berwyn, Foxford, and Honest Tom, 104 each; Bon Voyage and Charley Wilson, 101 each; Miss Aggie and Ella, 96 each.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Taric, Elberon, Floyd, King Joseph, Sprite, Jim Corbett, and Miss Primrose colt, 105 pounds each; Quartz, 103; Hands Up, Pie, and The Shaker, 102 each; Miranda filly, Fanny Hill filly, Lorinda, and Chamunka, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven Furlongs. Darkness, 107 pounds; Upstart, 104; Marcellus, 99; Wallace, Wist, and Cœur de Lion, 97 each; Mamie Kelly and Industry, 92 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Copyright, 113 pounds; Fleurette, 108; Rico and Kerry Gow, 107 each; Mabel Glenn and Laurel, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Fernwood, 108 pounds; St. Patrick, 103; Bess McDuff and Balbriggan, 97 each; Khaftan, 95; Malona, 93; Leonardo, 92; Onyx, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Experience, 114 pounds; Eric and Snowball, 109 each; Cheddar, 107; Early Dawn, Signature, and Picket, 104 each; Plaintiff, 101; Carmelite, 99.

Winners at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Philopena, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) even, won; Major General, 100 (Blake,) 4 to 1, second; Sprints colt, 110, (Scott,) 10 to 1, third. Paxton, Hymn, Lonsdale, Pansy colt, Sappho, and Maid of Ellerslie also ran. Time—1:05½.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Kirsch, 112 pounds, (Blake,) 6 to 5, won; Carmen, 105, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, second; Western Star, 80, (Clay,) 12 to 1, third. Wrestler, Silent, Priscilla, Miss Bess, and Blue Garter also ran. Time—0:58½.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Dutch Oven, 101 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won; Issie O., 104, (Cassin,) 3 to 1, second; Jake Johnson, 103, (H. Taylor,) 4 to 1, third. Postmaster, Wang, Mullet, and Julia also ran. Time—0:57½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Henry Young, 105 pounds, (Blake,) 4 to 1, won; La Colonia, 99, (Thorpe,) 10 to 1, second; Judge Morrow, 112, (Blaylock,) 2 to 1, third. Riot, Major Joe, Nick, Marmose, and St. Anthony also ran. Time—1:31.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Rey del Mar, 111 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Gettysburg, 116, (Morris,) even, second; Lotion, 106, (Ballard,) 10 to 1, third. Plenty also ran. Time—1:55½.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle.—One mile and a quarter. Southerner, 136 pounds, (Green,) 4 to 1, won; Lijero, 136, (M. Lynch,) 3 to 1, second; Return, 142, (Pines,) 4 to 5, third. Sherwood also ran. Time—2:27½.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Zaldivar, 110 pounds; Yellow Rose, 108; Duke John, 103; Carmen, 98; Melanie, 95; Tactician, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Ed Kearney and Fredericks, 110 pounds each; Blue Garter, 101; Maid of Ellerslie, 95; Sadie W., 92; Creole, 71.

THIRD RACE—Three-quarters of a mile. Watterson, Centennial and Henry Young, 110 pounds each; Highland, Wampezo, and Fairy, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. San Joaquin, 107 pounds; Polydora, 102; Woodcraft, Wanderer II. and Silent, 101 each; Lansing, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Lettoon, 116 pounds; Manhanset, 110; White Wings, 107; Ocean H., 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Panhandle, 107 pounds; Van Wart, 104; Elk Knight and Leigh, 103 each; Miss Bess, 101; Shenandoah Maid, 92.

For Other Sporting News See Pages 6 and 12.

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NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION BILL

A Long Discussion in the Senate on Its Merits—Mr. Hill Talks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The bill allowing national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them was taken up in the Senate to-day, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) for the redemption of such 2 per cent. bonds as may be presented, and the payment therefor in a new issue of Treasury notes. The vote was taken without the discussion being renewed, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 23, nays 29. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Hunton, Irby, Jones, (Ark.,) Kyle, Mills, Peffer, Pettigrew, Power, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, White, (Cal.,) and Wolcott—23.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Caffery, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gray, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hill, Lindsay, McMillan, McPherson, Mitchell, (Wis.,) Palmer, Pasco, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Stockbridge, Vilas, Voorhees, Washburn, and White, (La.)—29.

Mr. Cockrell then offered an amendment authorizing the holder of any United States bond to deposit and to receive in exchange legal-tender notes equal to the face value of the bond, the bond to be held in the Treasury subject to redemption in the same amount of legal-tender notes, which are then to be destroyed. No interest would be paid on the bonds while they were held in the Treasury, but, when they were again withdrawn, the interest would be paid—less 1½ per cent. per annum.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) inquired of Mr. Cockrell how much his amendment would increase circulation.

"Whatever amount the people wish," was the reply.

"What would be the maximum?"

"The maximum would be the amount of the United States bonds, less the amount deposited by the national banks."

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) asked: "What would be the effect of the amendment as to gold being demanded by the holders of these legal-tender notes?"

Mr. Cockrell answered: "The effect would be precisely what it now is. Any holder of United States legal-tender notes has a right to demand and receive coin at the Treasury. But the people of the United States know that greenbacks are money—absolutely money."

Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) asked, "Is this proposition the same as what is known as the Johnson bill in the House?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Cockrell.

"In what respect does it differ from the Johnson bill?"

"I have not seen the Johnson bill, but I have seen his letter on the subject. Under the Johnson bill the owner of the bond would lose all the interest on it while held in the Treasury, while my amendment would only deprive him of 1½ per cent. per annum of the interest, which would place him on the same terms as the national banks now have. I am under the impression that some other people have rights as well as national banks. I am willing to give them all the rights they ought to have."

"Does the Senator think that the General Government ought to issue a large amount of greenbacks, with the possibility of their being exchanged for gold without providing an additional gold reserve?"

"I hold that any honest, just government that is in debt, and that can maintain its credit and honor by the issue of non-interest bearing obligations, will keep as much of its debt in that form as can be maintained in circulation at par."

"Does the Senator think it wise on the part of the Government to maintain any gold reserve at all for the redemption of greenbacks?" Mr. Hill asked.

"Oh, yes—coin reserve."

"I understand that we have about $346,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation and $100,000,000 of gold reserve. Does the Senator think that the greenback issue ought to be largely extended without some increase of the gold reserve?"

"If that is the only objection of the Senator—"

"That is one objection."

"If that is not the only one we will talk about it. This bill proposes to allow national banks to issue $19,000,000 additional in bank notes. Every one of these notes can be exchanged into greenbacks, and the greenbacks into gold."

"Where do the holders of the national bank notes demand gold?"

"At the banks. They have a right to demand greenbacks, and they have a right to demand gold on these greenbacks."

"But, under this bill, there is to be no new issue of greenbacks."

"Oh! you do not want any more money for the people then. You want to restrict the currency."

The discussion went on, but did not develop any new set of ideas except that Mr. McPherson said there was no reason in the world why, under the bill, the additional national bank circulation might not extend (through the deposit of additional bonds and through the issue up to their face value) to $100,000,000.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman of the Committee on Finance, advised the friends of the bill to vote down all amendments, and said that to-morrow the Senate would be engaged in other business and then this bill, as a minor feature of the extraordinary session, would have to take a subordinate place, and give way to the great and major proposition that had brought Congress together. He intended that the country should understand that he proposed this National Bank bill, and asked a vote upon it, and deplored the delays that had taken place. If it fell its fall should not be laid at his door.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) argued against the amendment. He questioned the wisdom of subjecting the Treasury to that new peril and new responsibility. The present was no time for such a radical change, the result of which no one could foresee. He did not know how much the proposed issue would amount to. It might be $20,000,000; it might be $50,000,000; it might be $100,000,000.

While Mr. Palmer was speaking the Clerk of the House was announced with a message that the House had passed the bill to repeal part of the Sherman act. The bill was immediately—on motion of Mr. Voorhees—referred to the Committee on Finance, who stated (what would be, he said, satisfactory to the country) that there would be a meeting of the Finance Committee to-morrow, when there would be very prompt action in connection with the House bill and with the measure already reported from the Finance Committee.

Without action on the amendment the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 5 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

Slaves Tortured in Yucatan.

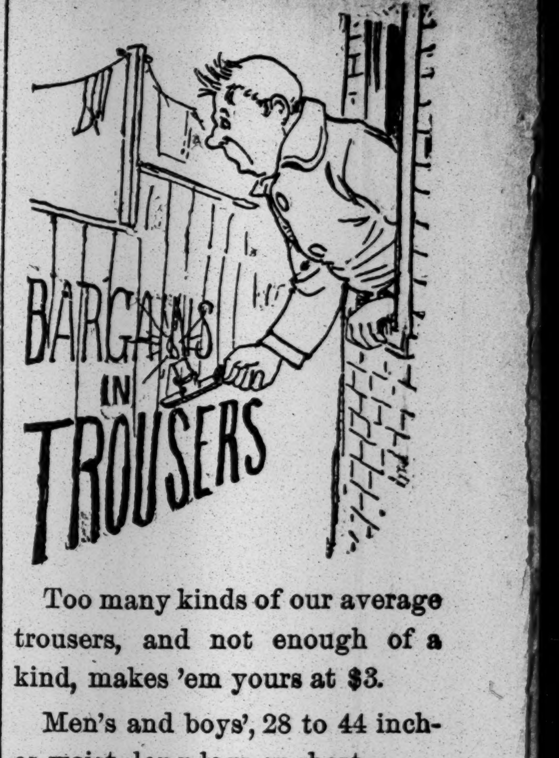
CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—It has been discovered by the authorities that the owners of the extensive and rich hacienda of Cotz, in the State of Yucatan, have a private prison on the place, where the peons are locked up and tortured when they commit slight offenses. The information in regard to the prison was given to the police by a peon who escaped from the place.

An investigation was at once instituted and many cases of horrible cruelty, some of which resulted in the death of the unfortunate slaves, have been brought to light.

The matter has been reported to the courts.

Projecting a New Steamship Line.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—J. A. Robertson, General Manager and receiver of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf, has arrived here from the United States. He says that he has just arranged for a new line of six steamers to ply between Liverpool and Tampico, touching at New-York and Baltimore.



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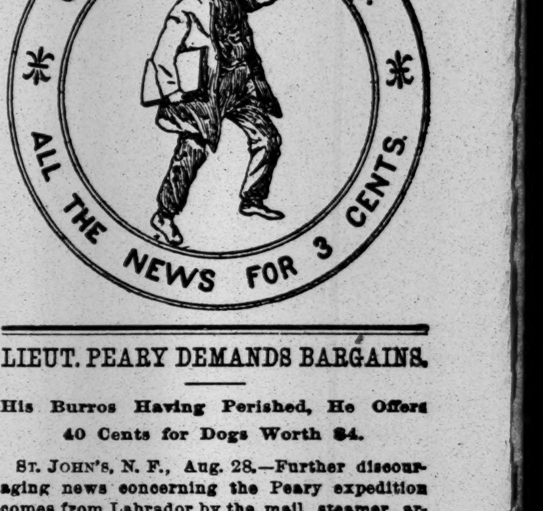

The New-York Times
ALL THE NEWS FOR 3 CENTS.

LIEUT. PEARY DEMANDS BARGAINS.

His Burros Having Perished, He Offers 40 Cents for Dogs Worth $4.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—Further discouraging news concerning the Peary expedition comes from Labrador by the mail steamer arriving here last night. According to the last report Peary was at Davis Inlet, Aug. 2, and on Aug. 5 he had reached Nain.

There he tried to purchase dogs, but failed. He offered the Esquimaux 40 cents each for dogs, but as they are worth $4 or $5 each the Esquimaux would not sell. So Lieut. Peary left for Okkak, the next Moravian settlement. As he would not pay greater prices there either he could not get dogs. Then he announced his intention of going to Hebron, Ramah, and other settlements further north, making every effort to secure dogs at those places, and if unsuccessful he would depend upon getting dogs at Disco, Greenland, as a last resort.

Dogs are now doubly necessary to Lieut. Peary, as the burros all perished before Nain was reached, and, consequently, it is impossible for the expedition to accomplish anything without a far greater number of dogs than at first was considered necessary.

The steamer has been delayed a month beyond her regular time, rendering it problematical if she reaches her destination at all. It is feared that she will be frozen up before the cargo and supplies can be unloaded.

CASH FOR THE PENSIONERS.

Plan Whereby Their Checks May Be Met Without Any Delay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The attention of the pension officials has several times been directed to the difficulty experienced in some parts of the country in securing cash on New-York checks, and especially to the hardships which pensioners will experience in the approaching payment due on Sept. 4 in securing, without discount, cash on the checks drawn in their favor by pension agents.

With the view of remedying this difficulty arrangements have been made to have transferred from the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to the Assistant Treasurer at Chicago such credits as may be necessary to make the payments at Detroit, Mich. In like manner payments at the Washington office will be made by checks on the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, instead of New-York City.

This will enable the pensioners at Detroit and Washington to receive cash for their checks without discount or difficulty. It is said that these two agencies are the ones most seriously affected by the present financial stringency.

A Good Business Outlook.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—There has been a marked change in the industrial situation in the manufacturing suburbs of this city within the last week. Altogether a much better feeling prevails. Several of the large establishments have increased their working force, and many of them have received orders which indicate a more healthy feeling among the buyers and an increasing confidence for the future.

The car works, which discharged a number of their men when the financial panic first appeared, are running with a nearly full force, and the cerealine works have resumed with their full complement of men. Other industries are preparing to resume on the first of the month, and though the utmost care is exercised in accepting orders, it is believed business will justify general resumption between the first and middle of the coming month.

The Dead Woman Was Anna Kunz.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The identity of the young woman who died on the steamer C. H. Northam between New-York and this city Saturday night has been disclosed. She was Anna Kunz of Woodbridge, Conn., employed as a nurse in a New-York family. Her brother appeared this afternoon and claimed the body, but declined to give the name of the New-York people who employed her.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

MR. AND MRS. DE LA MAR IN TOWN.—Two new faces were seen in the Waldorf restaurant last week. One was the face of a young lady with rather small but strikingly beautiful features, and the other was the face of a gentleman much older than the lady. The couple were Mr. and Mrs. José Raphael De La Mar, who have a million dollars a year to spend. Mrs. De La Mar was Miss Nellie Sands. The marriage took place late last Spring. After a long tour over the country, Mr. and Mrs. De La Mar have settled in their handsome Madison Avenue home, in which they have a valuable collection of paintings.

COX-CHAPMAN MARRIAGE AT RIDGEWOOD.—The marriage of Miss Alice Maude Chapman to the Rev. George Clarke Cox at Ridgewood, N. J., last week brought out the entire fashionable colony now there. The day was an ideal one for a suburban wedding. Only a portion of the guests was able to get into Christ Church. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's officiated. The large house and grounds of the Chapman home at Ridgewood presented a gay and lively scene during the reception. The Rev. and Mrs. Cox are traveling through the British Provinces.

GUESTS OF MRS. STOCKTON AT STAMFORD.—Mrs. Stockton gave another of her delightful teas at Churchill Hall, Stamford, N. Y., last week. Flowers and ferns decorated the reception room. Miss Watts, Miss Greene, and Miss Isis Stockton assisted Mrs. Stockton in receiving the guests. Among those present were Miss Rockwell, Miss Hegeman, Miss Eagle, Miss Germond, Miss Campbell, and Theodore Sheldon.

AN INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT RUMOR.—A rather startling rumor came to town from Richfield Springs, N. Y., one day last week, to the effect that Miss Lathrop of this city had become engaged to Henry Harkness Flagler, son of Mr. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. The rumor has received no confirmation. Mr. Flagler is one of the wealthiest young men in the city.

PAGES 9–12. TUESDAY, The New-York Times. AUGUST 29, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

EXCHANGES ALL WERE BUSY

GOOD RESULTS FOLLOWED THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Upon Word of the Final Vote in the House on the Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act Prices Took a Strong Start Upward—Bankers Express Their Gratification—Arrival of $10,000,000 in Gold Did Its Share in Re-establishing Favorable Conditions—Only $4,000,000 from San Francisco.

The action of the House in the silver votes gave a decided impulse for the better at all of the Exchanges yesterday. It had been assumed that the resolution of Representative Wilson would be adopted, but the estimates of the majority in its favor had not exceeded 50, and when the preliminary votes in the House showed that the majority would probably be much larger, all the markets took a boom.

Calamity hunters had very little support from the time that business began at the Exchanges. The advances in the general list of stocks for the last few days tempted many who had gone into the market for a turn to take profits. On this account the movement of prices in the early part of dealings at the various Exchanges did not really reflect the good feeling that prevailed. Upon the receipt of definite news from Washington, however, all of the Exchanges became busier than they had been for some time, and news of the final vote upon repeal coming at about the close of business sent prices everywhere to the highest points of the day.

Wall Street was supplied with bulletins from Washington so rapidly that within a few minutes after the announcement of the various votes in the House, every one in that part of the city knew what had happened.

When the markets closed, general confidence was expressed on all sides that the turn for the better had really come, and that the tremendous majority in the House in favor of the repeal of the silver law must exercise great influence upon the Senators at the other end of the Capitol.

Although the action of Congress was the chief factor in the buoyant conditions in the various markets, there were other favorable influences. Among them was the receipt of about $10,000,000 in gold in this city. San Francisco contributed $4,000,000 of these receipts. This money arrived in the morning through the United States Express Company. The newspapers had kept track of its progress across the continent for about a week. Great secrecy was maintained with regard to it, but everybody knew that a large amount was on the way in charge of special guards.

The telegraphic accounts placed the amount at $10,000,000. There was little disappointment that the amount happened to be less, because its receipt did not indicate an increase in the gold possessions of the country, being merely a transfer from San Francisco to this city.

The gold came in 100 boxes, each supposed to contain $40,000, and each weighing 158½ pounds. It reached Buffalo Sunday night, when the car in which it had been shipped, together with another car loaded with silver bullion, were attached to the regular express train from that city. The train reached Hoboken at 7:35 yesterday morning. Before brokers got down town to business it had been transferred to the express office and weighed and had been carried to the Sub-Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury also received a great quantity of gold which had arrived on the Campania, La Bourgogne, and New-York. The Campania brought $4,324,125, consigned to various banks and bankers; La Bourgogne brought 4,220,000f. in gold, variously consigned, and the New-York brought $150,000 for a single house.

Last week's importations of gold amounted to $7,923,458, with exports only $40,900. The total net gold receipts for the last six weeks have been $34,578,354.

Under these favoring conditions the general lists on the Stock Exchange showed material advances. Only a few stocks lagged behind in the march of improvement, and certain specialties which were understood to be in the hands of pools were marked up several points, the demand for them at the close of the market being the greatest for the day.

The grain market also advanced for all options, out of sympathy with evidences of improving conditions elsewhere. Business at the Produce Exchange closes at 2:15 o'clock. The news of the final vote from Washington had not been received at that time. Preliminary votes, however, had been announced, and upon them great activity manifested itself in the wheat pit, with advancing prices for everything.

Cotton was irregular until definite news came from Washington, whereupon there were advances upon all options and the closing prices ranged from 9 to 13 points above Saturday's closings.

In coffee the opening was irregular, but upon the receipt of the news from Washington everybody rushed to buy, and the various options closed at from 15 to 30 points above Saturday's closing prices.

The day's sales of coffee amounted to 41,750 bags; of cotton to 166,800 bales, and of wheat to 1,885,000 bushels.

Speaking of the effect of the action of the House upon the financial situation, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"The votes in the House against free coinage and in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law are a gratifying surprise. That there would be a substantial majority for honest money was expected, but that the majority would be so large is a surprise, and it indicates that the ranks of the silver men are breaking. The action of the House can hardly fail to have an important effect upon the Senate.

"The repeal of the Sherman law, which now seems so certain, will be the first move toward restoring confidence and prosperity, and, in my opinion, it will hasten international bimetallism. Now that this country is about to cast off the silver burden which it has been carrying alone, other nations will be obliged to join in the movement to take care of the load by international agreement."

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, said:

"The substantial majorities which have been reported in the House against a depreciated currency and in favor of sound money are especially gratifying because they show that the good sense of the American people is asserting itself through their representatives. The people of all sections now realize that the silver law has imperiled the industries of this country. They have impressed members of Congress with this belief, and Congressmen have voted accordingly.

"There is no doubt that the country may take fresh hope from the action of the House to-day. It means that we will adopt as a Nation the money of the world, and that all depressing conditions and influences will speedily be removed. Not less important than the effect at home upon business will be the effect abroad. This action insures a renewal of confidence in American securities by foreign investors."

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, said:

"Congress has expressed itself with sufficient emphasis to let the world understand that this country is to be managed financially upon a sound basis. I am very hopeful that the Senate will be impressed by the votes taken in the House to-day, and that the unconditional repeal of the silver law will soon be brought about. It is certainly very encouraging to note that every part of the country is alive to the situation, and that nothing short of absolute and unconditional repeal will be really satisfying. We may look for such action speedily, I think, as a result of what the House has already done."

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, said:

"It looks now as if good news would accumulate rapidly. We are getting from the House better results than had been anticipated. I think we may hope for better results than have been anticipated from the Senate. Wise legislation will restore confidence to our industries. Now that the course of news has turned into the right channel, I am very hopeful we shall have abundance of it."

Mr. Henry Clews said:

"The unconditional repeal of the purchase clause in the Sherman silver law in the House by 128 majority will take the measure to the Senate under a tremendous impetus, and should make short work of it with that body because the vote in the House represents the unmistakable voice of the people of the entire Nation. The mere anticipation of unconditional repeal has within the last few days caused distinct signs in the interior cities of a more decided turn toward recovery from the recent panic than has even yet appeared at this centre. This applies especially to Western cities. It is to be hoped that after the repeal of the law to purchase silver is out of the way Senator Voorhees's amendment to the national bank law will pass, for the additional $20,000,000 of national bank currency which it will put into circulation will be especially helpful at this time both to the West and the South in aiding the movement of the crops."

Late in the afternoon reports got out that the Clearing House Committee had received advices from various banks of their intention to retire some of the certificates that had been accumulating for the last two months. This report was not strictly accurate, for no notices were sent to the committee to this effect. It is known, however, that some of the banks are contemplating such action, and that with the improvement of general conditions, if not under the immediate impetus of improvement already noted, Clearing House certificates will shortly be retired.

Another good sign appeared yesterday in the subsidence of the market for currency. Early in the day the money brokers in currency gave evidence that they were no longer desirous of paying premiums for money, and as good news gathered there were no bids whatever for currency at a premium. It seemed to be the general opinion late in the day that Wall Street had seen the last of these premiums.

Gold appeared in abundance down town yesterday as a medium of exchange. The Sub-Treasury cashed checks to the amount of $1,425,000, of which $82,000 was paid in Treasury notes and the balance in gold. Nearly $1,000,000 was issued yesterday from the Assay Office in payment for gold bullion. The Sub-Treasury closed its business for the day a debtor to the Clearing House for $73,153, of which $70,000 was paid in gold. There were telegraphic transfers of $225,000 in silver to New-Orleans. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury for local account in silver amounted to $40,000 receipts, and about the same amount in payments.

SHOT A WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

A Polish Barber, Through Jealousy, Attempts Murder and Commits Suicide.

Frank Howlok, a Polish barber of 112 Hester Street, this city, shot Mary Lakowski at 59 South Second Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, and then blew out his own brains. Howlok's death was instantaneous, but the woman was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where she is said to have a good chance for recovery.

Jealousy prompted the shooting. Howlok was engaged to marry the woman, who is twenty-three years old, and lives in Suffolk Street, this city. Howlok had a rival named Valentine Radeisher, in whose rooms the shooting occurred. Miss Lakowski was visiting Radeisher. Howlok learned of this and became angry. He went to Williamsburg and found his sweetheart drinking beer with Radeisher. The can was empty and Radeisher offered to go to a saloon to have it filled. As soon as he left the room, Howlok began to upbraid Mary for her fickleness.

He asked her if she did not intend to marry him. She replied that such was not her intention. Howlok then drew a revolver and fired at her. The bullet struck her in the jaw, and she screamed and ran toward the door. Howlok fired a second shot, which struck her in the back, and she fell to the floor.

The would-be murderer then placed the revolver to his own head, pulled the trigger, and fell dead across the prostrate body of his sweetheart.

The three pistol shots aroused the neighborhood, and people ran to the scene of the tragedy in crowds. Radeisher was among the first to arrive at the house, and in spite of the excitement he carefully put the can of beer where it would not spoil or be stolen.

The police of the Fifth Precinct summoned Coroner Creamer and an ambulance, and the wounded woman was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. The body of Howlok was taken to Nolan's undertaking shop.

Howlok was twenty-six years old and was employed in a barber's shop at 234 West Fiftieth Street, this city.

The house in which the tragedy occurred is a rear tenement. Radeisher lives there with a number of other men, all of whom are employed in the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery. Mary Lakowski visited the place in company with another woman, who left the house about an hour previous to the shooting.

THEY WON TOO MANY PRIZES.

Two Postal Employes and a Newsdealer Charged with Defrauding a Newspaper.

Samuel Van Rooyen, a clerk in the Greene Avenue Post Office, Brooklyn; Charles Van Rooyen, his brother, who is a letter carrier in the same office, and Ralph R. Jacobs, a newsdealer, all living in Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday on warrants issued by Police Justice Martin at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having swindled a two-cent New-York daily newspaper.

The complaint against them was made by Walter S. Eschwege, the publisher of the paper.

The paper has been offering prizes daily of $15 to the person who named the six winners at the Monmouth Park races. Four of these prizes had been paid to Ralph R. Jacobs before the managers suspected that they were being swindled. An investigation showed that the Van Rooyens and Jacobs were in the conspiracy. These men had hit upon a shrewd device to win these prizes, and the fact that two of them were employed in a Post Office helped them to carry out their scheme. As soon as the winners were announced by telegraph they would fill out the coupons with the correct names and mail them to the newspaper, after stamping the letter as having been mailed in Brooklyn at 1:30 P. M., which, of course, was long before the races were run. The letter would reach the newspaper office that night, and the postmark would indicate that it was mailed at 1:30 P. M., thus fulfilling the conditions for the prize winning.

The prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court to-day. Jacobs has just returned from Chicago, where he was sent at the expense of a city newspaper as the most popular newsdealer in Brooklyn.

TO COIN MORE GOLD.

Secretary Carlisle's Orders to the Mints at San Francisco and Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the United States Mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco be fully manned and the full capacity of both mints be utilized in coining gold bullion.

The Treasury Department possesses from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000 of gold bullion, which is a part of the gold reserve of $100,000,000. Gold bars cannot be used as currency, so it has been decided in the present need to coin the bullion on hand. This bullion will be coined into ten-dollar, five-dollar, and two-dollar-and fifty-cent pieces, preference being given to the first two denominations. The coining capacity of the Philadelphia mint, it is stated, will be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 per month.

Though the San Francisco mint will be utilized, nearly all the bullion possessed by the Government is in the East. There are $20,000,000 of gold bullion in the Philadelphia mint, $15,000,000 of it being in one vault, where it has remained untouched for fifteen years. Acting Director Preston visited Philadelphia Saturday and completed arrangements with Supt. Bosbyshell to begin work at once.

The Treasury is now paying out gold coin all over the country, and as a consequence stands more in need of gold than heretofore.

Conference for Uniform Laws.

The next conference of State Commissioners to promote uniformity of law upon marriage and divorce, forms of notarial certificates, bills and notes, wills, weights and measures, and other topics upon which uniformity would be desirable, will meet at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, on Thursday next, at 11 A. M.

At the first and second conferences seven States only were represented. Now there are ninteen States in the conference.

The movement began in 1890, when New-York State passed a law drafted by Albert E. Henschel, Secretary of the New-York Commission under which Henry R. Beekman, Irving Browne, and W. L. Snyder were appointed Commissioners by Gov. Hill.

Some of the more prominent representatives at Milwaukee will be Judge Bennett of Boston, R. W. Parker, New-Jersey; S. M. Cutcheon, Michigan; Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; Charles R. Buckalew, Pennsylvania; Peter W. Meldrim, Georgia, and Lyman D. Brewster Connecticut.

The conference will be presided over by Henry R. Beekman of this city. F. J. Stimson of Boston will be Secretary. The United States Bar Association will be in session at the same time in Milwaukee.

Academy's Twelfth Exhibition.

The National Academy of Design has issued its circular soliciting competition for its twelfth annual exhibition, which will be opened Monday, Dec. 18, and will close Saturday, Jan. 13. Exhibits will be received from Friday, Nov. 24, to Monday, Nov. 27, inclusive. Lists must be sent to the Superintendent before Nov. 20.

Varnishing day will be Friday, Dec. 15, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The only exhibits eligible are original works in oil, pastel, or sculpture by living artists which have never before been publicly exhibited in this city or Brooklyn.

The jury of selection is as follows: E. H. Blashfield, J. B. Bristol, Charles Calverley, M. F. H. De Haas, Frank Fowler, Hamilton Hamilton, J. Scott Hartley, Thomas Moran, Walter L. Palmer, Wordsworth Thompson, J. R. Brevoort, George De Forest Brush, J. Wells Champney, Frederick Dielman, R. Swain Gifford, William Hart, Robert C. Minor, J. Francis Murphy, Walter Shirlaw, and Carleton Wiggins.

William Helmuth, Incurable, Kills Himself.

William Helmuth, aged seventy-one, an inmate of the Home for Incurables, at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue, committed suicide yesterday at the Home. Helmuth formerly lived in Mount Vernon. He went to the Home about eighteen months ago suffering from cancer in the nose, and the disease is supposed to have affected his brain.

Helmuth had often threatened to kill himself. He went into the bathroom and cut his throat with a razor. He was found a few minutes later still alive, but exhausted from loss of blood and died in a short time.

A RIOT IN OLD SARAGOSSA

POLICE FORCED TO USE SWORDS TO RESTORE ORDER.

Patrons of a Bull Fight Called for Another Bull and Didn't Get It—They Then Undertook to Wreck the Establishment—Trouble Also at San Sebastian Because a Band Wouldn't Play the Basque Hymn—Troops Called Out—Two of the Rioters Killed.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The old City of Saragossa, capital of the province of that name, was the scene yesterday of a serious riot growing out of the dissatisfaction of the spectators at a bull fight with the character of the performance.

A bull that had been driven into the ring refused, despite the efforts of the banderilleros, to display spirit enough to make the fight interesting. The spectators demanded that another bull be furnished as a victim for the terrero, but the managers of the ring refused to replace the spiritless animal. The crowd in attendance then rose en masse, smashed the seats, tore the doors from their hangings, and set fire to the material which they had piled in the bull ring. The fire was extinguished by the bull-ring attendants, and the mob then began to riot outside the bull ring.

The police attempted to disperse them and were greeted with a volley of stones. It was not until reinforcements arrived at the scene of the trouble that the rioters were dispersed. Much difficulty was met with in driving the mob off, and many of the rioters were wounded by the police, who had to use their swords to restore order.

There was also a riot last evening at San Sebastian, the well-known Spanish watering place in the Province of Guipuzcoa. A concert was being given in the principal promenade of the city, and the audience, most of whom were Basques, Guipuzcoa being one of the Basque provinces, demanded that the band play the Basque Hymn. The leader of the musicians refused. The mob hooted the players and then assaulted them. The police and some of the audience defended the musicians, and a furious riot ensued.

The rioters were driven from the vicinity of the band stand, but they proceeded in a body to the hotel where Señor Sagasta, the Prime Minister, was staying, and amused themselves by stoning the building. The police were unable to handle the mob and troops were summoned to aid them. When the soldiers appeared they were stoned by the mob and many of them were cut and bruised by the missiles.

An order was then given for the troops to fire with ball cartridges into the crowd of now frenzied rioters. The order was promptly obeyed, and two of the rioters fell dead, while several of them were seriously wounded. The prompt action of the troops had the desired effect and the mob quickly dispersed. Throughout the night, however, a close watch was kept to guard against a recurrence of the trouble.

THEIR SHIPS UNDER DISCUSSION.

Victoria's Lines and Efficiency of British Navy Considered.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—In the House or Commons to-day, Edward T. Gourley, member for Sunderland, and a well-known shipbuilder, asked whether, since the sinking of the war ship Victoria, the Government's attention had been directed to the criticism of experts at home and abroad as to the utility of ships of monster size, and whether an inquiry would be made regarding the capability of the lower structure of such ships to prevent capsizing in the event of some of their compartments filling with water.

He also asked whether the Admiralty officials were aware that the lower structure of these ships, when pierced, might, as in the case of the Victoria, disturb the centre of gravity and cause them to turn turtle.

The Right Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, replied that the Admiralty had not failed to consider the criticisms referred to, but was decidedly of the opinion that it would be advisable to build more ships of the dimensions already decided upon, in view of the strength of those they might encounter in case of war. The Admiralty saw no reason for a special inquiry into the subject, as the question of the lower structure had necessarily been dealt with in designing the ships.

Sir E. J. Reed, member for Cardiff, who was for a number of years Chief Constructor of the Navy, declared that the disaster to the Victoria was just what had been anticipated in regard to this class of vessels for years past. A ship with a large armored centre citadel and unarmored ends was bound to capsize if badly injured in the ends. How many more ships, he asked, would have to capsize before the Admiralty gave up the construction of such vessels? Owing to the requirements of these vessels, the space taken up by the men's quarters, &c., it was impossible to provide them with reliable water-tight compartments.

The Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, said he regretted the tendency shown by the Secretary to the Admiralty to make light of the loss of the Victoria. In view of the opinion of experts that a like fate might overtake other vessels, a full and immediate inquiry into the construction of this class of war ships was desirable.

Admiral Field said that the standard for the navy should be based upon the work that the navy had to do. This was not taken into consideration by the framers of the naval estimates. Ten more first-class ships were required, especially effective rams. A large sum of money had been spent upon vessels that looked like rams but that did not deserve the name, and that could do no more execution than a man tilting against a stone wall with a thimble on his nose.

The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, (Conservative,) member for the Ealing Division of Middlesex and lately First Lord of the Admiralty, attacked the Government for neglecting to maintain the efficiency of the navy. He declared that unless a determined effort was made to construct new war ships England's supremacy on the sea would vanish within three years.

Already the French and Russian battle ships together reached a total of twenty-five, against twenty-two effective British vessels of that class. France and Russia had ten battle ships in course of construction, while Great Britain had only three. In first-class cruisers only was Great Britain slightly superior to France and Russia. Lord Hamilton suggested that supplementary estimates be allowed for the purpose of pushing on the work of building new war ships.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Lord George Hamilton, held that the superiority of the British Navy over the navies of other countries was never so great as now. He denied the accuracy of the figures presented by Lord George Hamilton.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded by declaring that the Government was fully alive to all its obligations, and would maintain the naval superiority of Great Britain.

In the course of a general reply the Secretary to the Admiralty said that a further inquiry in regard to the loss of the Victoria would be instituted if the Admiralty should consider it desirable. The House then adjourned.

BURIED IN THE MORITZKIRCHE.

Funeral of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

COBURG, Aug. 28.—The body of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who died at the castle of Reinhardsbrunn at about midnight Wednesday last, was brought to this city to-day and interred in the Moritzkirche. The coffin, which was covered with a purple velvet pall, was conveyed from the castle to the hearse by twelve foresters. The procession that followed the hearse comprised the State officials, members of the Diet, the officers of the garrison at Gotha, and the municipal officials of Gotha.

It was but a short journey to Coburg, where thousands of spectators from all parts of the duchies had gathered to witness the final ceremonies. Members of the Landwehr and the various veteran associations guarded the route from the Coburg railway station to the church.

Massed regimental bands and a large number of troops preceded the funeral car, they being followed by a long train of court officials and clergymen. Behind the car, marching three abreast, were the Duke of Edinburgh, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Emperor William and the King of Saxony; Prince Alfred, son and heir of the Duke of Edinburgh; the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, Prince William of Baden, Prince Philip of Coburg and the Grand Duke of Baden. Other members of the German royal families followed.

Another Bismarck Pilgrimage.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—A thousand persons from Frankfort-on-the-Main journeyed to Kissingen yesterday for the purpose of paying their respects to Prince Bismarck, who is sojourning at Kissingen. This is the third important deputation that has visited the ex-Chancellor during his visit at that Bavarian watering place.

In replying to an address presented to him by his visitors Prince Bismarck said he was rejoiced that the old Frankfort Bundestag had not been revived.

Referring to the comments made upon his speech last Sunday to the deputation from Thuringia, Prince Bismarck protested against being stigmatized as a Particularist. In his remarks to the Thuringians he had simply advised that the Diets of the Federal States carefully watch the doings of the Federal Council, because that body was working with closed doors.

Prince Bismarck complains that rheumatism is again troubling him.

Must Go to Dock Again.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 28.—The new Cunard Line steamer Lucania, sister ship to the Campania, went into a graving dock at Birkenhead some days ago. It was said at the time that some of her plates had been damaged in a collision she had had with a dredger in the Clyde. To-day she was floated out of the dock.

While coming off she listed to port, and there was great excitement among the dockyard hands and others who saw the great vessel heel over. She soon righted, however, and when wholly in the water floated on an even keel. It is thought that possibly her bilge touched the gridiron at the side of the dock as she came off.

It is not probable that she sustained any damage, but she will nevertheless be placed on the blocks again to-morrow morning to allow of an examination of her bottom being made. It is expected that she will be taken off again to-morrow afternoon.

French Spies in Germany.

KIEL, Aug. 28.—The English yacht Insect, lying at this port, has been seized by the German authorities. Her seizure is due to the fact that two Frenchmen who were living on board of her incurred suspicion by their actions, and were taken into custody on a charge of espionage.

A search was made on board the yacht, and there were found photographs of the defenses of Cuxhaven and of the North Sea Canal batteries.

It is supposed that the yacht was chartered by the prisoners for the purpose of securing knowledge of the German defenses by pretending that they were yachtsmen.

France Merciless Toward Siam.

BANGKOK, Aug. 28.—Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Siamese Foreign Minister, is sojourning at Bangpain. M. Rolin Jacquemins, the Prime Minister, will shortly join him there. The negotiations between M. de Vilers, the French Special Envoy, and the Siamese Government for the settlement of the Franco-Siamese dispute are at a complete standstill.

It is said that should Siam concede the demands now made upon her by M. de Vilers her commerce would be completely ruined.

Grain Statistics from Vienna.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The annual grain fair in this city was opened to-day. A report was read confirming previous Austrian estimates that the Austrian wheat yield will amount to 14,000,000 metre centners.

The North American wheat yield was placed in the report at 382,000,000 bushels, rye at 24,333,000 bushels, and corn at 1,809,000,000.

The wheat yield of India was placed at 2,236,000 tons, against 5,442,000 tons last year.

HOW CHIEF ARTHUR SETTLED.

Damages and Costs to the Railroad Company the Penalty of a Boycott.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court this morning in the case of the Craig Shipbuilding Company against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, which indicates the terms upon which the Ann Arbor damage suit against Chief Arthur was settled.

In the language of the petition for authority to settle, Mr. Arthur agreed to pay the receiver the sum of $2,500, said sum including the fee of $1,000 to plaintiff's counsel. Mr. Arthur also pays all the costs of the damage suit. Judge Ricks granted an order Saturday authorizing the receiver to settle and dismiss the case on these terms.

Alexander L. Smith, attorney for the Ann Arbor Road, says: "Mr. Arthur pays $2,500 and the costs specified. We did not care to press the case for further or putative damages, inasmuch as by the terms of this settlement the principle and precedent are established, and quite as firmly as they would have been by a judgment of the court. Besides, there would have been considerable difficulty in proving just what the damages were. The boycott really lasted only one day.

"Of course, it is a victory for us. We would have settled in no other way. I will say, however, that the settlement was the result of an amicable agreement with Mr. Arthur, the Brotherhood, and all parties concerned."

MAYOR GILROY IN CHICAGO.

Tells the West About Encouraging Business Prospects in New-York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy and family of New-York registered at the Hotel Windermere last night. With the party were Martin B. Brown, public printer, and his wife. The Mayor declined to discuss politics, but, in speaking of the labor situation in New-York, he said:

"The situation is improving rapidly. The reports of trouble among the unemployed laborers are exaggerated. While there has been some discouragement among them and a few demonstrations to notify the public as to their condition, there is no crisis. Business has begun to pick up in the East, and I anticipate no serious difficulty."

"Do you anticipate any danger of an Anarchist outbreak?"

"None whatever. We are pursuing a plan whereby agitators of every description will be shorn of their power. New-York is resting easily and there is no immediate danger, or I would not be here."

"Is New-York recovering rapidly from the financial panic?" was asked.

"Oh! everything is gaining its equilibrium. The effects are not apparent now. You can say we are getting along nicely."

Topographical Survey of the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The last Legislature appropriated $30,000 to meet the portion of this State's expense of the topographical survey of the State now being conducted by H. M. Wilson, Geographer of the United States Geological Survey, under the direction of State Engineer Schenck.

There have been surveyed since the beginning of the season on May 1 up to Aug. 1, 2,150 square miles of the State at a cost of $15,500.

Several hundred miles of town and county lines have been determined and so located that they can be accurately mapped, for the first time, on the topographic sheets. This will enable the determination for the first time of the areas and boundaries of many of the towns in Clinton, Essex, Jefferson, Montgomery, Schenectady, Columbia, Washington, Tompkins, Chemung, Oneida, Erie, Niagara, and other counties in which this work has been prosecuted.

Candidates for West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Twelve candidates for admission to the Military Academy presented themselves for examination before the Academy board at the library to-day. The subjects for examination consist of reading, writing, orthography, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history.

Some of the candidates have already passed the mental examination, but have still to undergo physical inspection. Those who are successful will immediately join the fourth class, and will be known as "Septs." They will graduate with the class that entered last June.

The names of the candidates are Green, Owen, Darragh, Yates, Waugh, Tanner, Cowell, Whittier, Dougherty, Humphrey, Foley, and Justice. The examinations will end Friday.

Collieries to Close Down.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 28.—By request of individual operators, E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Company, has issued orders to all Superintendents to close down the collieries Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week. This order may continue as long as the coal trade is dull.

Crops Damaged by Hail.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—Reports received this morning state that great damage to tobacco and other crops in Vernon was done by a hailstorm yesterday. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. Whole tobacco fields were ruined. Franklin Pond at Guilford rose six feet in an hour and Green River nearly as much.

GHOST OR ALCOHOLIC SPIRITS

CONEY ISLAND'S ALLEGED APPARITION INVESTIGATED.

Fred Bader and Dr. Ward Say They Have Seen It, and that When Pursued It Floated Away on the Air—Many Other Residents Did Not See the Ghost—Gary Katen Says Norton's Point Whisky Is Responsible for Its Appearance—Scientific Expert Opinion.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 28.—What with the ardent disputes which have followed upon the disastrous firemen's convention at Coney Island, and what with the havoc and distress wrought by the recent cyclone, the nerves of this agreeable suburb have been gravely disturbed.

Such extraordinary illusions have taken hold of the island—as that District Attorney Ridgway had finally decided to allow no more fights to a finish for purses in the well-tiled sanctuary of the athletic club; that Chief McKane would, one day this week, clothed with all the splendor of his gold-and-diamond badge, descend in person on a prominent New-York newspaper office and with his own hands arrest its editor, instead of turning that difficult task over to a couple of his favorite Hawkshaws; that the American Society for the Moral and Physical Amelioration of Habitual Criminals would hold its next annual convention in the famous "Gut," and other fantastic gossip equally preposterous.

And now come into court, so to speak, Police Sergeant "Billy" Von Fricken and Dr. Ward and Fred Bader and one Col. Frank Yokel, who swear, so far as Dr. Ward and Fred Bader are concerned, that, by diligently looking for one, they found a ghost yesterday morning and, so far as the Police Sergeant and the Colonel are concerned, that they saw and heard nothing at all but the sad, sea waves and a few snoring and incapacitated visitors from simpler neighborhoods, who, having imbibed the local anæsthetics to the full, had straightway fallen down to sleep right where they fell, by that mere act missing beyond recall the very last train home.

It is a pity that only 50 per cent. of the available power of observation of the quartet was rewarded by the sight of what it sought and that the rest had to be content with the usual spectacle, which the bashful moon, haggard with pity, looks down upon when all the "games" are over and all the "fakes" are done within the confines of Mr. McKane's tolerant empire. Two of the investigators beheld the wandering spirit, one of them sufficiently well to try and grasp her arm in the customary endearing manner of the "Bowery." The other pair, picking their way sympathetically through the ranks of the fallen and the unconscious, gave up the quest disappointed and took shelter in their starting place, Doyle's Hotel.

According to Fred Bader, the more expert and comprehensive seer of the four, when he was awakened by a cry from Dr. Ward, the two perceived this alarming thing:

"I saw a white object walking toward West Brighton. I gave chase. I must have run along the beach nearly half a mile before I caught up with it. I call the thing 'it,' for I don't know what else to term it. I made a grab for it, but my hands seemed to pass through it as though a shadow, and then it ascended into the air about ten feet and, turning, floated rapidly along toward Norton's Point."

Dr. Ward says he saw something very like the spectre thus described, but, being a diffident man, restrained himself and forbore to distress the fugacious lady in white by giving chase to her.

The Firemen's Convention and its losses were almost forgotten yesterday in the general discussion of the merits and qualities of what is now catalogued among the meteorological phenomena of the "Bowery" as "Bader's Bogy." As might have been expected, a great deal of difference of opinion has been developed among local scientific persons, both as to the nature and the historical character of the apparition. It seems that, by all the laws of spectrology, there is due at irregular intervals and after violent alcholic hurricanes, in the neighborhood of Norton's Point, the wandering spirit of one Margaret Sinclair, the murdered daughter of a fisherman. Coming so soon after the recent riot of the elements of East End, Coney Island, tavern-keeping, credible, and well-versed authorities unhesitatingly pronounce the apparition seen by Bader and Ward to be identical with the wraith of the late Miss Sinclair,

Garry Haten, who remembers the island when it was sacred to rabbits and seagulls, when the sounds of the breakers were wont to be louder even than the groans of the broken, in the heart of what is now called "the Gut," has a satisfactory explanation to offer.

"Bless your heart," says that wise and excellent man, "the stuff that's sold down that end of the island is enough to make a man see anything. Why make all this clamor over a poor, plain, white ghost, when for two sips of the kill-me-quick they put over the bar down there, any reasonable, ordinarily-cultivated man can see enough blue elephants with pink trunks, and umbrellas doing serpentine dances, and white dogs turning at will into yellow caterpillars, than he could possibly hit if all the menageries in the country were thrown into one.

"Man alive, its come to that point down there that when a 'fakir' goes round the country with a canvas-tent snake show wanted a new article of creeper last Spring to match the word 'killiwarvo,' that he invented on the spur of the moment, all he had to do, not caring to monkey with science, was to send his own twin brother to spend two days in the 'Bowery' ginmills. In forty-eight hours, Sir, he rejoined his brother, the showman, not only with a killiwarvo, but an additional outfit of over 700 new and hitherto unsuspected varieties of serpents.

"Yes," concluded Mr. Katen, "you newspaper fellows mustn't be at all surprised by the ghost stories and fairy tales you're likely to get from that end of the island at this season of the year."

Prof. Robert Murray, who is justly considered the leading representative of Coney Island philosophy, supplies a somewhat different, as well as very profound, theory of his own in explanation of the marvel.

"You see," Prof. Murray said, "this phenomenon is to be grouped with other insubstantial and unreal impressions made upon a hyperæsthetic optic nerve by strictly subjective causes. A Coney Island ghost, *ex necessitate rerum*, must be carefully segregated, by the calm, cool judgment of philosophic and inductive criticism, from all manner of ordinary phenomena that are usually classified as the 'naturally objective.' Mr. Bader's spectrum is not to be confounded, for example, with such purely material and non-supernatural phenomena as the balefire or will-o'-the wisp, on which science has bestowed the comprehensive title of ignis fatuus, a term that explains itself when you recall the fact that ignis means fire and fatuus wild, or vain, or mocking, just as the context may imply.

"The recent spell of torrid weather and the consequent suffering, too indiscriminately allayed by effervescent potations, considerably reduced from what the scientists call in French *la temperature de la bouche*, can alone explain, in strictly scientific terms, the condition in which these gentlemen were so ready to fall victims to a mere optical hallucination."

The other theory declares that the ghost is a real one, and that it is simply keeping in pedestrian practice in order to be able to walk with satisfaction to the employes of the Athletic Club should its future fights collapse as disastrously as that which brought such sorrow and dismay to the island's athletes a few weeks ago.

Peter O'Connor, when asked what he thought of the story, laconically replied: "Dollar-a-gallon whisky; 75 degrees above proof."

Memorial Services for Prof. Proctor.

Contributions from friends of the late Prof. Richard A. Proctor who desire to send money for flowers to decorate his grave in Greenwood Cemetery on the day memorial services are held will be gratefully received by Miss Mary Proctor, his oldest daughter, at 616 North Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo. She is also willing to accept funds for the future maintenance of the monument and fence on the plot. The memorial services are to be held the first week in October.

Weigher Ostrander Arraigned.

Alanson B. Ostrander, the Custom House Weigher who was arrested on Saturday on the charge of undervaluing goods, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander and Sept. 11 fixed as the day for examination. Bail was fixed in $3,500 and furnished by Joseph W. Kay of 107 Prince Street, Brooklyn, and John C. Peterson of 284 Eighth Avenue, this city.

Mr. Bell Was Not Arrested.

On Aug. 17, Joseph P. Bell, Jr., a commercial traveler for the American Varnish Company of Chicago, Ill., was wrongfully reported as being arrested for a theft committed on the World's Fair grounds. The person arrested was a Mr. Adams, who carried one of Mr. Bell's cards in his pocket.

PEACE ON THE EAST SIDE.

There Are Dirt and Squalor, but No Starving and No Anarchy.

Stupid serenity sat perspiring and undisturbed yesterday in the alleged vortex of Anarchy and civil schism. Orchard Street was a peaceful perspective, bobbing with push carts and slippery with fruit rinds. Allen Street was a dark valley of dull trade, shadowed by nothing more dangerous than the elevated railway. Walhalla Hall and Covenant Hall stood empty and yawning for the revolutionists who came not. A disheartened vendor of drinks which inebriate but do not cheer was moved to express his belief that Anarchy and trade together were "ausgespielt."

Throughout the precinct where Capt. Devery is war lord the story was always the same. No outbreaks—nothing and nobody to break out. No appreciable manifestations of spreading hunger or distress, no significant number of men or women needing bread. A newspaper which has cried aloud that starvation was "stalking" through the neighborhood opened a "relief station" in Allen Street, where loaves of bread were given to all applicants. People came with baskets, with large aprons, and with deep pockets in their frock gaberdines, all quite ready to get something for nothing. A certain proportion of those benefited ate their bread as if they were hungry; another proportion—a little larger—carried their bread away. perhaps half the beneficiaries carried their loaves around the corner and sold them to anybody who had 3 cents to give for a loaf.

The streets were cluttered with children, ranging in age from a few months to five or six years. The little babies slept peacefully upon feather pillows in baby wagons. These wagons were not very clean nor very beautiful, but any such vehicles are scarcely to be seen among a hunger-stricken class. Some of the babies were pallid enough—some were pink and fat and kicking. Placid mothers with great gold hoops in their ears, and as few clothes as the police standard of decency permitted, sat perspiring and feeding the babies. Nowhere did a famished mother gnaw a crust and sop it in water for her child.

Swarms of barefooted boys shrieked and scampered upon the dirty stones of the roadways. The public schools are not open. These children, it is fair to suppose, were not dressed as well as they would naturally have been if they had been at school yesterday. Yet their garments were not squalid or shameful. Few rags were to be seen. The little shirts were usually dirty, and the scraps of trousers were not made to fit perfectly, but they were decent and whole. Moreover, no pangs of hunger assailed these children.

The babies, sprawling over the sides of the baby wagons or rolling about the pavements between their mothers' feet, crowed and sparred with their dirty little fists. The little girls stopped in their play to pet them and feed them with dripping fragments of overripe fruit. Dirt and recklessness and germs of disease, if you please, but starvation—no.

A policeman standing at Grand and Orchard Streets was asked: "Do you know if six houses, two houses, one house, which you can put your finger on and say, 'I have reason to believe that there are persons there suffering for want of food.'"

He said: "I do not know of one such place. I have seen people selling the bread which has been given to them, but know of no starving men, women or children. I think I should know about these things, for I am here continually."

Since Superintendent Byrnes came back to town and issued his few distinct orders, the scattering handful of shrill-voiced loafers has melted away like a puff of yellow fog. Those who are out of work are living on their savings, day by day trying to earn a little something by odd jobs. The pale-faced and empty-headed boys who formed the bodyguard of the Goldman have taken to following hand organs and ice carts. The bare-legged little girls pointed out as the wretched spawn of a hideous social mockery are running through the mud and melon rinds, quite cheerful, and carrying in their hands pieces of brown paper holding little dabs of ice cream, which they consume, and are comforted.

DR. SCHONEY ILL TREATED.

Arrested, Locked in a Cell, Denied Food, and Charged $3 for a Messenger.

Inspector Williams and Capt. Westervelt of the Twenty-eighth Precinct are examining into a charge made by Dr. Lazarus Schoney, an aged physician, who lives at 68 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, against one of the Sergeants on duty at the police station in East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Dr. Schoney has been retired from practice for a number of years. He is an enthusiastic botanist, and for fifteen years has held a permit from the Park Commissioners to botanize in Central Park. He had been in the habit of walking across the grass in search of rare specimens of plants and leaves. Last Thursday evening he was arrested in the Park by Park Policeman Patterson for walking on the grass. The doctor alleges that the Park policeman was violent and abusive, struck him with his baton in the stomach, and dragged him to the police station in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, where he was locked up.

The arrest and the alleged violent and abusive conduct on the part of the Park policeman are matters for the Park Commissioners to investigate, but the charge against the Sergeant at the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, made by Dr. Schoney, is that he was kept in a cell from 6 to 10 o'clock without food. He asked repeatedly for a messenger to notify his friends of his arrest, and his request was not granted until he had paid $3 for the services of a messenger to take a note to his counsel, at 70 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, within three blocks from the station house.

When his lawyer came to the station and offered bail for him, the Sergeant refused it, and the doctor was finally released on bail by the Sergeant on duty at the Park Police Station in Central Park. It was 11 o'clock before he was released.

Brewer Ebling's House Damaged by Fire.

The handsome residence of William H. Ebling, Jr., the brewer, at the corner of Cauldwell Avenue and Cedar Place, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The residence was a frame structure, three stories and basement, and was surmounted by a mansard roof.

The fire started in the kitchen in the rear basement, and is believed to have originated from an electric-light wire, as the house was lighted by electricity. The cook discovered the fire shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning, and aroused the family. The flames spread rapidly, and the inmates of the house had to leave in a hurry. Mrs. Ebling, who is in a delicate state of health, was carried out.

By the time the two engines due on the first alarm had arrived the flames had mounted from the basement to the third floor of the house. A second alarm was sent out, which brought three more engines, and the fire was soon under control. The building was badly wrecked, and it is estimated that it will cost between $4,000 and $5,000 to make repairs. The furniture and fittings in the house were damaged to the amount of $5,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Incendiaries at an Early Age.

Albert Schlesinger, twelve years old, of 129 East Ninetieth Street, and William Hall, thirteen years old, of 107 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on charges of attempted incendiarism.

Twelve times within the last month the vacant building known as the "Old Eagle Hotel," at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, has been set on fire. Yesterday morning a policeman saw smoke coming from the building, and on making an investigation he found several young boys kindling a fire under the stairs, where they had poured a quantity of coal oil. All the boys escaped upon the policeman's approach except the two named above.

In court yesterday the parents of the boys promised to keep them out of mischief, and Justice Welde discharged them.

Grievances of Street-Cleaning Drivers.

President Con Dunleavy, Chairman Michael Kennedy, and Eugene Sullivan of the Street-Cleaning Department Drivers' Protective Association called on Commissioner Andrews yesterday and presented a list of grievances. One grievance was the case of Driver Dominick Walsh, who, they said, was suspended on a trumped-up charge of neglect of duty by District Superintendent Kelly.

Next they complained that the places of the regular drivers who were suspended or discharged were being filled by extra men, who were paid only $7.50 a week. The regular drivers receive $11.50 a week. They also asked that the department supply the drivers with shovels.

Mr. Andrews said in reply that Walsh's case would be considered, that shovels would be supplied, but as regarded the wages of the men, salaries had to be reduced on account of the small balance at his disposal.

Newsdealers Will Enjoy Themselves.

The third annual Summer-night's festival of the New-York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective Association will be held at Lion Park, One Hundredth and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, this evening. Dancing will begin at 8:30 P. M.

THE HAMILTONS ARE REUNITED

GEN. ALEXANDER AND HIS WIFE REACH AN UNDERSTANDING.

Through the Good Offices of Lawyer Vollmer, Robert Ray Hamilton's Former Partner, They Are Reconciled and Agree to Live Together Without Reference to Their Recent Differences—Mrs. Hamilton Convinced She Made an Error in Questioning Her Husband's Sanity.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton and his wife have been reunited, and, by the terms of a verbal agreement made between them last Thursday afternoon, will live together in either this city or Washington.

Gen. Hamilton is now in Tarrytown, and Mrs. Hamilton is somewhere in this city. Their arrangements for a home have not yet been completed, but they are looking for a suitable residence, and will probably live in this city.

The arrangement between them was brought about through the efforts of Lawyer E. R. Vollmer of 229 Broadway, who was law partner of Robert Ray Hamilton, and is counsel for Gen. Hamilton. Mr. Vollmer was not in the city when it was charged that the General was incompetent to care for his property and manage his own affairs.

As soon as Mr. Vollmer returned he visited Mrs. Hamilton and convinced her that she had made a grave error in bringing her suit, and he arranged for a meeting between husband and wife in the office of Abraham I. Elkus of 31 Nassau Street.

Several meetings were held last week, and for a time there was little to indicate an amicable adjustment of difficulties. Gen. Hamilton and his wife were present at all the meetings, and both were represented by counsel.

It was Thursday afternoon when a settlement was reached. Mrs. Hamilton withdrew her allegation that her husband was incapable of managing his affairs and it was agreed that when they went to live together again the General should control his income, just as he does now.

The General was very penitent, and when the reconciliation was brought about there was a touching scene. Both husband and wife agreed tearfully that there had been a misunderstanding which would never occur again.

When Lawyer Elkus was called upon by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon he said:

"Mrs. Hamilton never claimed that her husband was insane, as has been said. She simply claimed that he was not responsible for his acts. The General is an old man and has not the vigor and acumen of a younger person. The action was taken under the law which provides that a committee may be appointed to examine a person believed not to be capable of taking care of his property.

"What the exact terms of the settlement were I cannot say. They were satisfactory to both Gen. Hamilton and his wife."

Lawyer Vollmer said: "Gen. Hamilton has not the great amount of money credited to him by rumor. From the estate of his father, John C. Hamilton, which is held in trust, he receives from bonds and mortgages an income of less than $3,000 a year."

A story is current among the friends of Gen. Hamilton that his income is $15,000 a year, and that, by the terms of the settlement, his wife is to have $5,000 a year.

The break in the relations between Gen. Hamilton and his wife first became known to the public on May 11, when the fact of her application at White Plains to Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court for a writ de lunatico inquirendo was published.

One of the causes for the application was stated by Mrs. Hamilton in an affidavit to be that "Alexander Hamilton now is, and for a space of several years last past has been, so deprived of his reason as to be altogether unfit and unable to govern himself or to manage his affairs."

It was also alleged by Mrs. Hamilton that her husband had several times threatened to kill her, and at other times had threatened to take his own life. Another allegation was that he had contributed nothing to her support, but had spent his money on trivial things.

In her affidavit Mrs. Hamilton further alleged that Gen. Hamilton was then living at 134 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, this city, "in the custody of one Mrs. Freeman," with whom, Mrs. Hamilton said, her husband had become infatuated. Other affidavits to the same intent were made by an adopted daughter, Mabel, by Mrs. Emily C. Bodine of this city, a friend of the family, and by Dr. J. Henry Furman of Tarrytown.

COMMERCIAL BANK CONFERENCE.

The Directors Discuss President Keeney's Plans, but Say Nothing.

The Directors of the Commercial Bank, Brooklyn, yesterday discussed President Keeney's plans for resumption. They met in the law office of Beyer & Dykman, and were in session from 2:30 until 4:30 P. M. At the conclusion of the conference they refused to speak of their plans, referring inquirers to Mr. Dykman.

"We have no statement to make," he said. "We simply talked about Mr. Keeney's plans. We cannot decide upon anything until the Bank Examiners' report. We cannot tell whether the bank will resume until we receive the Bank Examiners' statement."

"What is Mr. Keeney's plan for resumption?" he was asked.

"I cannot say anything about that. We discussed matters in general. We will meet again in a few days."

"Our statement will not be ready for several days yet," Bank Examiner Backus said to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter. "I think it will be ready by Saturday."

"What is your opinion as to the prospects for resumption?"

"That is a leading question and I cannot answer it. I do not wish to express an opinion."

"Why does it take so long to find out the condition of the bank? Have you struck unusual complications?"

"That also is a leading question." Mr. Backus said the Examiners discharged all the bank clerks Saturday in order to reduce expenses. The Examiners are now working alone at the books.

It is reported that Bank Superintendent Preston has declared he would not consent to a resumption of the bank with Cashier Vail as an employe. Mr. Vail is not in good odor with the Bank Examiners, and a number of the Directors are also opposed to his reinstatement.

It is said the Directors are now more anxious than ever to resume, because they fear criminal indictments. A number of depositors who deposited money the day before the bank failed are in an ugly mood, and have openly threatened to institute proceedings against the bank officials.

Mr. Hewitt Must Take the Property.

Referee Stephen P. Nash made a report yesterday to the Supreme Court, in which he held that ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt must carry out the contract which he made with Daniel Lord and Franklin B. Lord as executors of the will of Cyrus W. Field for the purchase of property on the south side of East Twenty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Hewitt agreed on Feb. 13 last to pay $18,000 for the property, which had been used by Mr. Field as a stable. He discovered, however, that the deed of the property, made in 1854, contained a covenant that the premises should not be used or occupied for any purpose other than for a first-class dwelling house. Mr. Field's executors were not aware of any such restriction.

Man Drowned, But Horse Rescued.

Michael Lenahan, a driver for Charles Hart, a Brooklyn contractor, tried to dump a load of refuse into a pond at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The horse backed too far and got entangled in the harness in the pond.

Lenahan tried to extricate the animal, but got entangled himself and fell into the water. He was unable to get out and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The horse's life was saved.

Lenahan was twenty-three years old and lived at 330 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Lyon's Kneecap Fractured.

William J. Lyon, First Auditor of the Controller's office, fractured his left kneecap at Schroon Lake Sunday, and it will be at least six weeks before he will be able to get about. Dr. Farrington of the Astor House, who has a cottage adjoining that occupied by Mr. Lyon, has the case in charge.

RICE GROWING IN LOUISIANA

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH DEVELOPED SINCE THE WAR.

Now Ranks with Sugar and Cotton as One of the Staple Crops of the Pelican State—Great Returns for a Comparatively Small Investment—A Chance for the Army of the Unemployed Provided They Are Willing to Work—Some of the Big Plantations and Their Profits.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 28.—One of Louisiana's three great staple crops, rice, is now coming pretty briskly into market. The yield is good, as is the quality, and it promises to be close on to 1,500,000 barrels for the year 1893. A good many men whose beards are beginning to grow gray can easily remember when it was scarcely the thing for a planter in the Louisiana lowlands to grow anything but sugar in the sugar region. He would have lost caste sensibly if he had planted rice as a staple crop on a big plantation that was at all fitted for sugar.

To be sure, on many of the large plantations below the city, and in St. Bernard, some rice was grown, in the wet lands in the rear of those devoted to sugar, but it was always for home consumption. The negroes were fond of it, and it was good wholesome food for black and white. The white rice planters, in the days a generation away, were usually creoles, who did not posess a very large quantity of the world's goods, but had strictly followed the Scriptural command to "be fruitful and multiply."

The Louisiana creole and "dago"—as that curious cross of Spanish and Mediterranean islanders is called which is found mainly among the islands along the sea coast about the Mississippi River's mouth—are both industrious and thrifty. They are good, law-keeping, hard-working citizens, and the foundation of many a fortune which is solid enough now was laid by the hard work of a creole ancestor in his rice field years ago. But all this has changed. The war worked a greater difference here in manners and usages than one could imagine possible. It wiped out old lines in more instances than can be here related.

For some years after slavery was only a memory, it was a question with a good many former planters as to what crop it would now pay best to grow. Gradually many of them had their attention turned to the culture of rice. In the first place, it is not a hard crop to make. The weather affects it less by far than it affects sugar and cotton. Since the days of reapers, with self-acting binders attached, the question of harvesting a rice crop has been greatly simplified. The water to flood the rice crop with was at their doors, and finally it is not an expensive crop to cultivate.

For a time there was a fear that the flooding of the rice fields would make the neighborhood in which rice was grown malarial and unhealthy, as it notoriously is in the Carolinas and Georgia. But strangely enough in Louisiana it has done nothing of the kind. The rice-producing region is as free from the class of fevers that exists among the Georgia and South Carolina rice plantations as it was before rice was ever thought of, and no section of the South is more healthful.

Rice has added greatly to the wealth of the State. The crop last year was 1,121,883 barrels. It is protected by a duty of 2 cents per pound on the best class, 1¼ cents on the lower grades, and 1 cent on broken, inferior, and "paddy,"—unhulled East Indian rice. It will yield in a fair year an average of from 20 to 28 barrels to the acre, worth about $6 per barrel. It takes about 10 hands to cultivate 100 acres of rice. The cost of production will be from $2,500 to $3,000 for each 100 acres. With any sort of a year the rice planter should make from $65 to $80 profit per acre. A planter named Harris, who is now growing sugar in the Parish of Rapides, six years ago on a crop of 15,000 barrels of rice cleared $75,000. But it graded uncommonly high and was worth 5¾ cents per pound that year.

Louisiana is well suited for the production of the finest grades of rice. Its perfectly level and fertile lands have a never-failing supply of water along their shores. As rice must have water, this is an important feature, and makes its growth cheaper here than in any other State where it is produced. In Georgia and the Carolinas it frequently happens that expensive dikes and ditches have to be constructed before the planter can be sure of his water supply. But in Louisiana everything that God and nature can provide for the use of man seems to be at hand.

In preparing for a rice crop the ground is first laid off into tracts and divided so that the water can be turned on and be of equal depth all over the field. These tracts have small levees about them to hold the water, and ditches by which it can be turned on. The ditches are so arranged by means of gates that the water can be controlled all over the field and kept at an even depth. It must be regulated very accurately, for the crops may be ruined by any blundering. It is the introduction of agricultural machinery that has made the culture of rice on a large scale so cheap and profitable in Louisiana.

Before the war it had to be sown by hand, a tedious job, and the grain was apt to be very uneven all over the field. Now rice is drilled in just as the small cereals are in the North and West. Instead of being reaped with sickles, as it used to be, it is cut with a reaper, bound just as wheat is, and shocked up in the same way, until it is dry enough to be thrashed out with a steam thrasher, instead of by the old process by hand. For nobody has the labor-saving inventions in agriculture done more than for the farmer who grows wheat and for his brother further southward who produces rice

The field is broken up lightly and then harrowed with a heavy iron harrow, that stirs the ground thoroughly four or five inches deep. Then the seed rice, or rice that is unhulled, for it has over it a thin skin or chaff, is drilled in, precisely as wheat is. The fields are usually of 100 acres each, as it is easier to divide them into suitable squares for irrigation when they are of this size. When the fields begin to be green, the water is let in from the river, generally by great steam pumps. It used to be turned in from flumes built in the levees, but there was so much danger of the levees giving way where these flumes were improperly constructed that they are going out of use. In fact, in some sections the State Engineers have forbidden them. The pumps are more desirable in every way, for with them a certain supply of water can always be secured, whereas, should the river or bayou be low, it is impossible to irrigate the fields without some artificial means.

When the fields begin to look green with the young sprouting grain, the first "flooding" comes on. The great pumps are set going and each "square" of ten acres is filled up even with the top of its levees until the whole field is flooded. The water must be let in so that it will not "wash" or make a current that might break away the little levees between the squares. Each day the crop is watched, and when it is grown so as to appear above the water, the latter is let off and the rice grows until it looks just like a Western wheat field—a sea of waving green. Then men go through it and pull up the weeds that have survived the flooding, and the water is turned on again until the rice begins to "head."

It grows somewhat taller than wheat, and has a head very much like that of rye, with heavy "beards" like the bearded white wheat of the North and West. This is the dangerous time to the planter. The heads of rice are very heavy, and a hard rainstorm accompanied by a sharp wind will blow down the long slender stalks with their heavy tops so that they will never rise, but will decay in the mud and water. During the "weeding" time, when the big weeds are pulled up, the workers in the fields wade barefooted. They have to keep a sharp look-out for the deadly water moccasin and other venomous snakes that abound, and frequently their naked legs and feet are covered with big leeches before they know it, and it takes some time and no little trouble to get clear of them.

When the rice heads are in the "milk" the water is turned off, so that the ground may dry and become hard enough to stand firm under the heavy wheels of the big reaper that will cut down evenly and smoothly a whole field in one-fifth of the time it used to take to cut it with "cradle" or sickle. It is bound up in sheaves and shocked, just as rye is, which it very much resembles in many ways. It begins to ripen early in July, and by the end of that month the first barrels are thrashed out and sent to market. It is the ambition of every rice planter, as it is of his confrère, the sugar and cotton grower, to get the earliest barrel of rice into the New-Orleans market.

Last year the first of the new crop, consisting of four sacks of rough rice, came into New-Orleans July 31 from the plantation of Barthelmy Brothers, in the parish of Plaquemines, forty miles below this city, on the Mississippi River. The year before, the first lot arrived in this city July 30 from Alcide Clubert's plantation in the Parish of St. James, sixty miles above New-Orleans. So it will be seen that there is not a very great difference in the time of arrival of the first of the new growth in any year. If the season be good, the month of July always sees the first fruits of the year in the market.

The straw of rice is valuable for many things. That which is unbroken is used in great quantities by hat and bonnet manufacturers. It is much tougher and longer than wheat or rye straw, and will weave up into almost any fabric without breaking. Before the rice is thrashed out and the straw broken, enormous lots are selected, the heads cut off, and the straw shipped to France, where the finer qualities are made up into women's hats and bonnets. American hatmakers, who manufacture most of the straw hats worn so generally in this country, take a good deal of Louisiana rice straw, too. Just before the thrashing season straw buyers from all the Northern cities where the hat industry is prosecuted go up and down the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche to select the straw for their Northern customers. After the grain is thrashed out the straw has a regular market value per bale. Much is used by the makers of cheap paper.

After the rice is thrashed it must be "cleaned." It is covered with a thin fine skin that, when separated from the grain, makes a beautiful chaff that is very dry and light. This, too, has a market value. It is used for packing fragile goods, especially crockery. None of the product of this cereal is wasted. Rice is "hulled," or the skin taken off, in expensive mills that involve delicate machinery. Then it is "classified"—that is, graded—and a most delicate business this is. A wrong classification may cost the owner thousands of dollars in one year's crop. So it is to his interest to have the most expert "classers" that can be obtained. There are not more than twenty or thirty of these experts in New-Orleans, and they handle about all of the immense crop. Of course the business is, like that of the cotton "classer," a most profitable one. Any good classer makes from $10,000 to $12,000 each season.

The most enormous planting enterprise that has been undertaken in Louisiana for fifty years is in a connection with rice. A company has purchased vast tracts of sea marsh lying in the lower parts of the parishes of Lafourche and Saint Mary. By means of immense ditches, cut by great dredging machines, it is draining these lands, which for richness of soil cannot be surpassed. It has already drained and leveed in about 12,000 acres, a portion of which is planted this season in rice. What the yield will be is not yet known, but, should the project succeed, the company expects to produce annually from 100,000 to 200,000 barrels of rough rice. The North American Land Company in the parish of Calcasieu is doing very much what the concern first referred to is undertaking. Its President is J. B. Watkins, an Iowa man, who came down to Louisiana seven or eight years ago and bought a great tract of swamp land, which he is now reclaiming. He, too, has planted several thousand acres in rice. The entire State is interested in these schemes, for, should they prove successful, Louisiana in five years will be producing 3,000,000 barrels of this grain.

There are a good many Chinese, coolies, and Manila men employed by these companies. They are slow, obstinately set in their ways, but faithful to their obligations, and they expect their employer to be equally faithful to his. The coolies and Manila men—Lascars, the British call them—are all hired from a "headman." He contracts to furnish so many laborers, at an agreed price. They get about $12 per month, the contractors taking the job at an average of $15. It is a very bad business for him, if his contractors should fail, or for any cause, not be able to meet their agreement. The first thing that would occur would be that his hands would behead their "boss," and confiscate all his visible goods and chattels.

Three years ago a lot of gentlemen were on a fishing excursion not very far below where Lake Borgne empties into the Mississippi Sound. They camped about a mile from a settlement of Manila men, who were engaged in catching crabs and shrimps for a drying and canning factory that was being conducted by some Spaniards. One afternoon they heard a terrific yelling over at the camps. It was followed by the appearance of a very badly-frightened Chinaman, who managed to inform his rather startled listeners that there was trouble at the camp in consequence of a failure of the persons employing them to comply with their contract. The difficulty had culminated in the beheading of his "partner," and they were looking for him, to execute the law of their country upon him in a similar way. He begged them to let him take out one of their boats, and go up the lake to a place where he could reach New-Orleans. He had barely embarked when a furious delegation of half a dozen Lascars appeared, and the one of their number who spoke a little English explained that they were in search of their recalcitrant "boss," who had broken his promise and on whom they wished to visit the punishment in such cases made and provided.

"Him pard head here," and they emptied out of a bag the ghastly, bloody head, which had evidently been recently cut off a bad-looking Chinaman. They were assured with a good deal of earnestness, that no Chinaman was lurking about camp, and upon this assurance, coupled with several silver dollars, to the English-speaking gentleman to induce him to take his ferocious brethren away, and keep them from coming back, the crowd departed. The hilarity of the fishing party was a good deal interfered with. The proceedings a mile above seemed "to have cast a gloom" over the party, for they took a speedy and unanimous vote to get back to New-Orleans as soon as it could be done. They inquire if there are any Manila men in the neighborhood before they decide on on the location of their fishing camps, nowadays.

There is no agriculture that offers such an opportunity to the poor man who has a taste for farming or planting as does the culture of rice. It is not difficult to master, and the yield is the surest of all the great staple crops that are making the South rich again. If the unemployed of Northern cities could be got to go South, stay away from the towns, and go honestly to work at some form of agriculture, or the growing of early fruits and vegetables, it would make them a good living and add greatly to the wealth of the country. There are no tramps in the far South. The supply of labor is far below the demand. Fifty thousand men who want to work could easily get employment in Louisiana alone, in assisting to take off this year's sugar and rice crops, and as many more could be used by the cotton planters.

Rice lands are, of course, much cheaper than sugar lands. They can be had, however, by carefully watching the sales as advertised in the city papers, at from $15 to $20 per acre. Places were purchased last year that paid for themselves with the first crop. Notably is this true of half a dozen rice plantations and at least two well-known sugar estates. The best way for an intending rice planter to proceed in obtaining a plantation is to put himself in communication with any of the rice dealers in this city, who will be fair and give all desired information most willingly. It would be better if the intending immigrant could come down to Louisiana in the Autumn, say, in November, and spend a month in seeing the country for himself and acquiring information, without letting any one know that he is a possible purchaser. In this time and by careful inquiry he can decide, first, whether or not he wishes to become a resident of the State, and secondly, what it would best suit him to plant, sugar, rice, or cotton, if he wishes to go north of the Red River.

Among the big rice planters of last year are Alex Theriot of the Aubert plantation, on Bayou La Fourche, who made 9,000 barrels; Dr Blanchard of Assumption, with his tenants produced nearly 10,000 barrels; John Hill's plantation in West Baton Rouge made 6,500 barrels; B. R. and Charles Aubert, 6,800 barrels, and Charles Craighead, in the Parish of Iberville, grew 5,600 barrels. On the White Castle plantation, seventy miles above New-Orleans, Wailes and Gaillard raised a crop of 11,220 barrels of No. 1 rice. This was one of the most valuable and profitable rice crops grown in the State last year. It was cut just at the right time, the weather was most favorable, and, above all, the owners of the crop knew precisely how it should be handled. Knowledge tells in rice growing, as it does in everything else. A most valuable crop of rice, too, was that of the Kelly Brothers, on the Bocage plantation in Ascension. They made 12,860 barrels, and sold it when the market was at its best. They got for it a little over $100,000, and must have cleared over $40,000 apiece. In the Parish of St. James, Vegas and Melancon made 8,000 barrels, and Louis le Bourgois, who owns the splendid Belmont plantation, made 8,800 barrels, besides over 1,000,000 pounds of sugar.

These are but a few of the big crops. Hardly one of the twenty-three rice-growing parishes in the State but has made 10,000-barrel crops for a half dozen lucky planters.

TO GUARD NEW-HAVEN HARBOR.

Double Fortifications with Heavy Guns and Modern Defense Machinery.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—For the first time since the civil war New-Haven Harbor is to be protected by a double fortification, one part of which, at the eastern entrance, is intended effectually to guard it from possible invasion at that point, and the other, at neat Savin Rock, will be mounted so as to defend the west shore and entrance. The eastern fortification will be near the site of Fort Hale, famous for its part played in the war of 1812.

Between the two fortifications the breakwater will force any hostile vessel from making an entrance at any other spot than directly under the guns of the new forts.

The appropriation just now available for the purpose of erecting the fortifications is between $600,000 and $700,000, and orders are being awaited here from Washington for work to at once proceed on the construction.

It is known here that the plan of the Government is to build fortified wells, into which the big guns, when not in action, will be sunk and protected. These wells are to be made of steel or specially-protected armor. The big twelve and fourteen inch guns will be lifted into position by grand "hoisters," operated by machinery. They will be disappearing guns.

The appliances for use in the local defenses are being constructed by Thomas Rowland of Greenpoint, L. I., who took such a conspicuous part in the building of the first Monitor.

Capt. Charles H. Townsend, who was prominent in the construction of the breakwater, and has also had much to do with securing the appropriation for the two forts, said to-day: "It is probable that the work on the new fortifications will be done next year. The Government arsenals are turning out coast-defense guns rapidly, and, should occasion require, they can be mounted in a hurry. The principal thing now is to get the fortifications ready for the guns, which need but take a short time, as the appropriation is in every way sufficient for the purpose."

To Resume Work.

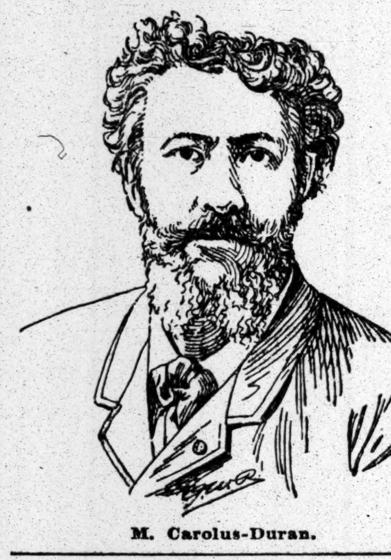
RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The works of the Newark Lime and Cement Company, which have been shut down for some time, began operations to-day. To-morrow the big kilns will be fixed up and the miners will begin work. Orders are brisk and nearly every barrel of store cement has been shipped. About 200 men are employed in the works.

A GREAT MASTER OF TECHNIQUE.

M. Carolus-Duran of Paris, Painter of Brilliant Portraits.

That a Frenchman who has taught the art of painting to hundreds of Americans and painted the portraits of a host of American ladies and gentlemen should manage to wrench himself loose from the fascinations of Paris in this four hundred and first year of Columbus is not matter for great surprise. M. Carolus-Duran is already so well known in America that a visit to New-York is a visit to many old friends. Moreover, his reputation as a portraitist is so great that his visit is merely an occasion for as hard work over here as ever in Paris. Like M. Benjamin Constant, he combines a view of cities and scenes in the New World with the confection of a lot of portraits of Yankees in their own homes.

Artists of his rank, and some who may be ranked higher, are often far less prepared to work during an outing than the little master in question. But Carolus-Duran is noted for the rapidity with which he works. He has one of the essentials of the French character seen oftenest in the military history of that nation—a tremendous force in the first attack. If things go wrong afterward the French soldier is less likely to retrieve himself than the warrior of a less brilliant, more staying nature. So with Carolus-Duran. He attacks a portrait with true Gallic gallantry, but if it is not a success he is not generally successful in altering it toward perfection. In this he differs from an American painter who is commonly reckoned his most famous disciple—Mr. John S. Sargent.



M. Carolus-Duran.

That young master is not the equal of Carolus-Duran in a charge; that is to say, his first attack is not always so sure to carry a position; in other words, he often makes a poor fist of a portrait at first. But he has the staying power and the tenacity of purpose needed to destroy his work and try again—try once, try twice, try twenty times, until he has achieved success. Then he produces something that many connoisseurs think greater as a work of art than the portraits by his old master.

Carolus-Duran does not belong to the artists who have imagination, but he is the leader of the modern school in which painting as such, the method of putting on the figments, the relations preserved between colors in different parts of the canvas, are considered more important than the story told, or even the resemblance of the picture to the person portrayed. Among the earlier portraits by him which were widely shown in the United States is that of the charming, talented actress, Mme. Helena Modjeska. As a likeness it could not be greatly admired; but as a live, nervous, brilliant piece of the painter's handicraft it represented the master very well. Since then he has done far finer portraits; indeed, he may be said to stand at present at the height of his powers. Though no longer a young man, he has been a wise man, and has suffered neither his mind nor his body to fall into the commonplace ruts of middle age. He is the artist of Paris of all others who is the surest to be heard from if any public function is on hand. The social side of the Frenchman is strong in him. He is an accomplished man of the world, a distinguished conversationalist, noted as a clubman, and ready for all the social gayeties of the day. He keeps his health and spirits under the strain of steady work and abounding social duties by frequenting the fencing hall of the Mirlitons, on the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, where M. Prévost, the maître d'armes, counts him among the half dozen best swordsmen in the club.

M. Carolus-Duran loves the pomp of colors and the sheen of swords, the luxurious side of painting exhibited in splendid gowns, and the artistic heads of hair which skillful hairdressers know so well how to arrange for the French, American, Russian, and English ladies who patronize his brush. His talent for conversation aids him wonderfully in keeping these spoiled members of society faithful to their engagements to sit. He exercises a fascination over the young women and men who throng the schools which he visits as a critic and teacher, and a decided talent for diplomacy enables him to push the claims of favorite pupils for recognition in the salons who might otherwise sigh in vain for a place or a medal. He has many enemies in Paris, as every successful man has, but with his mixture of *aplomb* and Gallic liveliness it would be difficult to discover whether he so much as observed that all men were not his friends.

This interesting master of the brush is in his fifty-sixth year, having been born at Lille in 1838, of parents named Durand, (a very common name in France,) who baptized him Charles. Recognizing early the vast number of Charles Durands in the world, he very properly gave himself a distinctive name. A pupil of Souchon, he studied the old masters in the Louvre, notably Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione, and Velasquez, and in 1861, still a young man, made his *Wanderung* to Rome. In 1863 he sent "Evening Prayer" to the Salon and in 1866 his "Victim of the Assassination," which took a medal and is now in the Museum of Lille. Since then his career has been a steady social and artistic success; he is a Legion d'Honneur man and has a Belgian decoration as well as medals innumerable given by various expositions in Europe and America. In 1869 he showed his "Lady with a Glove," now in the Luxembourg, and in 1878 a ceiling for the gallery of the Luxembourg Palace, the subject being the Apotheosis of Marie de Medicis. Other great ceilings and mural decorations stand to his credit in Paris. In these paintings he approaches somewhat the style of Tiepolo, the Venetian master of the last century.

It has often been said of Carolus-Duran that his works have no great depth and, while they strike one with more or less of a pleasurable surpise, are seen at first glance and have no later surprises in store. It is true that he is not a subtle painter in that sense. Nor can it be said that in his portraits he is a great reader of character, or, at any rate, a great expresser of character. But those who criticise him for lack of depth and of imagination are forced to admit the mastery of his brush, while young painters who are intent on the technical secrets of their art are carried away by the dazzling results of his vigorous, audacious technique. At one time this power in Carolus-Duran exercised great influence on a number of our painters, who have since then diverged somewhat from the master's path without unlearning the capital lessons he gave; among them are Messrs. William M. Chase and Carroll Beckwith.

Thirty Years in an Asylum.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—An attempt is now being made to secure the release of the aged William H. King from an asylum for the insane, where he has long been confined. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to the Supreme Court to-day, and a hearing in the case will be had on Tuesday.

Great secrecy is preserved in regard to the circumstances of his case, which appears to be rather a strange one. Mr. King is immensely wealthy. He is about eighty years of age, thirty of which he has spent within the walls of the asylum from which an effort is now being made to release him.

Receiver McClure's Good Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—At a conference held this morning between Controller Eckels and David McClure of New-York, receiver of the National Bank of Deposit, it was decided that the receiver would be able to pay to the depositors by Sept. 30 a dividend of 25 per cent. He was authorized to prepare for the payment. This is the second dividend, the first of 40 per cent. having been declared and paid in July, within one month of the receiver's appointment.

Hungarians Leaving the Country.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—There is an exodus of Hungarians from this section, the result of the times. Within the last six weeks 900 Hungarians and Italians have left the Connellsville regions for their homes, and since Aug. 15 300 Huns, Poles, and Italians have deserted the mines of the Monongahela Valley. Of the 1,900 foreigners who came here during last year 1,400 will go back as soon as they have means.

Railroad Shops to Reopen.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 28.—The shops of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway in this city will be reopened to-morrow morning with the full force of 500 men. The additional shops for building of cars which are now in course of erection will be finished in three months and give employment to perhaps an equal force of men.

YACHTING WEEK AT COWES

THE NAVAHOE'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN ENGLISH WATERS.

She Was Pluckily Sailed, but Luck Seemed to be Against Her—A Race in Which the Emperor of Germany and the Prince of Wales Took Part—William's Interest in Naval Matters—Royalty Visits the Chicago—Her Officers Treated with Much Courtesy—A Dinner at Osborne.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 17.—The stay of the Chicago at Cowes was limited to four days, as the chief event that called her there did not come off, at least to the extent anticipated. It was thought that the Navahoe would be allowed to enter the race for the Queen's Cup, and the Admiral and officers were greatly disappointed to find that she could not enter, as her owner is not a member of the Royal Yacht Club. However, a fine opportunity was afforded to see her in racing form, competing with other crack yachts and giving the best of them a fine struggle for the prize.

Cowes during the regatta season week is decidedly uncomfortable, and one can hardly help the feeling that they are continually trying to induce a pint measure to hold a quart, so crowded are the streets and the parade. There seems enough and to spare to amuse the vast throng continually pouring in from Portsmouth, Southampton, and other places on the mainland. Negro minstrels are the great attraction, and wherever they stop in the street or squares to give a performance they are sure to gather a large crowd. Then there are sleight-of-hand performers, Punch and Judy shows, and traveling musicians.

It would seem a very strange thing in one of our racing ports to see such peculiar carrying on, but they all seem to find amusement in it on this side the water. They go in heart and soul for the sport itself, and there is not a clergyman, barber, waiter, salesman, doctor, or any other kind of man, woman, or child, who cannot tell the various yachts, what they are capable of doing, and what their chances are in a coming race.

There must have been almost three hundred craft of various class and rig anchored in Cowes Roads, from the shiprigged steam yacht to the half-ton rater and the open yawl, and the sight during the People's Day contests was most remarkable. The programme included small money-prize races for cruisers, yachts, and open boats. The attractions also included what is known as a duck hunt, in which a man in a punt (representing the duck) is chased by men pulling in rudderless boats. Royalty encourages these races by being interested and enthusiastic spectators.

Of course, in the larger contests, despite the presence of the Emperor of Germany's yacht Meteor, the old Thistle, so well known in American waters, and the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia, interest naturally centred on the Navahoe and what showing she would make. Criticisms were freely passed upon her, and the general conclusion reached was that she was a flier and a dangerous boat to tackle. "Why," said an old weather-beaten waterman, "Hive seen the Valkyrie sail right hinto the wind's hye, but this yere Yankee seems to go 'igher and 'igher, and I fancy she'll do the trick."

The first race was on Monday, and when it was half over the yachts were abreast the Chicago, with the Navahoe in the lead. All hands aboard the war ship were sent up into the rigging and on her rail, while the band and the officers were congregated on the after bridge. Such cheers and handclappings and tooting by the band must have inspired Mr. Carroll and his crew to do their very best, had there been need of such encouragement. They gave three rousing cheers and a tiger in return and, setting their spinnaker, bore off for the turning mark. Valkyrie was only a few seconds astern, and she, too, was warmly applauded. Next came the Britannia, having aboard the Emperor of Germany and the Prince of Wales, who acknowledged the applause accorded them. The Prince afterward expressed himself as being very much pleased with the impartial way that the various yachts were received by the Chicago.

The difficulty the Navahoe's crew met with in their efforts to get the main sheet in as they rounded the mark, and how they had to luff her up into the wind twice in order to get the sheet in, is already known to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. When she is luffed up her way is deadened, and this was just sufficient to let the Valkyrie get ahead enough to partially blanket the Navahoe and give the Britannia a showing; the two Britishers then played battledoor to the Navahoe's shuttle cock, and managed so well that both came in ahead of her after a very close and exciting finish. It was noticed at the time that the Navahoe was rather tender, and when the fresh puffs came she would have a deck plank or two awash, while the others barely had their rails in blue water. Possibly the first race was lost on account of a want of handiness and experience on the part of her crew, as the other fellows had been racing for weeks and were remarkably clever with their canvas.

Americans here were well pleased when Friday brought a fresh breeze, as everybody was confident that the Navahoe would prove herself superior under the conditions imposed by heavier weather. This was a mistake, however, for in spite of the fact that she was sailed in the pluckiest style she came out at the tail end of the procession. In this race the Satanita had her lee deck full, while the Navahoe's lee side was buried. The Valkyrie and the Calluna both stood up well, but came out second and third. The two races that the Navahoe won were well sailed and valuable to her as additional experience, but unfortunately the Britannia and Valkyrie did not start in them.

It was a very interesting thing to Americans to see the Emperor of Germany sail past in the Meteor, surrounded by a number of his officers, whom he had invited to accompany him from the German training squadron then at anchor off Cowes. The Emperor has greatly endeared himself to his people by such acts as this, and they all spoke of his attention to their comfort and amusement. He is a true sportsman, and sails his yacht to perfection, and although he won the cup this year by a fluke it was a popular victory. He personally inspects his new war ships in process of construction, and knows them thoroughly from rail to keelson. His steam yacht Hohenzollern is a splendid specimen of marine architecture, and in her hull somewhat reminds one of the Savannah steamers. She is, however, painted white, and has two cream-colored funnels. Her steaming qualities put her well to the front, as her engines develop 9,000 horse power. She was originally intended to be one of the gunboat class, but the Kaiser took a fancy to her and had her finished as his yacht.

Royalty has been very democratic during the Chicago's visit, for hardly had the Monday salutes been fired before a boat pulled along side, and out stepped Prince Henry of Battenberg with Princess Beatrice and Victoria, who proved extremely agreeable visitors and seemed much interested in the ship. They extended an invitation to Admiral Erben and Capt. Mahan to dine that evening with the Queen at Osborne. The dinner was a grand affair, there being a dozen or more of the Queen's children and grandchildren present, besides a number of English, German, and American officers. Everything was done so easily and unostentatiously that it was an extremely pleasant and sociable affair. After dinner the officers were presented to the Queen, who conversed with them for a few minutes and then withdrew, being escorted from the room by the Emperor of Germany and the Prince of Wales. The Queen is nowadays obliged to use a cane in walking as she is a sufferer from rheumatism, but with that exception she enjoys excellent health.

The Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and others also paid a visit to Admiral Erben, coming aboard entirely without ceremony and apparently with a desire to avoid any approach at a display. The Chicago now lies at anchor in Southampton water abreast Netley Abbey. She will remain there for a month at the very least, as her boilers and machinery are being overhauled.

Chautauqua's Season Closed.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—To-day marks the close of Chautaqua's season of 1893. At the closing exercises brief addresses were delivered by Vice-Chancellor Vincent, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Hurlbut, and other prominent personages of the Assembly, all of whom gave assurance that Chautauqua had nobly survived the present financial fluctuations and that the progressive spirit of the institution would not lag in the least.

Miner Conden's Long Tramp.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—John Conden, a miner from Waldner, Idaho, arrived here to-day, having walked all the way here from that place. He is bound for Boston, Mass., where he has relatives, and says he will walk the entire distance. He started on his long journey on May 1, and most of the time has slept out of doors.

A Large Mining Mortgage.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—The Chapin Mining Company of Milwaukee, Wis., this morning filed a certified copy of a mortgage for $1,038,000 on its property, ore, and franchises to secure bonds for the purpose of payment of labor and taxes, for the payment of royalty on ore actually mined, and for the development and operation of the mine at Iron Mountain, Wis.

WHERE OUANANICHE ABOUND.

Anglers Who Have Had Success in the Great Canadian Wilderness.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—Further toward the north and the region of perpetual snow moves the advance line of American tourist travel and American anglers in Canada. The last decade has opened up to camping parties, fishermen, and canoeists the mysterious Lake St. John and the headwaters of the Saguenay and the wilderness of lakes and forests lying between them and the City of Quebec, whose waters swarm with red speckled trout and are annually resorted to by thousands of anglers.

The gamy ouananiche, or fresh water salmon, of Lake St. John has now its thousands of admirers, the great bulk of whom are satisfied to enjoy the sport of fighting this warrior in the seething rapids of the Grand Discharge, where the inland sea that the Indians call Pikouagami, but better known as Lake St. John, pours its surplus waters over wild, rough, and rocky descents, around the shores of myriads of islands, into the far-famed Saguenay, a few miles above Chicoutimi.

But the experience of the last few seasons and a careful study of the habits, and particularly of the migration, of this noble finny fighter have shown that it is only for a limited portion of the fishing season that he can best be taken in the pools and eddies at the foot of the various chutes of the Grand Discharge. He makes his appearance there about the 10th or 12th of June in each year, and thereafter for about a month fine specimens of his species are freely killed there, often running in weight from three to five pounds each, though they rise most freely to the angler's flies during the last week of June. All through the season sportsmen unacquainted with the habits of the ouananiche or misled by carelessly-made statements, whip the waters of the Discharge and are frequently disappointed because none but small fish rise to their flies after the middle of July.

A guide is authority for the statement that in June of this year fish of eleven and eight pounds respectively were taken out of the Discharge. But in the great heat of Summer the largest and strongest fish must be looked for elsewhere, and during the present season great numbers of them have been followed and found by American anglers and camping parties, who, pushing northward in the direction of Hudson Bay, have spent from five to fifteen days at a time upon the great tributaries of Lake St. John.

All through this northern country, and, in fact, throughout the entire Peninsula of Labrador, of which it forms a part, there is a perfect network of waterways, rivers, brooks, and lakes, so that with occasional short portages it is possible to traverse the immense territory in every direction, ascending, for instance, for a hundred miles or more, some one of the tributaries of the great lake, and after a few portages, or carries, descending another. It is even possible to reach the headwaters of some of the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay, Ungava Bay, the Atlantic shore of Labrador, mysterious Lake Mistassini, the St. Maurice, the Ottawa, the Batiscan, or the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For those who have only a few weeks, or perhaps a few days to spare instead of as many months, the usual route is to ascend either the Peribonca, the Mistassini, or the Ashuapmouchouan, and to descend another of the three. Two or three hundred miles up the Peribonca is Lake Manouan, a very large body of water, and only fifty miles up is Lake Tschotagama. Each of these lakes is crowded with ouananiche up to eight and ten pounds in weight, and also contains large gray lake trout, which have been known to exceed twenty-five pounds.

In Lake Tschotagama Mr. E. J. Myers, a lawyer of Broadway, New-York, has killed a pike, Essox lucius, usually known as pickerel in the United States, weighing forty-seven pounds, and Mr. Eugene McCarthy of Syracuse got another that turned the scales at forty-nine pounds. Dr. H. F. Hamilton of Boston and Mr. J. S. Mason reached Lake Tschotagama lately by ascending the Des Aulnaies, a river that empties into the Saguenay. Besides finding very large ouananiche in the Peribonca, they took specimens of brook trout three and a half pounds in weight, and Mr. Mason is now engaged in making the ascent of the Little Peribonca with Mr. M. E. Haviland of New-York. A party of Buffalo gentlemen, headed by Dr. Daniels of that city, has just enjoyed splendid sport at Tschotagama, another trip to which has recently afforded Lieut. Col. Andrew Haggard, D. S. O., brother of Rider Haggard, with the material for a magazine article.

Prominent American anglers who have had excellent sport fishing for ouananiche up the Mistassini River are Chief Justice Andrews of the State of New-York, Messrs. McCarthy and Myers, Mr. H. M. Curtis, New-York; Mr. H. O. Wilbur, New-York, and Mr. R. F. McCormick of Lake Worth, Fla. Most of the fishing so far done in this river is at the foot of the Fifth Falls, a splendid cataract some 50 feet in height, about two days' journey from Lake St. John, where the fish may be seen in large numbers leaping from ledge to ledge up the falls.

The Ashuapmouchouan is another large tributary of Lake St. John, now much resorted to in its lower waters by anglers in search of large fish. Little is known now of its upper waters, though a trading post was established 200 miles from its mouth at Lake Nekoubau in 1690. Several miles from the mouth of the river is the Salmon River chute, a pretty falls formed by a natural dam extending right across the stream. Here also the ouananiche are found in great abundance. It is more than ever evident that the country watered by the great northern feeders of Lake St. John and by the inland lakes which they drain is destined to be the fishing ground of the future for American anglers.

KEYSTONE STATE OFFICES.

Bosses Have Prepared a Slate for the Delegates to Consider To-Morrow.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—There is little doubt that the Republican State Convention, which will meet in this city Wednesday, will be a harmonious body, and will be able to dispose promptly of its business. In this respect it will be like many of its predecessors. As on previous occasions the bosses have left little for the delegates to do except the routine work, so this year the "slate" seems to have been quietly, but none the less systematically, arranged.

As to the Supreme Judgeship, there has been little cause for interference by Mr. Quay or his lieutenants. The drift of sentiment has been toward Judge D. Newlin Fell of Philadelphia from the first. Judge John Stewart of Franklin County positively declined to be considered a candidate, which left Judge Archbald of Lackawanna County Judge Fell's only opponent. Since the action of the Allegheny County delegates in declaring for the Philadelphia jurist, however, political prophets declare that Judge Archbald's chances of nomination have decreased, though his friends profess to be confident that he will win. It is probable that only one ballot will be necessary to decide the question.

It was in the contest for the State Treasurership, however, that the fine work of the bosses was done. C. C. Thompson of Warren County months ago announced himself as a candidate, and was confident of success. A rival appeared in the person of Benjamin J. Haywood of Armstrong County, and so bitter did the contest between them become that it was thought wise, in the interest of party harmony, that a compromise candidate be agreed upon. Col. S. M. Jackson of Mercer was selected, and Messrs. Thompson and Haywood are out of the race.

Ex-Senator Harlan of Chester County will in all probability be Mr. Jackson's only opponent before the convention. Mr. Haywood's complaisance in retiring from the contest and throwing his strength for Mr. Jackson, which is the programme arranged, is said to have been purchased with a promise of the cashiership of the Treasury and the nomination to succeed to the Treasurership. It is also said that Mr. Harlan has been promised the nomination in 1895.

Considerable interest is manifested in the Chairmanship of the State Committee. The men most prominently named for that position are Col. Gilkeson of Bucks County and D. W. Heiner of Armstrong County. Both have warm friends, and both are confident of winning.

A movement is on foot for the passage by the convention of a resolution asking the National Committee to change the basis of representation in the National Convention. At present each Congressional district sends two delegates, and four are chosen from the State at large. This system gives Pennsylvania about one-fourteenth of the total number of delegates in the National Convention. It is proposed to make the Republican vote cast at the preceding Presidential election the basis of representation, which would give this State about one-tenth of the delegates under the present system.

Nevada, with only 2,822 votes for Harrison, will have six delegates in the next convention, or one for each 470 votes, while Philadelphia, which cast 116,685 votes for Harrison, will have ten delegates, or one for each 11,668.

The platform to be adopted will contain strong declarations on the tariff and silver-coinage subjects, as it is desired to emphasize as strongly as possible the devotion of Pennsylvanian Republicans to protection and honest money.

National Banks to Resume.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following national banks which recently suspended payment, having complied with the conditions imposed by the Controller of the Currency and their capital being unimpaired, have to-day been permitted to reopen their doors for business: The First National Bank of Vernon, Texas; the First National Bank of San Marcos, Texas; the First National Bank of Lockhart, Texas.

TAX ASSESSMENTS IN KANSAS

ECCENTRICITIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

In Order to Escape Possible Charges of Bribery Its Members Have Been Very Hard on the Railroads—Freight Cars Taxed at from 66 Per Cent. to 140 Per Cent. of Actual Value—Other Property in the State Assessed at Less Than 25 Per Cent.—Railroads Protest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—Although the taxpayers of Kansas groan whenever the subject of taxes is mentioned, there is no State in the Union where they are more promptly paid, and where less improved property passes through the hands of the Sheriff because of delinquent taxes. This is not because there is an equitable assessment, when all kinds of property are considered, for in no other State are there greater differences when the actual values are taken into consideration.

The State Board of Equalization, which is also the State Board of Railroad Assessors, is near the end of its work upon the county returns. It may be a matter of some interest to know how the men comprising this board look at values in their different capacities. As a Board of Railroad Assessors they have fixed values upon railroad stock at figures that surprised the officers of the several roads, who had the right to assume that something like the same basis would be observed that guided them in fixing the taxable valuation of private property. The following table gives the values fixed by the board, with the per cent. of actual value:

	Assessment.	Percentage.
Locomotives	$3,750	39.4
Passenger coaches	2,000	36.4
Mail cars	1,500	41.8
Express cars	1,500	50.0
Baggage cars	1,200	40.0
Baggage, mail, and express	1,500	42.9
Passenger and baggage	1,500	37.5
Box cars	250	72.4
Refrigerator cars	500	74.6
Fruit cars	650	140.0
Furniture cars	250	66.0
Stock cars	250	72.4
Coal and flat cars	200	67.8
Caboose cars	500	72.4
Hand cars	15	50.0
Push cars	15	83.3

The assessment of passenger equipment is figured on cost of new equipment of the very best class. The assessment of freight equipment is figured upon present value at the average age of six years, there being but a very small addition made to that kind of property for several years.

Where the State board has been particularly hard upon the railroads is in the assessment of freight cars. Less than 2 per cent. of all the cars owned by roads are passenger, while 98 per cent. are freight, subject to an assessment of from 66 per cent. to 140 per cent. of actual value, while other property in the State is assessed at less than 25 per cent. This last statement may seem somewhat exaggerated, but the following figures taken from the records of the State Board of Equalization will verify the statement. The basis for taxation decided upon is as follows: Horses, $19.80; cattle, $6.70; farm wagons, $9.30; carriages, $11.10; gold watches, $11.10; pianos, $45.00. Other articles are assessed in like proportion.

Farm property in the shape of lands also comes in for the reduced valuations. In Pawnee County lands are assessed at from $4.75 to $2.10 an acre. Sedgwick, which contains a city of 30,000 population, has acre property assessed at from $8.82 to $4.77. Wilson County, which is one of the best counties in the southeastern part of the State, rates farm lands from $6.71 to $2.30. Sherman County, in the extreme northwest, has the valuation fixed at from $3.04 to 50 cents. Doniphan, in the northeast, and the best fruit county in the West, rates acre property from $6.53 to $3.93. The highest and the lowest figures are given as applying to entire townships.

This list might be extended, but it gives a fair sample of the relative valuations of all the counties, taken, as they were, at random. The effort has been made to raise the valuation on one kind of property and lower that of another. One railway company purchased seventy-two locomotives several years ago at $2,500 each. These are still in the service and are assessed at $3,750 each, which is twice what they would sell for, provided there were purchasers.

There is an explanation for the differences that have been made in the rating of the two classes of property. After the change in the State administration there was a cry from the Republican press charging that the Populist officers composing the Board of Railroad Assessors would be purchased by the railroads. Not purchased by money, but by the attentions usually paid the board when on its annual tour over the railroads of the State. The result was that, in order to show their integrity, as well as to satisfy those behind them in the party ranks, the assessments were largely raised, even while the members of the board, as individuals, declared that the assessment was already too high when compared with other property. The result was the adding of about $4,000,000 to the entire railroad property of the State, with the exception of the Pullman cars, which, by an error in computation, were lowered $1,500 on each car, the mistake not being discovered until too late to rectify it.

But the end is not yet. The members of the board sought to ease their consciences by lowering the rates on all other property and thus satisfying the dear people that the differences were solely made to benefit them. This would be acceptable provided the railway companies concluded to abide by the result of the labors of the board. The Missouri Pacific has taken the initiative in the contest about to be inaugurated in the courts. Payment of taxes will be refused except in counties wholly dependent upon such railroad taxes. In these counties exceptions will be made, as the withdrawal of the revenues would depopulate the western counties within two years. In the older counties the taxes will be paid only when the courts so order, which may not be for three or four years. The other railroads have not yet signified their intentions, but are pretty certain to follow the Missouri Pacific.

It should be understood that in some of the counties the railway companies have been paying three-fourths of all the taxes, keeping up the schools and the county Governments. They have submitted to this, believing that there might be a future for these counties when they would give abundant returns after increased cultivation and wealth. Secretary of State Osborne says that, should the railway companies attempt to resist payment, the engines and cars would be tied up in every county of the State. He does not take into consideration the possible orders of the United States courts.

Dr. Whitten of New-Haven Arrested.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—Dr. George E. Whitten of this city has been arrested, charged with being concerned in the operation which caused the death of Maggie Schloss of Ansonia. Dr. J. Edward Lee, who, it is alleged, was associated with Dr. Whitten in the affair, was arrested some time ago.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class IV.*—1—Cunningham vs. Scott. 2—American Casualty Insurance Company vs. Voight. 3—Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank vs. Ramel. *Class VII.*—4—Merritt vs. Fowler. 5—Balet vs. Fowler. 6—Young vs. Fowler. 7—Riverside Iron Works vs. Rose. *Class VIII.*—8—Matter of Manhattan Athletic Club. 9—Morrow vs. Stephens. 10—Clark vs. Clark. 11—Brown vs. Morton. 12—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Knapp. 13—Walke vs. Toner. 14—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Klipstein. 15—Rowitser vs. Welch. 16—Smith vs. Riverside Bridge and Iron Works. 17—Matter of United Book and Stationery Company. 18—Campbell vs. Bullock. 19—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Norris. 20—Curtis vs. Curtis. 21—Congannon vs. Congannon. 22—Austin vs. Pattison. 23—Keim vs. Zerbe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—No day calendar. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Sarah Bushell, Philip Leiser, Rebecca Hollander, Pauline Erb.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McGown, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVER.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Thorne vs. Shannon; Tompkins vs. Shannon—Thomas P Wickes. Dry Dock Savings Institute vs. Weiher—John E. Ward.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—Matter of Buggles—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Smeallie—William S. Keiley.

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Matter of Wilcox & Mathews Company—Abner M. Wilcox.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat Advanced Slightly, Corn Closed Firm, and Provisions Were Easier.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The vote on the Silver bill seemed to help the wheat market some. Then, too, the report of the Vienna Congress was interpreted to mean a shortage of 2,000,000 bushels in the world's wheat crop as compared with that of a year ago. Compared with Saturday's closing prices, wheat is 1c higher for September and ¾c higher for December. Those futures have therefore diminished the spread between them by ¼c.

Corn is up ½c and closed firm in sympathy with wheat, notwithstanding very heavy receipts to-day and still heavier expected to-morrow. Provisions were well looked after by some prominent packers, and closed with an advance of 85c in September pork and 25c in ribs, lard showing very little change.

Trading was larger in wheat and the market broader. A better feeling generally pervaded the market. The opening was ½@¾c ℘ bushel higher than Saturday's closing and advanced ⅛c more, then eased off about ⅜c, but again ruled stronger, advancing ⅝c, receded ½@¾c. December showing the greatest weakness. September sold up 1c and December ⅞c, and the closing was firm, ⅛@⅜c from the top. Firmness was attributed to some extent to continued small receipts and the decrease in the visible supply.

The free liquidation of corn the closing days of last week has evened up the market, and there was less disposition to favor the short side, the action of wheat and talk of colder weather having a tendency to create a better demand and harden values. Opening trades were fractionally higher, and, after ruling steady for a time, sold off ¼c, when the demand improved, under which the market sold up ⅝c, reacted ¼@⅜c, ruled stronger, and closed with ⅜@½c gain. In oats the feature was the changing from September to October at ¾c difference. The latter was bought. Prices had ½c range and the close was steady at ⅛@¼c advance.

The provision market was easier at the opening on an increase of 12,000 head over the estimated receipts of hogs. Armour & Co. and the Chicago Packing Company took the market in hand and first saved it from breaking; they then gradually advanced it and gave it a rather sensational hoist, seeming to indicate to the September shorts that they were cornered and must settle now or upon worse terms later. The trading was not very heavy. Compared with Saturday's closing prices, September pork is 85c higher. Lard did not share in the squeeze; for September the price is 2½c lower and for October 5c higher. Ribs are 25c higher for September and October.

Freights were in fair demand for vessels at 1⅜@1½c for wheat and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo and 3c for corn to Kingston.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 147 cars; corn, 1,175 cars; oats, 584 cars; hogs, 17,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug..	61½	62¼	61¼	62
Sept..	61⅝@62	62½	61½	62⅛@62¼
Dec...	68 @68⅜	68⅞	67⅝@68	68¾
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug..	36⅞	37¼	36⅝	37⅛@37¼
Sept..	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37⅛@37¼
Oct..	37⅞	38¼	37⅛	37⅞@38
May..	40⅛	40¾	40⅛	40½@40⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept..	24	24	23½@23⅝	23⅞
Oct...	24⅝@24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾
May..	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝
Mess pork, ℘ bbl—				
Aug...	....	....	....	$14.75
Sept...	$13.92½	$14.75	$13.92½	14.75
Oct....	13.90	14.45	13.90	14.45
Lard, ℘ 100 lb—				
Aug...	....	....	....	8.10
Sept..	8.07½	8.15	8.07½	8.10
Oct....	7.95	8.10	7.90	8.07½
Short ribs, ℘ 100 lb—				
Aug...	....	....	....	8.95
Sept..	8.65	9.00	8.60	8.95
Oct....	7.95	8.35	7.95	8.30

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 57@62c; No. 2 red, 62c; No. 2 corn, 37⅛c; No. 3 corn, 36½c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; mess pork, ℘ bbl, $14.75@$15; lard, ℘ 100 lb, $8.10@$8.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.10@$9.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bushels	69,000	66,000
Corn, bushels	391,000	755,000
Oats, bushels	395,000	219,000

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef Is In Fair Demand, While There Is Moderate Call for Pork.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork in moderate demand; prime mess, Western fine, dull at 87s 6d; prime mess, Western medium, dull at 80s. Hams in fair demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 52s. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 36s 6d. Cheese in moderate demand. Tallow in moderate demand. Spirits of turpentine and resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures in no demand. Wheat and flour in moderate demand. Corn—Spot and futures in moderate demand; mixed Western August dull at 3s 10¾d; September dull at 3s 10¾d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast in moderate demand. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 46,800 quarters; from Pacific ports, 24,000 quarters; from other sources, 65,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 19,400 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady at the advance. To-day's sales were increased by late business by 2,000 bales American. American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 15-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d; September and October delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d; October and November delivery, 4 15-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 16-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 18-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 19-64@4 20-64d; February and March delivery, 4 21-64@4 22-64d; March and April delivery, 4 23-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English wheats are weak, and prices have receded 6d, both for the new crop and the old. There have been large offerings of foreign wheats, and prices have declined 1s for American, including Californian and Argentine, and 6d for Indian and Russian. Flours have fallen 6d to 1s per sack. Barley, oats, and corn have shared the downward tendency. At to-day's market new English wheat was in abundant supply, and there was no recovery in values. Whites sold for 30s. ℘ quarter. Some red wheats brought only 25s. Old wheats were in moderate request. Prices were extremely low. Foreign wheats were a shade firmer. Foreign flour was offered at prices that were 6d lower. This induced increased inquiry. Barley and oats were steady. The prices of beans and peas were in buyers' favor. Corn was easy.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Beet Sugar—October, 13s 9¾d.

4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, August and September shipment, 41s 4½d ℘ quarter. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 6d ℘ cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Spot Spring wheat quiet, firmer; limits on cost, insurance, and freight ¼c lower; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 65½c; 8,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63¾c; 15,000 bushels do, 63¼c; 5,000 bushels do, 63½c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c spot; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63⅝c. Winter wheat easy; sales, 8 cars No. 2 red, 63½@64c; 1 car No. 3 extra red, 61c; No. 1 white, 65@65½c; No. 2 white, 62½c. Corn opened easy; closed firm at outside prices; sales, 9 cars No. 2 yellow, 44¼@44½c; 21,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 42½@43c; 13 cars No. 3 corn, 41½@42c. Oats stronger, closing firm at outside prices; sales, 3 cars No. 2 white, 31½c; 5 cars do, 31¾c; 3 cars do, 32c; 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 50c. Flour in good demand; firm; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; good demand; unchanged. Canal freights quiet; wheat, 4⅜c; corn, 4c; seed, 4⅜c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 132,000 bbls; wheat, 434,000 bushels; corn, 387,000 bushels; oats, 169,000 bushels. Shipments, Canal—Wheat, 374,000 bushels; corn, 16,400 bushels; barley, 10,400 bushels. Rail—Flour, 67,000 bbls; wheat, 90,000 bushels; corn, 160,000 bushels; oats, 98,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Flour firm; unchanged. Wheat advanced 1c on the action of the House of Representatives; No. 2 red, cash, 58¾c; August, 59¼c; September, 59¾c; October, 62c; December, 67¼c. Corn gained ⅛@½c on prospects of a frost in the Northwest; No. 2 mixed, cash and August, 33¾c; September and December, 34c. Oats dull; No. 2, cash, 23 1-32c; August, 23¼c; September, 23¾c. Rye lower; No. 2, east side, 45c. Barley—No trade. Bran firm; east track, 63c. Flaxseed, 92c. Hay easy; unchanged. Butter and eggs unchanged. Lead higher; 3.35c. Spelter heavy; 3.40c. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions strong; higher, with good demand. Pork—New, current make, $15.25. Lard, $8.12½. Dry-Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, longs and clear ribs, $9.10; shorts, $9.60; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $9.25; longs and clear ribs, $10.35; shorts, $10.75. Hams unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 102,000 bushels; corn, 69,000 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 57,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Flour steady; firm; $2.50@$2.75; family, $2@$2.15. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 57½@58½c; receipts, 4,200 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41½@42c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 26¾@27c. Rye firm; No. 2, 49c. Pork firmer; $15.25. Lard firm; $8. Bulk-meats firm; $8.75@$9. Bacon firm; $10.75@$11. Whisky steady; sales, 462 bbls; $1.12. Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 26@27c; Ohio, 22@23c; choice dairy, 18c. Linseed oil dull; 42@44c. Sugar steady; firm; hard refined, 5⅜@6¼c; yellow, 3⅞@4⅜c. Eggs firm; 12c. Cheese steady; firm; prime to choice Ohio flat, 8½@9c.

PEORIA, Aug. 28.—Corn steady; No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c. Oats active; higher; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 do, 25@25¼c. Rye, none. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts — Wheat, 7,800 bushels; corn, 45,000 bushels; oats, 101,200 bushels; rye, none; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 1,800 bushels; corn, 23,450 bushels; oats, 97,000 bushels; rye and barley, none.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6½c; net receipts, 812 bales; gross, 860 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,310 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 38,072 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton firm; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 991 bales, all new crop; sales, 570 bales; stock, 18,844 bales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCKS ADVANCE ON THE HOUSE VOTES ON SILVER.

Good Effects of the Great Majority for Repeal—New Strength in the Bond Market and Some Notable Gains in Prices—Heavy Receipts of Gold from Europe and from the West—Currency Premium Lower—Advances Scored in the Commercial Markets.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The great majority against silver shown by the votes in the House of Representatives had the result of strengthening the stock market, and the good effects continued to the close, the last prices being generally the best for the day.

At the opening the market was dull and weak, but an improvement came so soon as Wall Street heard of the doings in Washington. As the strength of the repeal forces became clearer and clearer, as the ballots on the ratio propositions were taken, the good feeling in the market increased. The prospects for the repeal measure passing the House had been pretty well discounted, but the size of the majorities exceeded the common expectation. From the time the news of the voting was received shorts began to cover.

In the advance Sugar took the lead, and at the close it was 2⅞ points above Saturday's last figures. St. Paul developed considerable strength, advancing to 55¼ from 53½, and more than making up the loss it had suffered early in the day. National Cordage, second assessment paid, gained 3¾; United States Rubber 2¼, and United States Rubber preferred 3 points. American Cotton Oil preferred was up 2¾. New-York and New England was strong on the reports of an alliance between President McLeod and Russell Sage and closed 2¼ points above Saturday.

There was a decided improvement in the tone of the bond market and more strength was exhibited than had been the case for some time, the tonic effects of the news from Washington being by no means confined to stocks. Wisconsin Central firsts picked up 5 points, Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consols 5½, Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s 4½, and Fort Worth and Denver City firsts 6½, while smaller gains were liberally distributed along the list.

To the commercial markets also the defeat of silver brought a better feeling and a gain in prices. Although, as a rule, they showed little strength early in the day, the close was at better figures than those of Saturday. Here, as well as in the stock market, it was felt that the demands of the country had come to be appreciated by Congress and that a long step had been taken toward a restoration of general confidence.

The receipts of gold were unusually large. Four millions came in from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, while the steamers Campania and La Bourgogne delivered large shipments from Europe. The former had on board over £864,000 and the latter 4,220,000f. The New-York, from Southampton, brought £30,000; so that the total receipts for the day were comfortably above $9,000,000.

The currency premium showed a falling off, money brokers reporting three-quarters of 1 per cent. as the ruling rate. The demand continued to be considerable, but the supply was great enough to bring about the decline in the premium.

There was no issue of Clearing House certificates to-day, either in this city or in Boston.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	136½	136½	136½	136½	135	145	6
American Cotton Oil	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	29½	30	370
American Cotton Oil pf	59½	60	59½	60	61	65	500
*American Sugar Refining	77	80	76½	80	79¾	80	29,355
*American Sugar Refining pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	79	79¾	212
American Telegraph & Cable Co.	75	75	75	75	72	76	55
*American Tobacco	60	60	60	60	60	65	680
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15⅞	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	2,894
Baltimore & Ohio	65½	66½	65½	66½	66	67	330
Canada Southern	44½	45	44	45	44½	45¼	660
Central Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	19	250
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¼	16	157
Chicago Gas	51½	52¾	51	52⅛	52⅛	52⅜	10,960
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52	52	52	52	52	54	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	86	86	86	86	86	88	100
Chicago & Northwestern	96½	97	96	97	96¾	97	3,366
Chicago & Northwestern pf	130	130	129	130	..	..	63
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78⅜	78½	77	78¼	78¼	78⅜	6,605
C., C., C. & St. Louis	34	35	34	35	34¾	35	445
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54⅞	55¼	53½	55	55	55⅛	19,430
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	112½	180
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	59¾	60½	58½	60	59¾	60⅛	5,282
Cleveland & Pittsburg	140	140	140	140	140	..	20
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	8½	8½	8½	8½	7	9	25
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	19	19	19	18½	19½	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	6	6	6	5½	7	100
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	16	16	16	16	16	16¼	300
Consolidated Gas Company	119	120	119	120	120	121	576
Delaware & Hudson	112¼	113	112	113	113	113¾	687
Delaware, Lack. & Western	135	135	134	135	134⅞	135	2,036
Denver & Rio Grande	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	10	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾	28¼	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	21	21¾	20¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	7,180
Edison Electric Illuminating	79	79	79	79	81	85	225
General Electric	39½	40⅝	38⅜	39¾	39½	39⅞	10,635
Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	100	105	100
Illinois Central	91½	93	91	91	90	93	146
Iowa Central pf	18	18	18	18	17⅞	20	100
Laclede Gas	10¼	10¼	10	10	10	10½	700
Laclede Gas pf	54	54	54	54	50	55	2
Lake Erie & Western	14	14½	14	14½	14⅜	14¾	510
Lake Erie & Western pf	59½	61½	59½	61½	60½	62	372
Lake Shore	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	116½	117	1,235
Long Island	91	91	91	91	92	98	150
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53⅜	52½	53¼	53⅛	53¼	3,120
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	11¾	11¾	11	11	10	11	50
Manhattan Consolidated	113¼	113½	112½	113⅛	113¼	113½	1,931
Michigan Central	84	84	84	84	..	..	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	22	22	22	22	21	25	300
Missouri Pacific	21¾	22½	21½	22½	22	22¼	2,067
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10	10½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16	16	16	16	15¾	16½	235
Morris & Essex	136½	136½	136½	136½	138	140	60
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	18¼	19⅜	18¼	18¾	19	20	913
*National Lead Company	25½	26½	25⅛	26½	26⅜	26½	2,515
*National Lead Company pf	62½	63¾	62½	63¾	63½	64	408
National Linseed Oil	16	16¾	16	16¾	15	17	300
Manhattan Beach	7	7	7	7	7	8	200
New-Jersey Central	96	98	96	98	97	98	665
New-York Central	98¾	99⅝	98⅜	99⅝	99¼	99½	1,015
New-York & New-England	20½	22½	20	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	6,690
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	12⅝	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅞	13	1,145
New-York, Sus. & Western	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	680
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	38½	39	38½	39	39	39½	420
Norfolk & Western pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	20½	22	10
North American	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4¾	908
Northern Pacific	5⅛	5¾	5⅛	5½	5⅜	5¾	4,535
Northern Pacific pf	20⅛	22½	20⅛	22½	21⅞	22	3,075
Ontario & Western	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	13⅞	14	615
Oregon Improvement	8	8	8	8	8	14	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
Pacific Mail	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10¼	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7	7	7	7	6¾	7¼	110
Philadelphia & Reading	15	15¾	14¾	15¾	15⅞	16	1,920
P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	12½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	147	147	147	147	147	150	103
Rich. & West Point, 2d as. paid	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	400
Richmond & West Point pf	18½	13½	13½	13½	11½	13	22
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	101	101	101	101	100	103	17
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	4	4	4	4½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7½	8	7½	8	7¾	8	200
St. Paul & Duluth	23	23	23	23	22	25	100
St. Paul & Omaha	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	1,675
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99	99	99	99	98	101	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	99	100	98¾	100	100	103	300
Southern Pacific	19½	20	19½	20	19¾	20½	360
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13½	13½	12½	13¼	12¾	13	950
Texas Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼	6	305
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	7½	8	300
Union Pacific	18½	19⅝	18½	19¼	19⅜	19½	1,400
United States Express	45½	45½	45½	45½	43	50	100
United States Rubber	20¾	22	20¾	22	24	26	300
United States Rubber pf	59	59	59	59	58½	65	130
Wabash	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7	320
Wabash pf	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14½	14¾	700
Western Union Telegraph	78⅛	79⅛	77½	79	78⅞	79	10,479
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	10	12¾	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41⅛	41⅛	41	41	35	41⅛	220
Total sales							160,877

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	105½	107	105½	107	$9,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s.	71½	73	71½	73	29,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	37	37	37	37	5,000
Brooklyn E. 1st	103	103	103	103	7,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
Canada South. 1st.	101	101	100¾	101	11,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	68	68	68	68	9,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	93½	94¼	93	94¼	73,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	72	72½	72	72½	6,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	94	94	94	94	1,000
Chi. & Erie 1st	90	90	90	90	32,000
Chi. & Erie inc	24	24	24	24	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	40	43½	40	42½	288,000
C., B. & Q., Ia. 4s.	87	87	87	87	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	112¾	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	53,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	90	90	90	90	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	75	75	75	75	30,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	35	36	35	36	10,000
Con. Gas. of C. 5s.	70½	70½	70	70	12,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	94¾	96	94¾	96	27,000
Erie 2d cn	67	68	67	68	19,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	66	68	66	68	4,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	65	65	65	65	10,000
Green B. & W. inc.	15	15	15	15	5,000
H. & T. gen. 4s	59	59	59	59	1,000
H. & T. 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	2,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952.	100	100	100	100	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	69	69¼	69	69¼	2,000
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s.	73	73¾	73	73¾	173,000
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s.	34½	35¼	34¼	35¼	18,000
Laclede Gas 1st	72	72	72	72	11,000
L. E. & W. 2d 5s.	97	97	97	97	3,000
Lake S. 1st cn. c.	114	114	114	114	3,000
Lake S. 1st cn., r.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
L. & W. B. cn., as.	101	101	101	101	7,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	108½	109½	108½	109½	7,000
Met. Elev. 1st	111	112	111	111½	10,000
Met. Elev. 2d	102	102	101	101	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
Mid. of N. J. 1st	109	110	109	110	6,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	2,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	122	122	122	122	30,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	118	118	118	118	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r	116½	116½	116½	116½	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	77	77	77	77	3,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s.	101	101	101	101	14,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	101½	103	101½	103	43,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	99	99	99	99	5,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s.	30½	32	29½	31¾	384,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s.	41	42	41	42	13,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn	57½	57½	57	57½	21,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	5,000
Peo. & East. inc.	12	12½	12½	12½	24,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	75	75	75	75	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	27½	27½	26½	26½	4,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	14	14	14	14	30,000
Read. gen. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	4,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	102	102	102	102	3,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s	43	45½	43	45½	17,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	19½	19½	19½	19½	10,000
Rio G. W. 1st	57	58	57	58	19,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	89	89½	89	89½	68,000
R., W. & O. cn	105	105	105	105	4,000
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s.	49	50	49	50	5,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	102	102	102	102	5,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	54¾	55	54¾	55	27,000
St. P. & D. 2d	100	100	100	100	1,000
St. P. & Om. cn	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	8,000
St. Paul term. 5s.	99	99	99	99	2,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D.	112½	112½	112½	112½	10,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
St. P., Min. Pt. 5s.	92	92	92	92	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s.	100	100¾	100	100¾	5,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s.	52	52	52	52	28,000
Sav. & W. 1st	38	38	38	38	5,000
T. & N. O. cn. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½	11,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	48½	48½	48½	48½	1,000
Union Elev. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	102	102	102	102	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s.	41	41½	41	41½	22,000
Utah South. ext.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Wabash 1st	96	96	95¾	95¾	9,000
Wabash 2d	64	64	64	64	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	95½	95½	95½	95½	6,000
West Shore 4s, r.	93	93	93	93	17,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	12	12	12	12	10,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	65	65	65	65	1,000
Total sales					$1,185,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	148	155	Minn. Iron	..	60
Alt. & T. H.	15	20	Mobile & O.	11¼	13
Amer. Coal	45	60	N., C. & St. L.	56	..
Amer. Ex.	108	108	Nat. Cord. pf, 2d as. pd.	37½	48
*Amer. Tob.	80¼	..	New Cent. C.	6	8
At. & Pac.	1½	2⅜	N. Y. & N. H.	175	185
Bruns. Co.	3	5	N. Y. & N. pf.	6	9
B., R. & P. pf.	..	70	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13
B., C. R. & N.	35	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	54	55
Can. Pac.	71½	72½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	20½	23
Chi. & Alt.	125	130	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	25½	28
C., H. V. & T. pf.	57	60	Norfolk So.	47	..
Com. Cable	100	150	Ohio South.	25	40
Con. Coal	20	30	Ohio & Miss.	13	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	4½	7	Ont. Mining.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	30	Ore. R. & N.	35	40
*D., S. S. & A.	5	7	Penn. Coal	240	300
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	15	Peo. & East.	3	8
E. T., Va. & Ga.	¼	½	P. & W. pf.	23½	28½
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	6	12	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44½	46
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	..	1	P., F. W. & C.	140	..
Ev. & T. H.	89	93	Quicksilver	1½	2½
F. & P. M.	8	12	Rens. & Sara.	150	165
G. B. & W., t. r.	6	6¼	R. & W. P., 1st ins. pd.	⅛	¼
Homestake	10½	..	St. L. South.	95	..
H. & Texas	1½	4	St. P. & D. pf.	89	92
Ill. Cent. L. L.	88	..	Sil. bul. certs.	73¾	75
Iowa Cent.	5¾	7	T. & Ohio C.	..	28
Man. Beach.	3	5	T. & O. C. pf.	..	70
Md. Coal pf.	45	60	U. P., D. & G.	5½	6½
M. & St. L., t. r.	8¼	10	W'lls-Far. Ex.	125	135

*Unlisted

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	77⅞	80	76½	79¾	8,760
Am. Cotton Oil	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	100
At., T. & S. Fé	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	16¼	330
Can. Southern	44	45	44	45	200
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	100
Chicago Gas	51½	52⅝	51	52¼	3,560
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	59⅞	60⅛	58⅞	60	7,680
Chi., Bur. & Q.	77½	78½	77⅞	78½	4,510
Chi., M. & St. P.	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55	20,580
C., St. P., M. & O.	29½	29½	29½	29½	100
Chi. & N. W.	96¼	96¾	96½	96¾	300
Del. & Hudson	112½	112½	112½	112½	100
Distilling & C. F.	21	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	550
Gen. Electric	39¼	40⅛	38¼	39¾	2,510
Iowa Cent. pf.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	100
Lake Shore	116½	116¾	116¼	116¼	130
Louis., N. A. & C.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	100
L. E. & West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	200
Louis. & Nash.	53¼	53½	52½	53⅜	800
Laclede Gas	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	100
Manhattan	113	113	112½	112½	130
Missouri Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	10
North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	450
Nat. Cordage	19⅞	20	19	19	40
National Lead	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	10
N. Y. Central	99	99	98½	98½	210
N. Y., L. E. & W.	12⅝	12¾	12½	12¾	40
N. Y. & N. E.	20½	22⅜	20	22⅜	9,490
N. Y., Ont. & W.	13½	13½	13½	13½	200
N. Y., S. & W.	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼	200
North. Pacific	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	300
North. Pacific pf.	20⅝	22⅛	20½	22	660
Phila. & Reading	14¾	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	480
Tenn. C. & I.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	200
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
U. S. Rubber	21	21	21	21	100
Union Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	30
Western Union	78	79	77½	78⅞	1,200
Wabash pf.	14⅜	14½	14	14½	510
Total sales					65,270

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 2d, A	37	37	37	37	$10,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	71½	71½	71½	71½	3,000
Chi., B. & Q. cn.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s.	40½	42	40½	42	27,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s.	94	94	94	94	2,000
Chi. & Erie 1st.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	2,000
Can. South 1st	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
C., St. P., M. & O. cn.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	67	67	67	67	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	73	73¼	73	73¼	9,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	34½	34½	34½	34½	5,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s.	30¾	32	30¼	32	91,000
North. Pac. 1st	102¼	103	102¼	103	8,000
Oregon Imp. 5s.	41	41	41	41	3,000
P. & R. gen. 4s.	64½	64½	64½	64½	5,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c.	89	89	89	89	3,000
R., W. & O. cn.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	65	65	65	65	2,000
Total sales					$182,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call loaned at from 3 to 5 ₽ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₽ cent.

Time money was in slightly increased supply generally at the high rates of last week. Mercantile paper was in large supply with a limited demand.

Call money in London was quoted at 3 ₽ cent., short and three months' bills at 4⅛@4¼ ₽ cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull and featureless. Posted rates for sterling were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cables, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$3 discount. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $2 premium. St. Louis—75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraph, 20c premium.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was more active than for some time and was very strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cot. Oil 8s	2	Met. Elevated 2d	1
At., T. & S. F. 4s	1½	Mid. of N. J. 1st	3
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	2½	Nash. & Chat. 1st	3
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	4½	N. Y. Central 1st, r	1¼
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	1¾	North. Pac. 1st, c	1¼
Chicago & Erie 1st	3	North. Pacific cn. 5s	2
Chicago & Erie inc	1	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	1½
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	3½	Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn.	5½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	3	Oregon R. & Nav. 1st	1
Col. Mid. cn 4s	3	Pitts. & West. 1st	3
Con. Gas Co. Chi. 5s	5	Reading gen. 4s	1¾
Edison El. Ill. 1st	2½	St. L. & S. F., class B	2
Erie 2d cn	1	St. L. Southwestern 1st	3
Ft. Worth & D. C. 1st	6½	St. Paul & Duluth 2d	1
Kansas & Texas 2d	2¼	St. P. & Omaha cn	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Union Pac. 1st, 1897	2
Lake Erie & West. 2d	2	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	1
Lehigh & W. B. cn. as.	1	Wis. Central 1st	5
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	2		

DECLINED.

N. Y. Central 1st, c	1	S. A. & Aransas P. 4s.	4
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 5s	1½		

In Government bonds the 2s showed an advance of 1 ₽ cent. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	103	....
4s, r	111	112	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c	111	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898	108	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	101	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	110	....

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cot. Oil pf.	2¾	National Lead	1
American Sugar Ref.	2⅞	National Lead pf	1¾
American Tobacco	1	National Linseed Oil	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	1½	New-Jersey Central	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	New-York & N. E.	2¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2½	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅞
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	Phil. & Reading	¾
Consolidated Gas	1	St. L. Southwestern pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	¾	St. P. & Duluth	1
Denver & Rio Grande	1	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	¾
Edison Elec. Ill.	1	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	¾
L. E. & Western pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Missouri Pacific	1	Western Union	1
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	⅞	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Nat. Cordage 2d as. pd.	3¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	¾

DECLINED.

Louisville & Nashville	1¼	Lake Shore	¾
National Starch	1	Long Island	3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	150	180
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	140	150
Brooklyn Elevated	18	21
Brooklyn Traction	15½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
California Pacific stock	5	8
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	85	90
Consolidated Electric Storage	½	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₽ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	150	155
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	99
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	16	16½
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ₽ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf	7	12
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	..	185
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ₽ cent. paid)	..	56
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	250	325
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	5	..
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	..	275
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
*Standard Oil Trust	125	127
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	140
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. 1st cn. 5s	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	20	30
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	[illegible]	170
United States Mortgage	..	150
Union Ferry	..	45
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	..	120
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	30	44
United States Trust	..	825
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	105	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Bar silver in London was ¼d. lower at 33¾d. ₽ ounce. The New-York price for bars was 73c an ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand 161,053 ounces; none deposited or withdrawn; certificates outstanding, 160.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Eleventh Ward	200	Western National	107
Seaboard National	173		

Ten shares Western National sold at 107.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Decrease.
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw—3d week Aug.	$11,999	$4,127
C., C., C. & St. Louis—3d week Aug.	275,089	45,481
Flint & Père Marq.—3d week Aug.	44,636	4,599
K. C., Ft. Scott & Mem.—3d week Aug.	63,277	24,661
K. C., Clinton & Spg.—3d week Aug.	4,410	937
Norfolk & Western—3d week Aug.	184,977	35,912
Chi., Mil. & St. P., month July—Gross	2,593,354	269,230
Op. expenses and taxes	1,857,020	99,163
Net	736,334	170,066
Omaha—Month July	556,202	170,479

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Generally Improved Feeling Through the Congressional Action on Silver.

Wheat was moderately active and gained ⅝c on a decrease on passage, together with a large decrease reported by Vienna. The final action of the lower house came too late to influence the Produce Exchange markets to any extent, but the early dispatches were favorable to a repeal, and helped to give strength to the trading.

Cotton was very irregular early, and sold off 5@10 points, but immediately jumped on receiving the news from Washington, and closed firm at 9@13 points gain for the day.

Coffee was also influenced by the action on silver, and closed at an advance of 15@30 points, although opening irregular at a decline.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The market opened quiet and continued dull throughout the day, closing at about the highest. The monetary situation is showing a radical improvement. Money is accumulating, and with it a much greater degree of confidence is noticeable. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was nominally 8 ₽ cent. Banks are more willing to loan their certificates at a profit. There are, however, very few new loans being effected.

New-York funds and currency are both fast reaching normal conditions. New-York funds sold at from 75 to 50c premium for cash, mostly 50c, and offered at that at the close. Brokers bid one-quarter of 1 ₽ cent. for currency early this morning, but any large offerings would not find a bidder over par. The best opinion is that a premium on currency is already practically an incident of the past.

In the outside market there is a generally better feeling predominating, although it has not as yet caused interest rates to change perceptibly. Money on call is quoted at 8 ₽ cent. Mercantile paper does not revive to any appreciable extent. Some sales are reported out of town, but the demand by the city banks is slow in showing itself. Rates, 9@15 ₽ cent. No Clearing House certificates were issued or retired to-day.

The bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $321,700; circulation, increase, $401,300; individual deposits, decrease, $1,711,300; due to other banks, increase, $8,170,200; loan certificates, increase, $505,000; due from reserve agents, decrease, $61,900; exchange for clearing, decrease, $600,500; due from other banks, decrease, $9,014,500; 5 ₽ cent. fund, increase, $25,100; legal tenders, increase, $126,500; specie, increase, $282,500; excess of reserve, increase, $693,800; reserve exchange, New-York, increase, $22,900.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	16⅛	16¼	Old Colony	166	..
Atlantic Min.	7½	7¾	Oregon S. L.	7¾	9
Bay State G.	8½	9	Osceola Min.	22	23
Bost. & Alb.	198	199	Pull. P. Car.	147	..
Bost. & Low.	171	..	Quincy Min.	92	95
Bost. & Me.	142	143	Tam. Min.	126	130
Bost. & Prov.	..	245	Gen. Elec.	40	40¼
Bost. & M. Mn.	18¾	19	West. Elec.	17¼	18¼
Boston Land	3	..	West. Elec. pf.	37	..
Bell Tel.	175	178	Wis. Cent.	5⅛	..
B. & B. Min.	5½	6	Water Power	..	1¼
C., B. & Q.	78⅛	78½	W. E. Land	12	..
Cal. & Hecla	260	..	W. E. St. Ry.	54	55
Cent. Mass.	12¾	..	Atchison 4s.	..	71
Cent. Min.	2	2¼	C., B. & N. 5s.	..	95
Franklin M.	8⅝	..	Mex. Cent. 4s.	47	..
F. & P. M. pf.	40	50	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	..	12
Fitchburg pf.	71	72	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	..	7
F. W. Elec. Co.	4	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	109	..
Kear. Copper	5¼	5¾	N. Y. & N. E. 6s.	100	..
Lamson S. S.	13½	..	Wis. Cent. 5s.	65¼	..
Maine Cent.	112	115	Wis. Cent. inc.	13¾	16
N. Y. & N. E.	22¼	22½			
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	51	55			
N. E. Tel.	..	50			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The market to-day was strong, with few stocks offering. For Metropolitan Traction 80¼ was bid, and for Philadelphia Traction 70. The recent advance in Reading has been on the belief that the interest due on the general mortgage would be paid by the receivers by or before Oct. 1. This report the company refuses to confirm or deny. An attempt to buy Northern Pacific preferred resulted in an advance to 22½ on very light transactions. Pennsylvania sold at 49¼, and was almost entirely neglected. The report of July earnings was expected to-day. It is thought that the showing will not be very favorable. Money is easier at the Stock Exchange, but the banks and trust companies are not putting out any new amounts. New-York Exchange was 5@7½ discount, with large lots selling at the higher figure. Much of the scarcity of currency is due to the large accumulation of cash by the savings funds. One institution is believed to hold $9,000,000. Total sales of stocks, 9,200 shares, of which 1,628 were in Northern Pacific common, 2,414 in Reading, 719 in Lehigh Valley, and 525 in Baltimore Traction.

The weekly bank statement shows: Loans and discounts, decrease, $74,000; reserve, increase, $617,000; national bank notes, increase, $260,000; due from other banks, increase, $296,000; due to other banks, decrease, $64,000; deposits, decrease, $228,000; circulation, increase, $138,000.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17¼	17½	North. P. pf.	22	22⅛
H. & B. T.	..	32	Penn.	49	49⅛
H. & B. T. pf.	45⅞	..	Penn. Steel.	..	75
Ins. C. of N. A.	18½	19	Peo. Trac.	8	9
Lehigh Nav.	..	47	Phil. Trac.	70	71
Lehigh Val.	31½	31¾	Phil. & Erie.	23	30
Met. Trac.	80	80½	Reading	7⅞	8
Minehill	61	65	Rochester	..	54
New. P. 5s.	79	80	U. Co's of N. J.	..	216½
North. Cent.	65	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4¼	4⅜
North. Pac.	5½	5⅝			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 109½@116, North Chicago at 176½@178½, Diamond Match at 109, Lake Street L at 20½@21, Street's at 17½@18. Money, 7 ₽ cent. Bank clearings, $10,534,031. New-York exchange, $3 discount.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A cablegram received by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company states that among the cabin passengers on the Aller, sailing from Bremen on the 22d inst., and Southampton on the 23d inst., are Geheimrath Roesing, Oberbergrath Ammon, and Consul General Kreissman.

—Coupons of the Mohawk and Malone first mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the New-York Central Railroad.

—Coupons due Sept. 1, on the Missouri Pacific gold trust 5s will be paid on and after that date at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway.

N. W. Harris & Co. offer to investors at par and accrued interest a limited amount of 6 per cent. municipal, county, and school bonds.

A Week's Issue of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Aug. 26, 1893, was $656,740; for the corresponding period of 1892, $641,019.

The shipment of fractional silver coins from the 1st to the 26th inst. aggregated $915,160.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Favorable Effect Upon American Securities by Passage of Wilson Bill.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It looks as if the Directors of the Bank of England had taken useless and unnecessary steps in raising the rate to 5 per cent., for at present quotations of exchange shipments of gold to New-York would be unprofitable, since no premium is offered on gold to arrive, while bills are sufficiently scarce to be competed for.

Since last Wednesday the bank has gained on balance £482,000, and money is plentiful at 4 per cent. on calls, while discounts are weak at 4⅛ for prime acceptances.

Consols advanced 3-16 on the improved financial outlook. There may, however, be a tightening of rates by Saturday, when £1,900,000 of six-month treasury bills, which were allotted to-day at prices that work out under 3⅞ per cent. discount, must be paid for. One million of old bills mature, so that the market must pay the bank £900,000. Americans opened good on Saturday's bank statement, and there was good buying of bonds like Erie seconds, Reading incomes, Northern Pacific fives, and Atchison issues. St. Paul was also bought, on the theory that a dividend would be paid so as to avoid adding to the prevailing distrust.

In the afternoon renewed selling of Louisville depressed the market and the closing was weak.

English rails were lower on the action of the London and Northwestern reducing train service, although the feeling is more hopeful of an early termination of the coal strike.

The *Times* gives the wheat crop of Great Britain, based on official estimate of acreage, at 55,000,000 bushels and the import requirement at 188,000,000 bushels.

Very sanguine opinions of the future American market are expressed at the clubs this evening owing to the vote on the repeal of the Sherman act.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Shore, 1, to 119; Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 74⅛; Illinois Central, ½, to 93½; Union Pacific, ½, to 19½; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 20⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 56; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 13⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 16¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 10⅝. *Declined*—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54¾; Reading, ¼, to 7½. Wabash preferred, sold at 14½. British consols were quoted at 97⅝ for both money and account.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$179,152,376
Silver dollars and bullion	330,182,484
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	149,684,177
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,325,066
United States notes	15,629,270
United States Treasury notes	5,204,603
Gold certificates	1,526,040
Silver certificates	2,624,216
National bank notes	5,234,683
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,607,279
Disbursing officers' balances	3,949,591
Total	$717,119,785

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$82,390,169
Silver certificates	329,847,504
United States Treasury notes	150,399,280
Currency certificates	5,785,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	41,048,778

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $612,320, from customs $484,246, and miscellaneous $18,382.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $150,145.

TUNNEL FOR THE SHORE LINE.

Boring Through Trap Rock to Shorten Distances at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The largest railroad tunnel in Connecticut is well along toward completion. It is situated about two miles from this city, at Fair Haven Heights.

A year ago it was decided to re-lay the Shore Line track as it enters this city for a distance of four miles, and on that occasion the largest single contract ever awarded in New-England for railroad construction work was granted to J. K. Ryan of New-York for building the new line of track and the tunnel included on the route. Since that time gangs of over 300 men have been continually kept at work, and the new line is well advanced.

The tunnel will be between 500 and 600 feet long, and will be bored at the end of East Grand Avenue, where a bridge will cover it. The statute requiring all passenger trains to be lighted before entering tunnels over 500 feet in length will be applicable in this case. It will be the only tunnel on the consolidated railroad system except the Fourth Avenue tunnel in New-York.

It was intended to have the tunnel finished by Jan. 1, 1894, but the nature of the rock and other hindrances connected with the work will retard the work till next April. To hasten the date of completion, a night force has been kept at work for several months, but at present, owing to the stringency of the money market, only 260 men are employed. As most of the rock is trap, the task of boring the tunnel is specially severe.

The new route by which the Shore Line trains will approach the city will shorten the distance by a mile and a quarter in five, the length of the new route.

Will Protect Bondholders.

Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the receivers of the Northern Pacific Road, made a statement yesterday intended to put at rest the doubts that have found expression with regard to the intention of the receivers in protecting the bondholders of that property.

"The issue of certificates by the receivers," Mr. Cromwell said, "will in no respect injure the interests of bondholders. It is the firm intention of the receivers to protect their interests and to invoke the aid of the courts in so doing. The proposition now considered, which will be submitted to the court, is that the receivers' certificates shall be secured by redemptions which shall furnish a collateral far in excess of the face value of the certificates. This will minimize the encroachments upon the liens of the bondholders, and secure to the railroad corporation a large equity in the securities to be redeemed."

It is intended to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of about $4,000,000, and with these certificates to take up a floating loan to that amount, for which collateral bearing a face value of $15,000,000 has been pledged. When this collateral shall be taken up it will be pledged again to secure the certificates. It is proposed to ask the court to make these securities the basis for the issue of certificates.

Great Northern Extension Reported.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Yankton, S. D., says it is believed by the projectors of the Yankton and Norfolk Railway that eighteen miles of the roadbed was sold Saturday to the Great Northern, and that the contractors now constructing the Sioux Falls-Yankton extension of the latter road expect to begin ironing the new acquisition by Sept. 5.

The purchase of only eighteen miles of Yankton and Norfolk roadbed is interpreted to mean that J. J. Hill intends extending his road in a more southerly direction to connect with the Missouri Pacific. The Great Northern extension from Sioux Falls will be completed to Yankton this week.

It is understood that Senator Pettigrew has transferred his franchise for a railway bridge across the Missouri River to J. J. Hill, and that Yankton is to be made division headquarters for the Great Northern.

Thrown Out of Court.

Judge O'Brien in the Supreme Court has denied, without filing an opinion, the motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by Felice Focci, who sued as a taxpayer to restrain the issuance of city bonds to the amount of $750,000 in order to pay one-half the expense incurred by the New-York Central Railroad in raising its tracks between One Hundred and Sixth Street and Harlem River.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—Lucius Tuttle, the newly-elected President of the Boston and Main Railroad, will discontinue his duties as Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road this week, Friday. He will immediately leave New-Haven for the White Mountains, where he will spend the month of September. Mr. Tuttle has leased a house on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and will remove his family there in the early part of October.

—The Arkansas Board of Railroad Commissioners has completed its assessments of the railroads of the State. The total mileage is 2,290.27, an increase of 31.83 over 1892. The total valuation is $19,311,522, an increase of $783,381 over last year. The assessment of the Cotton Belt is increased $500 per mile, but the main increase is on the lines leading into St. Louis. The half valuation of the Memphis Bridge is $521,000.

—General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific has informed the switchmen that on Sept. 1 there will probably be a general reduction of wages on that road of at least 10 per cent. The men demurred and argued the matter, but it is not thought that they will strike.

—It was rumored yesterday in Philadelphia that the Reading Railroad receivers had decided to pay the interest on the general mortgage 4s in October. Secretary Taylor said the receivers had not taken formal action upon the matter.

—A direct railroad from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., is contemplated. The route chosen is twenty miles distant from any other railroad. It is believed that the local traffic will alone make the enterprise a success.

—The Old Colony Railroad Company has declared a dividend of $1.75 per share, payable Oct. 2.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

61 shs. National Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Fourth National Bank.
10 shs. American Exchange National Bank.
$5,000 Panama R. R. Sinking Fund 6 p. c. Subsidy Bonds, 1910.
$9,500 Houston City Street Railway Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1900.
129 shs. First National Bank Bridgeport, Ala.
40 shs. Bridgeport Development Co., Bridgeport, Ala.
15 shs. Fourth National Bank.
9 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
2,000 shs. Cortland Corset Mfg. Co. pfd.
$7,000 Denver Water Co., Denver, Col., 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1895, July, 1892, coupon.
30 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
22 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
19 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
$2,500 Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 10 p. c. Interest Bearing Receipt.
752 shs. Ithaca Calendar Clock Co.
1,753 shs. American Corn Co.
110 shs. General Steamship Co.
112½ shs. American District Telegraph Co.
260 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
$10,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. Tenn. Div. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1917.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Cons. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1939.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Union Trust Co.
$10,000 Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guaranteed Bonds, 1941.
371 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. Trenton Potteries Co., common.
50 shs. Trenton Potteries Co., common.
$5,500 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
127 shs. Fulton Municipal Gas Co.
$5,000 Fort Worth & Denver City Rway 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
884 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
25 shs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
240 shs. Long Island Traction Co.
266⅔ Brooklyn City R. R. Co. Stock subscription rights.
$18,000 Daviess County Indiana Bonds.
100 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co., common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Aug. 29, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$32,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company 1st mortgage 5 p. c. gold bonds, due 1940.
$10,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 1st mortgage consolidated 6 p. c. gold bonds, due 1933.
20 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each.
20 shares Broadway and 7th Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each.
$5,000 Iron Steamboat Company 6 p. c. bonds, due 1901.
40 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
$8,000 Detroit Gas Co. Consolidated 1st mortgage 5 p. c. gold bonds, due 1918, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Co. 5 p. c. General Consolidated and 1st mortgage bond, due 1937, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Forth Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co. 1st mortgage 5 p. c. gold bond, due 1928, (hypothecated.)
53 shares Citizens' Gas Co., Brooklyn, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
9 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
List at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New-York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
EDWIN PACKARD, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice President.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Frederic Cromwell, George F. Baker, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, George Griswold Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Alexander E. Orr, Edwin Packard, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney, J. Hood Wright.

SECURITIES
which do not depreciate.
FIRST MORTGAGES
on New-York City real estate,
WITH PAYMENT GUARANTEED BY THE
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Amounts range from $5,000. to $100,000. at the most favorable rates of interest. Can be delivered on one day's notice. No expense to purchasers.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the bonds of the above-named Company, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to represent the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders, have prepared a preliminary plan and agreement for the protection of the holders of said bonds, which is now ready for EXAMINATION and SIGNATURE at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the mortgage, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York City.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
GEORGE COPPELL,
M. L. SCUDDER,
ERNEST DICHMAN,
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Committee.

BONDS FOR SALE!
The undersigned has for sale Twenty Coupon Bonds of $500 denomination each, issued by the Borough of Morrellville, Cambria County, Penn., bearing 5 per cent. interest from Sept. 1, 1893, payable semi-annually, and redeemable optional in five years and absolutely in twenty years after their date. For further particulars, call on or address,
JOHN F. SEIGH, Borough Treasurer,
Fairfield Av., Morrellville, Johnstown, Penn.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

To Investors.
We offer for sale, a limited amount of
CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL 6% Bonds. SECURED by all TAXABLE PROPERTY within their LIMITS.
SOLD IN DENOMINATIONS OF $500 & $1,000.
Price par and accrued interest
AS FOLLOWS:
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, 6s.
SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO, 6s.
NORWALK, OHIO, 6s.
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO, 6s.
PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, 6s.
LOGAN, OHIO, 6s.
ROCHESTER, IND., 6s.
NEW CASTLE, IND., 6s.
KOKOMO, IND., 6s.
URBANA, ILL., 6s.
NEWTOWN CITY, IOWA, 6s.
OSCEOLA CITY, IOWA, 6s.
WE ALSO OFFER UPON FAVORABLE TERMS:
CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, 5s.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., 5s.
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON, GOLD 5s.
CITY OF OGDEN, UTAH, GOLD 5s.
CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS, GOLD 5s.
FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ANY POINT IN UNITED STATES.
TELEGRAMS MAY BE SENT AT OUR EXPENSE.
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers,
15 WALL ST.; NEW-YORK.
70 STATE ST., BOSTON.
163-165 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY. 1-16 COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND sold; loans negotiated. H. W. ROSENBAUM, 60 Exchange Place.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Aug. 16, 1893.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Monday, Aug. 21, and opened at 9 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 20.
The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due Sept. 1, 1893, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.
THOS. A. M'INTYRE, Treasurer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
17 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1893.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on OCT. 19, 1893, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Friday, Sept. 15, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Monday, Oct. 23, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE S. BAXTER, Treasurer.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY.
TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24, 1893.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT, upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this company, payable on and after the 11th day of September next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31, 1893, and reopened on the morning of Sept. 11, 1893.
WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, Sept. 11, 1893.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 31 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 12, 1893. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, 195 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1893.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1893, of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Gold Trust five (5) per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY and TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons due Sept. 1 will be paid at the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
C., H. V. & T. Railway,
By C. C. Waite, President.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21, 1893.
COUPON NO. 10, DUE SEPT. 1, 1893, ON THE general mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

WHY GIANTS FAILED TO WIN

THEY WERE ALL SUFFERING FROM THAT TIRED FEELING.

Amos Rusie Pitched Good Ball, but Nearly All His Colleagues Appeared to be Indisposed—Good Batting by Stafford and Davis—The Pittsburgs Were Full of Ginger, and Played Without an Error of Any Kind—Capt. Anson Found Fault with Mr. Sheridan's Umpiring.

They were the same old Giants yesterday. They couldn't bat, run bases, or field a little bit, and gave every evidence of suffering from an aggravated attack of that tired feeling. Rusie pitched good ball, and held down the hits, but his colleagues, with the exception of Stafford and Davis, were indisposed, and fell easy victims to the skill of Mr. Killen.

The Giants popped up easy fly balls, jogged half way down to first, retraced their footsteps, and made a dash for the bench to rest their weary limbs. On the whole, it was a dull and lifeless exhibition on the part of the New-Yorks. On the other hand, Capt. Donovan's men played like a lot of well-trained athletes, and deserved the victory gained.

Pittsburg started off with the lead on the second inning, when Smith was hit with a pitched ball, Lyons sacrificed, Bierbauer hit up a fly for a base which Ward should have captured, Earle singled and Killen got his base on an error by Ward, in all tallying two runs for the visitors. Donovan in the third got a hit, took second and third on wild pitches, and scored on Glasscock's single.

Stafford scored New-York's first run in the third on a long drive to left field for a home run. In the ninth, with two out, Tiernan hit for two bases and came in on Davis's single. In the seventh Davis, with one out, hit safely and stole to second, but Connor and Milligan failed to send him home.

The Giants earned all their runs and Pittsburg's were all gifts. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
V'nH'lt'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Stafford, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	Ward, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Glassc'k, ss.	0	1	1	3	0	Davis, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Smith, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Connor, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Lyons, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	Milligan, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Bierba'r, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	Burke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Earle, c.	0	2	6	0	0	Fuller, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Killen, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Rusie, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	8	27	9	0	Total	2	5	27	12	1

Pittsburg........0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New-York........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—New-York, 2. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 5. Struck out—By Killen, 1; by Rusie, 3. Home run—Stafford. Two-base hit—Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Lyons, Ward, Tiernan. Stolen base—Davis. Double play—Ward and Connor. Hit by pitcher—Smith. Wild pitches—Rusie, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hornung. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 3,000.

CHICAGO DEFEATED AGAIN.

Anson Says that the Umpire Beat Him on This Occasion.

Capt. Adrian Constantine Anson and his team of colts from Cook County, Ill., played their final engagement in this vicinity yesterday, when they dropped a game to Brooklyn. During the game the big Captain proved that he has not lost any of his "kicking" propensities. He found fault with a hit made by Shoch in the seventh inning, claiming that it was a foul ball, and Umpire Sheridan came in for a good share of abuse. Many believe that Anson, on this occasion, was right.

The batting on both sides was weak, the teams scoring only four hits apiece. In fielding, however, the Brooklyns excelled.

Chicago's only run was tallied in the opening inning. Dungan and Dahlen made hits, Wilmot got his base on balls, and Anson hit to Daly, who "doubled up" Wilmot and the big Captain. While this play was being made Dungan got home. In the sixth inning Brooklyn tied the score. Shoch and Daly got their bases on balls; the former stole to third and scored on Dailey's single. The game was won in the seventh inning, when Foutz and Hatfield got their bases on balls, and both came in on Shoch's two-bagger.

After the game Anson said that the umpire gave the Brooklyns all their runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Dungan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlen, lf.	0	2	4	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	0	3	5	1
Wilmot, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Br'th'rs, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	7	2	0	Foutz, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Lange, 2b.	0	0	3	1	2	Hatfield, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	5	2	1	Shoch, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Camp, ss.	0	0	1	4	1	Daly, 2b.	0	1	6	5	0
Parrott, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	Dailey, c.	0	1	3	1	0
McGill, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Stein, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	24	13	5	Total	3	4	27	14	1

Chicago........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn........0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 .—3

First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 11. First base on balls—Off McGill, 8; off Stein, 3. Struck out—By McGill, 3; by Stein, 3. Two-base hits—Kittredge, Stein. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Brouthers, T. Daly, (2.) Stolen bases—Foutz, Shoch, T. Daly, C. Dailey, (2.) Double plays—T. Daly and Brouthers, (2;) Corcoran and Brouthers. Hit with pitched ball—By McGill, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Weather favorable. Attendance, 1,600.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Louisville........0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0— 3
Philadelphia........0 0 3 2 0 7 0 2 .—14

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Philadelphia, 18. Errors—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Kilroy and Weaver; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

Cincinnati........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3
Baltimore........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughan; Baker and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON—FIRST GAME.

St. Louis..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
W'sh'gt'n.0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Washington, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 6. Batteries—Gleason and Peitz; Maule and O'Rourke. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid. The second game was called in the second inning on account of rain. No runs were scored.

AT BOSTON.

Cleveland........*0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3
Boston........*0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Nichols and Bennett. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	72	31	.699	Cincinnati	49	52	.485
Pittsburg	61	42	.592	Baltimore	47	56	.456
Philadel'a	59	43	.578	St. Louis	46	57	.447
Cleveland	55	45	.550	Chicago	42	61	.408
New-York	53	48	.525	Louisville	39	59	.399
Brooklyn	52	50	.510	Wash'g'n	36	67	.350

Baseball Brevities.

—Frank, the new St. Louis outfielder, is a fixture. He made five hits yesterday in five times at bat.

—This afternoon St. Louis will play on the Polo Grounds and Louisville at Eastern Park.

—The Bostons had a chance to secure Arthur Clarkson from the Browns.

—The Senators and Browns had a great struggle yesterday.

—Peitz will be played at third for the Browns next year.

—Louisville is playing good ball on this trip.

No Disposition to Retaliate.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 28.—The new Ambassador from China to the United States passed through Omaha yesterday evening on his way to Washington. He was accompanied by his suite, consisting of twenty-six officials, their families and servants.

When asked respecting the attitude of his Government toward the Geary law, Yang Yu said that his Government did not expect that the United States would seek further to enforce the law, and until it did and Chinese citizens suffered by its operation, the Chinese Government would do nothing.

If an attempt should be made to enforce the law, this might lead to developments, the Minister said, of which he did not care to speak. In any event, China would always strive to protect her subjects. He did not believe that retaliatory measures would be taken against American residents in China, for whom, he said, the Chinese entertained great regard and affection.

Servant Girl Charged with Arson.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Lizzie Conover, a servant of Alexander Snediker of Half Acre, near here, has been arrested on a charge of arson in burning down her employer's barn and outbuildings. The loss is estimated at $4,500. Constable Reed, while fighting the fire, fell from a roof and was seriously injured.

The girl acknowledges starting the fire, but denies that she did it through malice. She says she was playing with matches in the barn and one of them ignited and started the fire, which spread so rapidly that she could not put it out.

An English Journalist's Long Trip.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 28.—Edward Holmes, the English journalist who undertook to walk from Montreal to Vancouver, reached here Friday night, having made the distance in 117 days, or 26 days sooner than agreed upon. He made the trip in the interest of the Toronto *Empire* and the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Church Wrecked and Many Injured.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 28.—A cyclonic storm yesterday afternoon blew down a small church on Stratton's ranch, four miles from Cleburne, and wounded twenty-one persons, broken limbs being the most serious injuries.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull and nominally higher at 16¼@16⅜c for No. 7....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 41,750 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing firm at 15@30 points advance on shorts covering, and the action of Congress. Havre was quiet at ½f decline. Hamburg was quiet at partly ¼ pfennig decline. August deliveries stood at the close at 15.15@15.25c, September at 15.20@15.25c, (selling at 14.90@15c for 18,750 bags,) October at 15.35@15.40c, (selling at 15.10@15.45c for 8,000 bags,) November at 15.30@15.35c, December at 15.25@15.30c, (selling at 15.10@15.30c for 8,000 bags,) January at 15.15@15.20c, (selling at 15@15.05c for 3,750 bags,) February at 15.10@15.15c, (selling at 15.05@15.10c for 2,500 bags,) March at 14.95@15.05c, (selling at 14.85@15c for 500 bags,) and May at 14.80@14.90c, (selling at 14.75c for 500 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 172,798 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 54,821 bags....Warehouse deliveries here last week, 60,059 bags....Purchases at Rio last week for the United States, 16,000 bags, and at Santos, 22,000 bags....Shipments from Rio, 26,000 bags, and from Santos, nil, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 276,000 bags, and at Santos, 233,000 bags.

COTTON—Futures were very irregular and opened at a decline of 5@10 points through the failure of Liverpool to follow our advance of Saturday, but the close shows an advance of 9@13 points on shorts covering freely, after receiving the news regarding the action of Congress on the silver question, and a very firm market....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 166,800 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close nominal, September at 7.51@7.53c, (selling at 7.30@7.46c for 2,200 bales,) October at 7.70@7.71c, (selling at 7.44@7.71c for 29,000 bales,) November at 7.82@7.83c, (selling at 7.56@7.83c for 22,700 bales,) December at 7.92@7.93c, (selling at 7.66@7.93c for 35,000 bales,) January at 8.01@8.02c, (selling at 7.75@8.02c for 70,100 bales,) February at 8.11@8.12c, (selling at 7.88@7.96c for 1,400 bales,) March at 8.21@8.22c, (selling at 7.96@8.16c for 4,100 bales,) April at 8.30@8.32c, (selling at 8.11c for 500 bales,) and May at 8.39@8.41c, (selling at 8.20@8.38c for 1,800 bales.)....And for prompt delivery no sales reported, with the market unchanged; middling, 7½@7¾c....Port receipts to-day, about 4,000 bales, against 4,004 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 5,837 bales, against 3,558 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues dull and easy with jobbers only taking sufficient to supply immediate wants....Sales were about 16,650 pkgs, including 3,050 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3@$3.30, 2,000 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50@$3.75, 1,300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3.05, Spring wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat straights at $3.60@$3.75, 3,400 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.05, and fancy up to $4.30; 3,000 bbls City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 1,500 bbls No. 1 at $2.35@$2.60, 2,100 bbls No. 2 at $2.35@$2.55, fine at $1.95, rye mixtures at $2.70, supers at $2.35, 800 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.60@$2.80, and 500 bbls southern patents at $3.40@$3.60....Arrivals since our last, 14,368 bbls and 16,062 sacks, and export clearances hence, 1,121 bbls and 51,364 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 53,510 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 225 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 300 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 88c; fine yellow, $1.05....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 80c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 lb....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 54@55c, from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was ⅛@¼c higher, with the options, but the trading was only moderate....Sales, 100,000 bushels, of which 64,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms; 24,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo soft at 68¼c, delivered; 8,000 bushels do at ⅛c under September, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Kansas red at 66¾c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard winter at 67⅛c, delivered. The trade bought 32,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo soft at 68 1-16@68⅜c, delivered; 1,000 bushels mixed Winter at 67c, elevator, 2,000 bushels No. 2 red at 67½c, elevator; and 1,000 bushels No. 4 red at 63c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69⅜c, store; do, early September, at 70c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 69⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 68⅞c....The clearances hence since our last were 115,348 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 236,659 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 208,000 bushels, and in the interior 414,178 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 294,843 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse here increased for the week 1,483,718 bushels, or to 12,365,404 bushels, (8,347,149 bushels contract red and 1,976,807 bushels No. 1 Northern spring,) and 599,900 bushels afloat....The stock in sight shows a decrease of 574,000 bushels, or to 57,239,000 bushels, against 34,950,000 bushels a year ago....Options opened weak and declined ⅛@¼c on the large increase in the local stock, rallied ⅛@⅜c on firmer cables, decrease on passage, better West, and local covering, fell ⅜@¼c on realizing, rallied 1@1⅛c on a report that the Vienna Congress would show a decrease of 200,000,000 bushels, and closed firm at ⅝c over Saturday, with a moderate trade....Future sales were 1,885,000 bushels, with August closing at 68¼c; 840,000 bushels September at 67⅞@69c, closing at 68⅜c; 100,000 bushels October at 70⅛@71⅛c, closing at 71¼c; 30,000 bushels November at 73@73⅝c, closing at 73⅛c; 675,000 bushels December at 75@76⅛c, closing at 75⅞c; 30,000 bushels May at 82⅝@83c, closing at 82⅞c.

CORN—Spot was a shade firmer, but in light demand....Sales, 7,500 bushels, including 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 45¼c, elevator, and 2,500 bushels do at 46c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 68,700 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 78,537 bushels, with, in the interior, 484,880 bushels....The clearances hence were 17,074 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 49,005 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 82,821 bushels, or to 337,789 bushels, (217,976 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....The stock in sight shows a decrease of 20,000 bushels, or to 5,369,000 bushels, against 7,578,000 bushels a year ago....Options were very dull and closed steady at ⅛@¼c advance....The sales of options were 205,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels August at 45¼c, closing at 45⅛c; 170,000 bushels September at 44¾@45⅛c, closing at 45¼c; 10,000 bushels October at 46⅛@46¼c, closing at 46⅛c; 15,000 bushels December at 46⅞@47c, closing at 46⅞c.

OATS—Spot were fairly active and closed firm....Sales, 139,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33@33½c for 76,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 32½c; No. 2 white clipped at 34c; No. 3 do at 33c; No. 2 mixed at 30@30¼c for 33,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 29½c; rejected white at 31½c; rejected mixed at 28½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago at 31⅛@31¼c; track mixed at 31@32c for 4,000 bushels, and track white at 33@39c for 24,000 bushels....Options declined ⅛@¼c with the West, but later recovered and closed firm at partly ⅛c advance....Sales of options, 285,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels August at 30⅛@30¼c, closing at 30¼c; 115,000 bushels September at 30⅛@30⅜c, closing at 30¼c; 90,000 bushels October at 30⅝@30¾c, closing at 30¾c; 30,000 bushels November at 31@31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c; 10,000 bushels December at 32¼c; No. 2 White, 10,000 bushels September at 32¾c....The receipts here to-day were 226,800 bushels; exports, 50 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse here increased 220,310 bushels, or to 669,103 bushels, (114,806 bushels No. 2 white, and 503,518 bushels No. 2 oats.)....The stock in sight shows an increase of 647,000 bushels, or to 3,017,000 bushels, against 5,281,000 bushels a year ago.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 19.10c bid. Sales, 100 tons, spot, at 19.05@19.10c; 50 tons August at 19.15c and 200 tons Sept. 1 and 2 at 19.20@19.25c....Copper easy at 9.40c....Lead steady at 3.55c....Spelter steady at 3.62½c.

OILS—There were no new features nor changes in the market for cottonseed oil. Business was at a standstill and prices were quoted nominally at 33@34c for prime crude, 30c for new crop do, October delivery, and 39@40c for prime yellow. Lard oil was in slow demand, but firmer, at 65@67c. Other oils were without change and dull.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products at the West was irregular; pork and short ribs were decidedly higher on free buying by a leading packer, but lard was a trifle easier under larger receipts than expected and lower prices for hogs. Pork closed firm 85@135 points higher. Short ribs closed 22½@25 points up for the day. Lard closed 2½ points lower for September, but 5 points better for October....Exports from the Atlantic ports the past week were 6,265 bbls pork, 9,300,300 lb lard, and 9,593,600 lb bacon....PORK fairly active; firmer; sales, 300 bbls; quoted at $16@$17 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $18@$19 for family mess. At Chicago September closed at $14.75, October at $14.45, and January at $13.15; short ribs for September delivery opened at a decline of 10 points, under larger receipts of swine than previously estimated, but subsequently free buying by a prominent packer caused a sharp advance, closing firm at $8.95 for September, $8.32½ for October, and $6.95 for January....DRESSED HOGS were in light supply, and with an increased demand prices were higher; quoted at 7⅝c for 160 lb average, nominal for 200 lb, 7⅜c for 180 lb, 8c for 140 lb, 8¼c for 120 lb, and 8¼c for pigs; interior deliveries, 53,000 head....CUTMEATS were quiet and a shade weaker for pickled bellies, closing at 11½c for pickled bellies, 12 lb average; 10½@11c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices sales were made of 150 tcs S. P. hams, 16 lb average, at 9¾c; 100 tcs skinned do at 9¾c, and 75 tcs California cut do at 7¼c....BEEF was quiet but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were without change and steady, with, at the West, $16.50 quoted, while here $17.50 was quoted....LARD—For Western steam the market was dull, but prices were a trifle stronger, in sympathy with the advance in pork and ribs at the West; cash was quiet, but steady, at $8.62½; sales, 500 tcs at $8.62½. Options—No sales, closing at $8.65 nominal for August, $8.60 nominal for September, and $8.50 nominal for October. City steam was quiet, but steady, at $7.75@$8; sales, 70 tcs; refined was in slightly better demand and firmer at $9.40 for the Continent and $9.65 for South America; compound was firm, but quiet, at $7.50@$7.75. At Chicago September closed at $8.10, October at $8.05, and January at $7.40....TALLOW—There were no changes in the market. The demand was quiet, but the close was steady at 4⅞c for prime city. We hear that sales have been made recently of 50 hhds fancy at 5c....STEARINE—Lard stearine was neglected and quoted nominally at 11¼c. Oleostearine was firm, with 10c bid, but, owing to the scarcity of supplies, no sales were made. The sale reported in our last embraced 100,000 lb....BUTTER—The light receipts and the continued scarcity of fancy grades led to a slight advance, but the inquiry shows no improvement....Western extra creamery, 25½@26c; do, poor to prime, 17@24c; State creamery at 25½@26c for extra tubs and 25@25½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23½c; do, poor to prime, 19@22½c; imitation creamery, 15@19c; Western dairy, 14½@18c; Western factory, 14½@18c....CHEESE—There is hardly a market to-day, as shippers refuse to pay asking prices, and the tone is weak....Full-cream State is within the range of 8¼@9c for large white, 9@9⅛c for colored, and 8@9½c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—The demand is only to fill immediate requirements, but the market rules steady, as receipts are moderate....State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 15@15½c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.25@$3.50.

SUGAR—The market is dull and nominally steady, with entire absence of bids or offers....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3½c....Refined continues active at full prices....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—The inactivity in grain freights is unbroken, and rates have but a feeble support, either by the regular lines or transient steamers. Petroleum freights are also quiet and unchanged, and the West India, South American, and coastwise trades are excessively dull. The only berth engagement reported here to-day was 16,000 bushels grain to Glasgow at 3d, which is indicative of an easier market. Charters: (The German ship with 8,000 bbls petroleum hence to Stettin, reported in our last, was premature.) A British steamer, 1,308 tons, with phosphate slag, from Philadelphia to Stettin at 18s; a British steamer, 319 tons, with coal from Philadelphia to Halifax at 75c, and oil, 50c ⅌ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1893.

Receipts for the week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,860	....	1,044	20,902	8,982
Sixtieth Street	3,389	81	3,761	21,438	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	12,749
Hoboken	2,170	66	65	2,842	1,004
Other sources	1,764	....	124	....	3,917
Total	12,183	147	4,994	45,182	26,652
Fresh to-day	6,273	12	1,843	15,183	8,923

Exports of live stock and dressed meats from the port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 19, 1893:

Shippers.	Steamers.	Qrs. Beef.	Beeves.	Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Britannic	800	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Etruria	1,800	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Chester	1,200	....	....
D. H. Sherman	Britannic	696	....	....
M. Goldsmith	Cufic	....	375	....
M. Goldsmith	England	....	260	....
M. Goldsmith	Francisco	....	125	....
M. Goldsmith	Grecian	....	300	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Apollo	....	110	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	England	....	240	....
J. Shamberg & Son	Cufic	....	229	....
J. Shamberg & Son	Apollo	....	225	....
N. Morris	Cufic	2,500	....	....
N. Morris	Jersey City	1,400	....	....
N. Morris	Llandaff City	1,400	....	....
Total		9,796	1,864	....
Total last week		12,284	2,510	130

BEEVES—Receipts were 369 cars: 130 cars at Jersey City, 124 cars at Sixtieth Street, 59 cars at Hoboken, and 56 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. 215 cars were consigned to slaughterers, 61 cars for export, and 93 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 8c ⅌ lb, and American steers at 9@10½c, few tops at 11c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be 236 live cattle on the Alecto for B. Shepard & Brother, 520 do for M. Goldsmith, 250 do for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,500 quarters for N. Morris on the Bovic. With a heavy supply the market was slow, and 10c ⅌ cwt off on good cattle, and fully 15c lower on common to medium, closing dull, with 7 cars unsold. Texans sold at $3.25@$3.75 ⅌ cwt; 1 car of stillers at $4.05; common to prime native steers at $3.15@$4.85; 10 picked-out at $4.90; 1 car of extra export cattle at $5.10; oxen at $4; bulls at $2.05@$3.12½; cows at $1.55@$2.40; heifers $3.85@$4. *SALES.*—M. GOLDSMITH—16 Chicago steers, 1,327 lb average, at $4.85 per 100 lb; 19 do, 1,161 lb, at $4.75; 21 do, 1,290 lb, at $4.75; 36 do, 1,225 lb, at $4.75; 21 do, 1,272 lb, at $4.75; 4 do, 1,320 lb, at $4.75; 17 do, 1,267 lb, at $4.70; 16 do, 1,372 lb, at $4.70; 14 do, 1,290 lb, at $4.50; 13 do, 1,156 lb, at $4.40; 6 do, 1,188 lb, at $4.40; 18 do, 1,039 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,450 lb, at $4. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—10 Kentucky steers, 1,539 lb, at $4.90; 6 do, 1,483 lb, at $4.65; 16 do, 1,509 lb, at $4.50; 12 West Virginia do, 1,403 lb, at $4.60; 25 do, 1,440 lb, at $4.35; 18 do, 1,220 lb, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,278 lb, at $4.20; 15 do, 1,325 lb, at $4.20; 17 do, 1,347 lb, at $4.20; 7 Virginia do, 1,470 lb, at $4.75; 11 do, 1,440 lb, at $4.60; 19 do, 1,426 lb, at $4.25; 19 Indiana do, 1,295 lb, at $4.15; 18 Indiana stillers, 1,198 lb, at $4.05; 106 do, 1,430 lb, at $4; 2 West Virginia heifers, 1,060 lb, at $3.85; 3 do, 1,356 lb, at $4; 6 bulls, 995 lb, at $2.30; 13 do, 827 lb, at $2.20; 5 cows, 952 lb, at $2.40. NEWTON & GILLETT—16 Ohio steers, 1,437 lb, at $4.75; 39 do, 1,548 lb, at $4.75; 8 do, 1,462 lb, at $4.75; 20 West Virginia do, 1,397 lb, at $4.50; 35 do, 1,266 lb, at $4.10; 20 do, 1,247 lb, at $4.05; 39 do, 1,302 lb, at $4; 19 do, 1,256 lb, at $3.90; 19 do, 1,093 lb, at $3.85; 22 do, 1,204 lb, at $3.75; 20 do, 1,095 lb, at $3.50; 22 Pennsylvania do, 1,026 lb, at $3.50; 8 cows, 845 lb, at $1.55; 5 bulls, 878 lb, at $2.20. SHERMAN & CULVER—31 Kentucky steers, 1,470 lb, at $4.75; 16 do, 1,449 lb, at $4.60; 16 Ohio do, 1,362 lb, at $4.25; 36 West Virginia do, 1,371 lb, at $4.35; 18 do, 1,364 lb, at $4.30; 22 do, 1,328 lb, at $4.10. S. SANDERS—18 Texans, 1,095 lb, at $3.75; 44 do, 995 lb, at $3.25; 40 do, 1,067 lb, at $3.35; 26 do, 1,110 lb, at $3.40; 27 do, 1,130 lb, at $3.35; 5 do, 994 lb, at $3.25; 13 Chicago steers, 1,257 lb, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,333 lb, at $4.65; 18 do, 1,369 lb, at $4.40; 47 do, 1,221 lb, at $4.35; 19 do, 1,305 lb, at $4.30; 21 do, 1,172 lb, at $4; 35 do, 1,312 lb, at $4; 19 Ohio do, 1,237 lb, at $4.50; 3 do, 1,396 lb, at $4.85; 20 Virginia do, 1,302 lb, at $4.25; 20 Kentucky mixed do, 1,337 lb, at $4; 4 do, 835 lb, at $2; 1 do, 1,500 lb, at $3.12½. S. JUDD & CO.—7 bulls, 973 lb, at $2.10; 2 do, 865 lb, at $2.10; 4 do, 835 lb, at $2.05. J. SHAMBERG & SON—19 Chicago steers, 1,362 lb, at $5.10; 20 do, 1,480 lb, at $4.70; 20 do, 1,391 lb, at $4.70; 20 do, 1,455 lb, at $4.60; 19 do, 1,331 lb, at $4.50; 8 do, 1,189 lb, at $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 67 cars: 27 cars at Jersey City, for the market; 37 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 5 cars, with 3 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Good sheep steady, but common stock dull; top lambs were fully up to Saturday's prices, but all other grades were slow and 15@25c ⅌ cwt lower. Sheep sold at $2.50@$3.80 ⅌ cwt, few selected at $4.50@$4.60; culls at $2.50@$4; lambs at $4.50@$6.25 for common to choice; mixed sheep and lambs at $3@$3.50. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—272 Virginia lambs, 65 lb average, at $5.75 ⅌ 100 lb; 257 do, 64 lb, at $5.15; 116 Kentucky do, 69 lb, at $5.50; 209 do, 69 lb, at $5.25; 498 do, 55 lb, at $5; 239 do, 68 lb, at $4.75; 17 Virginia sheep, 114 lb, at $3; 37 Kentucky do, 113 lb, at $3.50; 32 State do, 73 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—151 State lambs, 73 lb, at $6.25; 114 do, 69 lb, at $5.75; 80 do, 77 lb, at $5.50; 169 do, 67 lb, at $5.25; 19 do, 63 lb, at $5; 187 West Virginia do, 64 lb, at $5.37½; 208 Pennsylvania do, 65 lb, at $5.50; 131 Texas sheep, 75 lb, at $2.75; 4 State do, 118 lb, at $4.50; 27 do, 90 lb, at $3.50; 1 buck, 120 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—106 State lambs, 65 lb, at $5.25; 199 do, 63 lb, at $5; 200 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $4.75; 199 do, 65 lb, at $4.50; 37 culls, 49 lb, at $3; 36 Virginia sheep, 88 lb, at $3.50; 29 State sheep and lambs, 62 lb, at $5. J. F. PIDCOCK—239 State lambs, 74 lb, at $6.15; 199 do, 71 lb, at $6; 217 do, 71 lb, at $5.80; 32 do, 82 lb, at $5.75; 214 do, 66 lb, at $5.50; 31 do, 62 lb, at $5.25; 99 do, 67 lb, at $5.12½; 73 Pennsylvania do, 65 lb, at $5.12½; 119 do, 63 lb, at $5; 283 do, 56 lb, at $4.62½; 93 do, 56 lb, at $4.60; 87 do, 68 lb, at $4.75; 156 State sheep, 62 lb, at $3.50; 14 do, 88 lb, at $3.25; 25 Pennsylvania do, 103 lb, at $3.50; 31 do, 78 lb, at $3; 46 do, 85 lb, at $2.75; 11 do, 93 lb, at $2.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—97 Western sheep, 94 lb, at $3.50; 104 Indiana do, 101 lb, at $3.80; 17 do, 114 lb, at $4.90. NEWTON & GILLETT—125 Kentucky lambs, 72 lb, at $5.55; 95 do, 69 lb, at $5.25; 11 State do, 65 lb, at $5; 100 Ohio sheep, 78 lb, at $3.62½; 19 Kentucky do, 101 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—220 Western lambs, 70 lb, at $5.50; 220 do, 67 lb, at $5.37½; 247 Pennsylvania do, 59 lb, at $5.12½; 25 State do, 77 lb, at $5.50; 87 do, 63 lb, at $5; 51 do, 60 lb, at $4.50; 20 culls, 46 lb, at $3; 20 do, 40 lb, at $2.50; 172 Western sheep, 91 lb, at $3.75. D. HARRINGTON—221 State lambs, 69 lb, at $5.50; 307 do, 65 lb, at $5; 246 Kentucky do, 69 lb, at $5.75; 463 do, 74 lb, at $5.50; 244 do, 58 lb, at $5; 707 do, 61 lb, at $4.75; 149 Vermont do, 67 lb, at $5; 56 Western do, 53 lb, at $4; 214 Vermont sheep and lambs, 70 lb, at $3.50; 55 State sheep, 84 lb, at $3.50; 382 Western do, 93 lb, at $2.37½; 230 do, 86 lb, at $3.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—467 Kentucky lambs, 63 lb, at $5.50; 735 do, 67 lb, at $5; 185 Pennsylvania do, 60 lb, at $5.25; 212 do, 65 lb, at $4.60; 47 State do, 69 lb, at $5.25; 190 Kentucky sheep, 105 lb, at $3; 43 State do, 89 lb, at $3. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—76 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.12½; 17 do, 70 lb, at $5. HUME & MULLEN—121 Pennsylvania lambs, 67 lb, at $5.25.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market active at an advance of ½c ⅌ lb on grassers and buttermilks and ¼c on veals. All sold. Buttermilks and grassers sold at $2.25@$3.75 ⅌ cwt; fed and mixed calves at $3.25@$4.50; common to choice veals at $6@$7.50. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO.—9 veals, 143 lb average, at $7.50 ⅌ 100 lb; 65 do, 150 lb, at $7.25; 53 do, 156 lb, at $7; 23 do, 139 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 130 lb, at $5; 7 fed calves, 188 lb, at $4; 12 do, 206 lb, at $3.50; 27 do, 240 lb, at $3.25; 19 buttermilk calves, 170 lb, at $3; 11 grassers, 185 lb, at $2.75. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—15 veals, 151 lb, at $7.25; 28 do, 153 lb, at $6; 6 do, 120 lb, at $5.25; 27 fed calves, 216 lb, at $3.50; 9 do, 189 lb, at $3.25. M. COLLINS—2 veals, 120 lb, at $5.50; 27 Western do, 151 lb, at $6; 30 Western calves, 175 lb, at $4; 30 Virginia do, 184 lb, at $3.75; 7 do, 167 lb, at $3.75; 3 State do, 150 lb, at $3. J. F. PIDCOCK—35 veals, 156 lb, at $7.25; 36 do, 145 lb, at $7; 11 do, 132 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 103 lb, at $6.35; 5 fed calves, 178 lb, at $4; 15 do, 228 lb, at $3.50; 4 buttermilks, 233 lb, at $3; 2 grassers, 165 lb, at $2.75; 10 do, 187 lb, at $2.25. NEWTON & GILLETT—2 veals, 120 lb, at $6.25; 2 fed calves, 180 lb, at $3.25; 18 grassers, 150 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—13 veals, 161 lb, at $7.50; 18 do, 177 lb, at $7.37½; 12 do, 139 lb, at $7; 7 do, 153 lb, at $6.25; 41 do, 156 lb, at $6; 5 do, 144 lb, at $5; 4 fed calves, 165 lb, at $4; 48 buttermilk do, 198 lb, at $3.62½; 43 do, 183 lb, at $3.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—53 veals, 154 lb, at $7.50; 79 do, 144 lb, at $7.25; 27 do, 157 lb, at $7; 6 do, 137 lb, at $6.50; 7 mixed calves, 203 lb, at $4.50; 101 buttermilk and fed calves, 193 lb, at $4; 26 do, 216 lb, at $3.50. J. P. NELSON—14 veals, 156 lb, at $7.50; 9 do, 173 lb, at $7; 30 do, 132 lb, at $6; 3 do, 210 lb, at $5; 104 buttermilk calves, 196 lb, at $3.75. G. DILLENBACK—7 veals, 143 lb, at $7.50; 11 do, 145 lb, at $7; 16 buttermilk calves, 192 lb, at $3.75. HUME & MULLEN—3 veals, 150 lb, at $6; 9 fed calves, 272 lb, at $4; 27 buttermilk do, 214 lb, at $3.75; 32 do, 232 lb, at $3.25; 71 grassers, 236 lb, at $3.

MILCH COWS—No trading, but dealers quote the market steady at $20@$45 for inferior to good cows.

HOGS—The arrivals were 64 cars: 20 cars at Jersey City and 44 cars at Fortieth Street; about 2 cars for sale. Market weak at $5.50@$6.50 for common heavy to choice light. *SALES.*—J. F. PIDCOCK—18 State hogs, 161 lb average, at $6.35 ⅌ 100 lb; do, 224 lb, at $6.10; 21 do, 227 lb, at $6; 9 do, 290 lb, at $5.50; 1 rough, 350 lb, at $5.10; 2 do, 300 lb, at $5; 4 do, 355 lb, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—4 State hogs, 137 lb, at $6.50; 65 do, 216 lb, at $6.10; 5 do, 244 lb, at $5.75; 4 do, 337 lb, at $5.10. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—17 State hogs, 200 lb, at $6. NEWTON & GILLETT—3 State hogs, 226 lb, at $6; 1 rough, 360 lb, at $5. HUME & MULLEN—58 State hogs, 189 lb, at $6.15; 1 stag, 370 lb, at $4.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,040 head; total for week thus far, 6,700 head; for same time last week, 5,260 head; consigned through, 2,300 head; to New-York, 2,340 head; on sale, 4,400 head; market 15@25c lower for good shipping cattle and 35@50c off for common and mixed butchers'; closed dull, with some common unsold; 1,290 to 1,400 lb steers, $3.90@$4.40; no very extra here; good, 1,050 to 1,150 lb, $3.40@$3.65; others, $3@$3.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@$2.65; extra, $2.75@$3; fat bulls, $2.25@$2.65; stockers, $2@$2.40; feeders, $2.75@$3. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,400 head; total for week thus far, 19,350 head; for same time last week, 18,150 head; consigned through, 10,350 head; to New-York, 8,550 head; on sale, 9,000 head; market stronger; closed steady; all sold; good Yorkers, $6.15@$6.25; choice light, $6.30; grassy, $5.90@$6; mixed packers, $5.85@$6; choice heavy, $5.80@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,500 head; total for week thus far, 12,400 head; for same time last week, 17,000 head; consigned through, 3,800 head; to New-York, 5,600 head; on sale, 8,600 head; market lower for all but extra lambs; closed very dull and weak; good sheep, $2.75@$3.25; choice to extra, $3.50@$3.85; good to extra lambs, $4.75@$5, with a few at $5.15@$5.25; fair to good, $4@$4.50; culls and common, $2.50@$3.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,380 head; shipments, 1,880 head; market very slow; prices 15@25c off from last week's prices; 24 cars of cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,700 head; market active; Yorkers, $6.10@$6.20; medium weights, $5.50@$6.10; extreme heavy, $5.60@$5.75; 12 cars of hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 2,900 head; market active; supply light; prices 10c higher on sheep and 25@40c on lambs than last week.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market 25c higher for Texans; top on steers, $3.20; no natives here. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market opened lower, closed steady; top, $5.65; bulk of sales, $5.30@$5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 60 head; market steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market steady; top natives, $4.40@$5.10; others, $4@$5.50; common, $2.75@$3.75; Texans, $2.60@$2.90; rangers, $2.75@$4.70. Hogs—Receipts, 29,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market steady; mixed and packers', $5.10@$5.40; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5.50@$5.70; light, $5.75@$5.90.

PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—National Transit certificates opened at 57; closed at 57⅞; highest, 57⅞; lowest, 57.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 2 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 12 M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Franklin, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 5 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 5:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters must be directed "per Trave";) at 9:30 A. M. for SANTIAGO CUBA, VENEZUELA, and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA, (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 A. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Endeavour; at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, (except Jeremie,) and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Alisa; at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, and DEMERARA, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for CAPE HAITI, ST. DOMINGO, and TURK'S ISLAND, per steamship George W. Clyde; at 3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans; at 3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Nicaragua, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 6 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 6:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO CUBA, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, and JEREMIE, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BOCAS DEL TORO, per steamship Tordenskjold, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6:30 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 6:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *27, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *16, at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M. | Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M. | New-York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.

From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.

S. S. ROTTERDAM, Thursday, Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Saturday, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

GUION LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier 8, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.

ALASKA........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:20 A. M.
ARIZONA........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

HEARN. West 14th St.

Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.

Largest stock and best values in New-York.

A CHARMING SUMMER TRIP.

RED CROSS LINE STEAMERS

For HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, ST. JOHN'S, and PILLEY'S ISLAND, N. F.

Delightful daylight sail through Long Island, Vineyard, and Nantucket Sounds. Fine view of picturesque Nova Scotian and bold, rugged Newfoundland coasts. Total change of air and scenes. Cool, bracing climate.

FARE, FIRST CABIN, (Including meals and stateroom berth,) Halifax, $16; St. John's, $34; Pilley's Island, $40, and upward.

For circulars, sailing lists, &c., apply to BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, Agents, 18 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—COLON.

Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:

S. S. City of Para........Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
S. S. Newport........Monday, 11th Sept., noon
S. S. Colombia........Wednesday, 20th Sept., noon

For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents. STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., 35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.

Intended sailings from Vancouver:

EMPRESS OF CHINA........Sept. 18.
EMPRESS OF INDIA........Oct. 16.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN........Nov. 13.

E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.
EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS

Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.

S. S. Tallahassee........Tuesday, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee........Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta........Saturday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.

Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E'agt, W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co. G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE........Tuesday, Aug. 29
ALGONQUIN........Friday, Sept. 1
SEMINOLE........Tuesday, Sept. 5

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company

The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. | Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M. | Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon
Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

FAST LINE TO LONDON. NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.

Twin-screw express steamers.

Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M.

First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ AM
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M. | Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Aurania, Sept. 19, noon. | Umbria, Oct. 7, 4 A. M.

EXTRA STEAMER. Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.

S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M. Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M. | Ethiopia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 A. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ AM
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2 P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M. | *Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 AM
Britannic, Sept. 20, 12½ PM | Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli.....Sat., Sept. 16, 8 A. M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, and all Eastern Points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. The Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River (old No.) week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M. only. Pullman vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M.

Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.

Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.

AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER,

NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday. Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M., from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany; Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Day Line Steamers, NEW-YORK or ALBANY.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "

for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS: WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat. RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts. ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. (DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45; Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.

For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.

In Effect July 2, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:00 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 9:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c., From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

A 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A, Leaves Brooklyn by Annex, 11:00 A. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, 11:20 A. M.

HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.

NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 383 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections. From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.

‡All parlor cars.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.

FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.) GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO. FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 6:45 A. M.

ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M. Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

8:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

1:15 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 78 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Select parties leave New-York bi-weekly for Chicago, visiting Washington, Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence, &c. Vestibule trains, dining cars, best railroads and hotels everywhere. All traveling expenses included.

On Tuesday, Sept. 12, a special select party will leave New-York for an extensive tour to include WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, and the EXPOSITION, COLORADO SPRINGS, MANITOU, PIKE'S PEAK, GARDEN OF THE GODS, SALT LAKE CITY, DENVER, NIAGARA FALLS, Toronto, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, and Boston. First-class throughout. Immediate application necessary. Also special tours to the YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Next departure Sept. 7 from Chicago. Full particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.

For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.

For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY, Catskill Mountains.

Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.